

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SCHOOL OF H.S.S – 2020/21

1. ARC 1210: Introduction to Archaeology
2. ARC 2210: Archaeology of Southern Africa
3. ARC 3210: The Prehistory of Africa
4. ARC 4210: African History
5. BAF 2212: Company Law
6. BBA 1110: Principles of Business Administration
7. BBA 2122: Business Environment
8. BBA 2132: Business Communication
9. BBA 2311: Principles of Marketing
10. BBA 2421: Business Mathematics
11. BBA 3115: Human Resource Management
12. BBA 3211: Financial Management
13. BBA 3222: Cost and Management Accounting
14. BBA 3235: Taxation
15. BBA 4122: Organisational Behaviour
16. BBA 4414: Business Research Methods
17. BBA 9315: Marketing of Services
18. CLL 1220: Chinese Phonetics and Phonology
19. CLL 2120: Basic Chinese Language
20. CLL 2130: Chinese Business Communication
21. CLL 2220: Chinese Morphology and Translation
22. CLL 3120: Intermediate Chinese Language
23. CLL 3220: Chinese Syntax and Translation
24. DEM 1110: Introduction to Demography
25. DEM 2110: Sources and Measures of Demographic Data
26. DEM 2210: Population Composition, Change and Theories
27. DEM 3110: Population and Development
28. DEM 3210: Methods of Demographic Data Evaluation and Analysis
29. DEM 4110: Advanced Techniques of Demographic Analysis and Estimation
30. DEM 9210: Health Demography
31. DEV 2250: Political and Socio-Economic Development in Developing Countries
32. DEV 2254: Research Methods in Developing Studies
33. DEV 3150: Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
34. DEV 4450: Trade Policy and Development

35. DEV 9210: Development Management
36. DEV 9250: Industrial Policy and Development in Developing Countries
37. DEV 9350: Environment and Sustainable Development
38. DEV 9550: Economic Globalization and Developing Countries
39. DEV 9650: Women and Development
40. DEV 9850: Entrepreneurship and Development
41. ECN 1115: Introduction to Microeconomics Theory
42. ECN 1215: Introduction to Macroeconomics
43. ECN 2115: Intermediate Microeconomic Theory
44. ECN 2215: Intermediate Macroeconomic Theory
45. ECN 2311: Mathematics for Economics I
46. ECN 2322: Mathematics for Economics II
47. ECN 3115: Advanced Microeconomic Theory
48. ECN 3215: Advanced Microeconomic Theory
49. ECN 3225: Money and Banking
50. ECN 3311: Econometrics
51. ECN 3322: Econometrics
52. ECN 3422: Corporate Finance
53. ECN 4121: International Trade Theory and Practice
54. ECN 4135: Labour Economics
55. ECN 4145: Environmental Economics
56. ECN 4222: International Finance Theory and Practice
57. ECN 4411: Research Methods and Procedure
58. ECN 9135: Agricultural Economics
59. ELL 2220: English Grammar
60. ELL 3230: Advanced English Grammar
61. FRE 1110: French Language I
62. FRE 2110: French Language I paper 2
63. FRE 2110: French Language II Paper I
64. FRE 3110: French Grammar II Paper II
65. FRE 3210: Francophone Literature II
66. FRE 4110: Advanced French Language Paper I
67. FRE 4310: Advanced Translation French/English
68. FRE 4510: Research Methods in French Linguistics and Project
69. GDS 2120: Theories in Gender Studies
70. GDS 2224: Research Methods in Gender Studies
71. GMS 1035: Communication Skills
72. GMS 2014: Research Methods and Techniques
73. HIS 3210: History of Europe from 1789
74. HIS 9110: History of Zambia

75. HRM 1015: Introduction to Human Resource Management
76. LAL 3210: Grammar of African Languages
77. LAL 2110: Literary Studies in Zambian Languages
78. LAN 1220: Language for Academic and other Specific Purpose
79. LIT 2710: Classical, Romantic and Modern Criticism
80. LIT 9410: Non-African American Literature
81. LIT 9554: African Oral Literature
82. LTC 3000: Teaching Language and Literacy in Diverse Contexts
83. MCS 2311: Research Methods in Media and Communication
84. MCS 2312: Communication Research Statistics
85. MCS 3110: Television and Radio Production
86. MCS 3225: Digital Journalism
87. MCS 4110: Media Management
88. MCS 9410: Public Relations Theory and Practice
89. MCS 9070:
90. MCS 9420: Integrated Marketing Communication
91. MJS 1330: Media and Society
92. MJS 1340: Writing and Presentation Skills
93. MJS 2320: Basic News Writing and Reporting
94. MJS 2340: Feature and Editorial Writing
95. PAM 1025: Introduction to Public Administration
96. PAM 2011: Government and Administration in Zambia
97. PAM 2012: Comparative Public Administration
98. PAM 3010: Organisation Theory, Design and Management
99. PAM 4010: Development Administration
100. PAM 4024: Public Policy Analysis
101. PAM 9035: Public Procurement
102. PAM 9045: Public Administrative Law
103. PAM 9055: Strategic Management
104. PAM 9055: Strategic Management (Deferred)
105. PHI 1010: Introduction to Philosophy
106. PHI 2030: Philosophy of Social Science
107. PHI 3050: Ethics
108. PHI 3070: History of Philosophy
109. PHI 4085: Epistemology
110. PMT 1015: Introduction to Project Management
111. POL 1015: Introduction to Political Science
112. POL 2010: Comparative Politics
113. POL 3010: Liberal Political Theory
114. POL 3025: Regional Integration and International Cooperation

- 115. POL 3035: Diplomacy and Foreign Policy
- 116. POL 3055: Democracy and Good Governance
- 117. POL 4010: Socialist Political Theory
- 118. POL 4045: Environmental Politics
- 119. POL 9035: Global Justice and Human Rights
- 120. POL 9075: Civil Military Relations
- 121. PRA 1010: Introduction to Marketing
- 122. PRA 1030: Introduction to Public Relations
- 123. PRA 2040: Communication Skills
- 124. PSC 1025: Introduction to Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution
- 125. PSG 1110: Introduction to Psychology
- 126. PSG 2210: Foundations of Research Methods in Psychology
- 127. PSG 3210: Personally and Social Psychology
- 128. PSG 4110: Developmental Psychopathology
- 129. PSG 9214: Counseling
- 130. PSG 9510: Psychometrics and Assessment
- 131. RAM 3032: Management of Legal Records
- 132. SOB 1115: Microeconomics Theory
- 133. SOB 2010: Accounting and Finance
- 134. SOC 1110: Introduction to Sociology
- 135. SOC 2110: Contemporary Social Problems
- 136. SOC 3110:
- 137. SOC 9010: Industrial Sociology
- 138. SWK 1110: Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare
- 139. SWK 2320: Social Work Practice Methods
- 140. SWK 3110: Theory of Social Policy
- 141. SWK 3221:
- 142. SWK 3330: Analysis of Social Work Intervention
- 143. SWK 4310: Social Work with Children and Families
- 144. SWK 4715: Community Development/Organisation
- 145. SWK 9120: Project Management
- 146. SWK 9315: Social Work, Disability and Mental Health
- 147.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

FIRST YEAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 2021

ARC 1210: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all questions in Part One (20 marks)
2. Answer any TWO (2) questions in Part Two (30 marks)
3. All answers should be written in the UNZA Examination Book

PART ONE

1. Name four typological categories that result from excavated artefacts that are analyzed as types. (4 marks)
2. Describe the difference between Tangible Heritage and Intangible Heritage. (2 marks)
3. What type of archaeology was used to document information by Lewis Binford about the hunter-gatherer communities? (1 mark)
4. What is the relevance of the Law of Superposition to archaeological deposition? (1 mark)
5. Name Two methods employed to discover archaeological sites. (2 marks)
6. Critically demonstrate with examples of (artefacts from) sites why the Archaeology of Zambia is important to study. (10 Marks)

PART TWO

1. Draw an archaeological map of Zambia and give an accurate location of the following archaeological sites: Leopards Hill Caves, Ing'ombe Ilede, Muzandu rock art site, Kalambo falls, Nachikufu Caves, Thandwe Rock Shelter, Fibobe Iron Age Site, Kasamba Engravings, Mpangala Stone Age Site.
2. Mention characteristics of the new approach/Paradigm shift in archaeology in 1960s to 1970s?
3. Discuss the principle, strengths, limitations and applicability of TWO of the chronometric dating methods.
4. According to Ashmore and Sharer (2010:76), "archaeologists use *research design* to plan the ways they gather and evaluate evidence of past human activity". Discuss the essential features of a Research Design and why it is important.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES
ARC 2210: ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

FINAL EXAMINATION

TIME: THREE HOURS

DATE: 15TH NOVEMBER, 2021

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS - YOU SHOULD NOT ANSWER MORE THAN TWO QUESTIONS FROM ONE SECTION.

SECTION A

1. Discuss the nature of the evidence used by archaeologists to interpret the past.
2. The development of archaeology as a discipline of study has been a painstaking endeavour. Discuss the three main developmental stages of archaeology in southern Africa.
3. Archaeology is an inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary field of study. Discuss.
4. In detail, explain the two dimensions of southern African rock art. Discuss the theories used by contemporary archaeologists in the interpretation of Southern African rock art.

SECTION B

5. What constitutes Iron Age Cultural Package? Give an account of the movement of the Iron Age Cultural Package (Chifumbaze complex) into southern Africa.
6. What is the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) in archaeological research today?
7. Having completed their degree programmes, Mwansa and Mirriam were engaged by Dr. Dorothy Mwansa of the University of Zambia, to conduct cultural heritage impact assessment (CHIA) at Kaputula village in chief Kalenda's chiefdom, Namwala district of southern province, where government proposed to put up a shopping mall. With a definition of CHIA, describe the important steps followed by cultural heritage management specialists in carrying out such a mammoth task. What is the significance of conducting CHIA?
8. Discuss the major bottlenecks encountered in managing heritage assets in southern Africa. Why has the question 'who owns the past?' remained a contentious issue today?

END OF EXAMINATION

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

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 15, 2021

ARC 3210: THE PREHISTORY OF AFRICA

TIME: THREE HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM PART ONE AND
THREE (3) FROM PART TWO**

PART ONE

1. Give three (3) reasons that may explain Bantu expansion.
2. Name four (4) archaeological sites in Southern and Eastern Africa with MSA assemblages.
3. What is the major difference between an Archaeologist and a Prehistorian?
4. Which one of the following sites is NOT in South Africa?
a) Border cave b) Nelson Bay cave c) Montagu cave d) Apollo 11 cave e) Florisbad f) Taung, g) Klasies River Mouth, h) Howieson's Poort i) NONE OF THE ABOVE.
5. What precipitated the beginning of agriculture?
6. Name countries in Africa where the following archaeological sites are located:
a) Daima b) Kharga Oasis c) Begho d) Kintampo e) Porc Epic Cave f) Apollo 11 Cave g) Adrar Bous h) Akyekyema Bour i) Gwisho and j) Haua Fteah
7. On your map of Africa give exact location of/ or shade the following:
a) Joseph Greenberg's area of Bantu origins j) Great Zimbabwe
b) Bosumpra cave f) Gwisho
c) Ingombe Ilede g) Mumbwa Caves
d) Makwe Rockshelter h) Daima
e) Adrar Bous i) Chakeluka Iron Age site
9. Match the following EIGHT (8) sets of corresponding items, Match letter and number, e.g. A-1 (NB. DO IT ONLY THIS WAY):
a) A. Aterian Industry 1. Raised ridge along the midline of the skull.
b) B. Mousterian Assemblages 2. Rear bone of the skull.
c) C. Maghreb 3. The joining of parietals along the skull.
d) D. Occipital torus 4. Characterized by Levallois flakes.
e) E. Supraorbital torus 5. Found concentrated in North Africa.
f) F. Zygomatic arch 6. Ridge above the orbits on a skull.
g) G. Sagittal crest 7. Bone along the side of a skull below the orbit.
h) H. Sagittal suture 8. Geographically found in Northwest Africa from Morocco to Tunisia.

PART TWO

12. The Sahara and Nile Valley are important areas in the study of earliest evidence of permanent settlement. What evidence is there to support this assertion?
13. In the absence of written records for most of Africa until the 15th century a.d., what reliable sources of information about the origins and chronology of Iron working are available to archaeologists?
14. What features of the Iron Age way of life might people who had grown up as hunter-gatherers find unattractive?
15. The question of Bantu origins is very critical to the understanding of the occupation of Sub-Saharan Africa. What arguments and evidence have been advanced in the elucidation of the rapid movement and occupation of the Sub-continent?
16. In the event that you are offered a graduate scholarship to study African Prehistory, which country in Africa would you choose and why?
17. What are the main features that distinguish Middle Stone Age assemblages from the Acheulian?

-----END-----

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

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 15, 2021

ARC 4210: AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer *all* questions in Part One and only *Three (3)* questions in Part Two

PART ONE

1. Name four (4) indicators that represent physical evidence of a furnace at an Iron smelting site.
2. Which of the following groups of archaeological sites have yielded remains of *Homo rhodesiensis*?
 - (a) Sterkfontein, Taung, Makapansgat, Hadar
 - (b) Kalambo Falls, Mumbwa Caves, Nachikufu Caves, Haua Fteah
 - (c) Hadar, Olduvai Gorge, Isimila, Laetoli
 - (d) FxJj 50, Melka Konture, Kharga Oasis, Klasies River Mouth
 - (e) None of the Above.
3. Name four (4) stratigraphic units that are used in constructing stratigraphy and the Geological Time Scale
4. What do the following terms mean? a) Home Base b) Food Sharing c) scavenging and d) Plant Foraging.
5. Which theories on the origins of food production best represent the views of Gordon Childe and Ester Boserup?
6. Name two (2) Regions on the African continent that boast of ample Archaeological evidence on the development of agriculture.
7. Name the stone tool assemblages that preceded the Later Stone Age Industry at Kalambo Falls Prehistoric site.
8. What is the difference between Single Lineage and Double Lineage theories?
9. Name six (6) aspects of human behavior that were critical to hominin development.
10. Name the hominin that is associated with the earliest evidence of bipedalism.
11. Draw a Map of Africa and clearly indicate locations of the following:
 - a) Mwanganda site b) Border Cave c) Isimila site d) Kharga Oasis e) Afar Triangle
 - f) Gwisho g) the Sahel Region h) Melka Kuntoure.
12. Match the following sets of corresponding items – Match letter and number:
e.g A - 1
 - A - Denotes a geological period ranging from 0.125 to 0.01 million years
 - B - Is a comparative study that is used to seek to identify recurring patterns of behavior among early hominins.

- C - Refers to the evolution or historical development of a plant or animal species, a human tribe or similar group.
 - D - Denotes a geological period ranging from 1.70 million years ago to the most recent times.
 - E - Is the basis in the classification of Archaeological units
 - F - Is the basic unit in biological classification
 - G - Refers to a branching tree-like diagram used to illustrate evolutionary relationships among organisms
 - H - Is a study that seeks to identify agencies responsible for dispersal and deposition of Archaeological traces.
 - I - Denotes a geological period ranging from 0.01 million years ago to the most recent.
 - J - Is based on fossils extracted from rock layers
1. Biostratigraphic Unit
 2. Terminology
 3. Cladogram
 4. Upper Pleistocene
 5. Species
 6. Taphonomy
 7. Holocene
 8. Phylogeny
 9. Ethnoarchaeology
 10. Quarternary

PART TWO

13. Discuss the importance of food sharing and home base as models of socio-economic behavior among early hominins with specific reference to East African sites.
14. Discuss the motivation and economic incentive of food production to ancient communities that adopted these practices instead of continuing with hunting and food gathering.
15. Our understanding of early inhabitants of the African continent is largely dependent on material remains that they left behind. Discuss the nature of evidence that these materials provide that is useful in reconstructing their life ways.
16. Discuss aspects of Chimpanzee behavior that are useful to the study of early hominins.
17. Discuss those important factors that have contributed to our present understanding and appreciation of African Archaeology leading to worldwide interest in the study of the human past.
18. Did the invention of iron technology have any impact on the people that came into possession of this knowledge? What was its utilitarian and ritual significance among African communities?

----- END -----



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BSc in Accounting & Finance

September 2021 Exam Session

BAF2212: COMPANY LAW

Instructions

Time Allowed: 3 hours

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

SECTION A

All questions are compulsory and must be attempted

1. Ginah

Ginah and Limbikani are partners in a catering business called Meals4U. They regularly order fresh fish from Bwezani Foods Ltd. To cut costs, Ginah asks Limbikani not to order any more fish from Bwezani but instead to buy it at the local supermarket. The next day Limbikani gets a new customer and, wanting to make a good impression, she again orders fish from Bwezani, who know nothing of Ginah's request. Two months later, Bwezani's bill has not been paid and Bwezani is threatening to sue Ginah and Limbikani as the partners of Meals4U. Ginah blames Limbikani for the situation.

Required

- a. Advise Ginah whether she will be liable to pay the debt from her personal resources if Meals4U has insufficient assets to pay it.
- b. If Meals4U was a limited company rather than a partnership, explain, giving reasons, who would be liable for the debt to Bwezani.

(25 Marks)

2. Types of Business Entities

Outline the differences between a registered limited company, a general partnership, and a limited liability partnership.

(25 Marks)

SECTION B

Attempt any TWO questions

3. Hamududu Ltd

Hamududu Ltd has three directors: Panja, Sheba, and Rosemary. Occasionally Panja and Rosemary come into the company's premises but all decisions about running the company are left to Sheba, who acts as managing director although he has never been appointed as such. In January, Sheba enters into a contract with Supermarkets Ltd to supply organic herbs at a fixed price for a year. Shortly afterwards the price of organic herbs increases enormously, and Hamududu Ltd seeks to have the contract with Supermarkets Ltd set aside on the grounds that Sheba had no authority to act on his own.

Required

Advise Hamududu Ltd if they are bound by the contract.

(25 Marks)

4. Duties of Directors

Under the Companies Act of 2017, directors owe various duties to a company. Outline the seven general duties of directors which are set out in the Companies Act of 2017.

(25 Marks)

5. Fridah Exotic Ltd

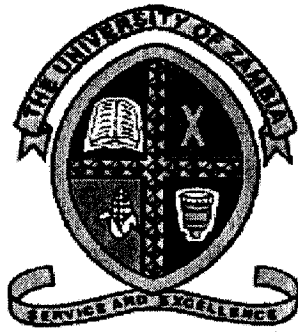
Fridah Exotic Ltd, a company selling plants, has a large number of debts but continues to trade. Kerry has supplied large quantities of fertiliser to Fridah Exotic Ltd but, despite several reminders, their account for K100,000 has not been paid.

Required

- a) Advise Kerry, who wishes to petition the court to have Fridah Exotic Ltd wound up.
- b) Consider if the directors of Fridah Exotic Ltd may be liable for wrongful trading.

(25 Marks)

ALL THE BEST



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

**BBA 1110: PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

DECEMBER, 2021

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are three (3) questions in this paper.
2. All questions are compulsory

Note: all answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

QUESTION ONE

1. What is the importance of controlling?
 - a. Ensure that activities are in accordance with the terms of the plan.
 - b. An important mental process on the part of a manager
 - c. Power to influence people's behaviour
 - d. Process of regulating the activities.
2. How are top level managers different from managers at other levels?
 - a. They hold the most responsibility for setting the overall direction of the entire company
 - b. They have the most personal interaction with the general workforce
 - c. They only set goals for individual areas of the company
 - d. They are most responsible for implementing plans to achieve organizational goals
3. The basic functions of the management process include all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - a. Planning
 - b. Organizing
 - c. Outsourcing
 - d. Leading
4. In the management process, which of the following is an activity associated with the leading function?
 - a. maintaining employee morale
 - b. setting performance standards
 - c. training new employees
 - d. developing procedure
5. Which type of structure is used when a company has locations in multiple cities
 - a. Functional
 - b. Matrix
 - c. Staff
 - d. Geographical
 - e. None of the above
6. The management function that determines to what extent the business is accomplishing the goals is set out to reach in the planning stage is
 - a. Controlling
 - b. Planning
 - c. Staffing
 - d. Coordinating
 - e. None of the above

7. What is a decision in management?
- Reaching at a proper conclusion after consideration.
 - A decision involves choosing of alternatives.
 - A decision is the outcome of a group of people or an individual.
 - None of the above.
8. Which of the following marketing mix activity is most closely associated with newsletters, catalogues and invitations to organization-sponsored events?
- Promotion
 - Product
 - Distribution
 - Place
 - None of the above
9. Which one of the following is not a feature of Batching Production?
- A wide variety of different operations to be performed under varying circumstances i.e. No Standardisation
 - Varying sequences of operations, also subject to subject to varying circumstances.
 - General purpose machinery and equipment
 - Varied work layouts, depending on process and/ or operation
 - none
10. Each subordinate should have only one superior whose command S/he has to obey. This is known as
- Unity of direction
 - Exception principle
 - Principle of unit of command
 - Principle of authority and responsivity
11. Maslow is for the view that behavior is directed towards;
- Self-actualization
 - Aversive forces
 - Situational forces
 - Unconscious forces
12. In the following situation who has UNLIMITED LIABILITY?
- Harold Phiri, Gloria Phiri and Jack Mubila owned the Trio Dress Shoppe as a partnership. Under the terms of their partnership agreement, Phiri and Phiri were entitled each to 40% of the profits, while the remaining 20% went to Mubila. Last month the firm collapsed. After selling off everything it owned, the company still owed its creditors \$10,000. Since Phiri and Phiri had no assets of their own, the creditors recovered the total amount owed to them from Jack Mubila's personal bank account.
- Jack Mubila
 - Harold Phiri
 - Gloria Phiri
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

13. All of the following are advantages of a Sole proprietorship except...
- Unlimited Liability
 - Freedom to run the business as trader pleases
 - Ease of Formation
 - Low Start-up cost
 - None of the above
14. When a manager makes a decision to convert production operations to a new technology, which of Mintzberg's decisional roles is she performing?
- Negotiator.
 - Resource allocator.
 - Disturbance handler.
 - Entrepreneurial role
15. According to Mintzberg, into which role is the manager typically drawn involuntarily?
- Entrepreneur.
 - Disturbance handler.
 - Resource allocator.
 - Negotiator.
16. Motivational process and not the motivators as such is associated with the
- Need hierarchy theory
 - Two-factor theory
 - ERG Theory
 - Expectancy theory
17. Which of the following skills is equally important at all levels of management?
- Technical skill
 - Human relation skill
 - Conceptual skill
 - All of the above
18. A person who encourages staff participation in the decision making process is which type of leader?
- Charismatic
 - Bureaucratic
 - Participative
 - Situational
19. Which of the following skills is most important for first level managers and includes knowledge of and proficiency in activities involving methods, processes and procedures?
- Human
 - Conceptual
 - Design

- d. Technical
- e. Administrative

20. Which function of management involves filling, and keeping filled, the positions in the organization structure?

- a. Organizing
- b. Planning
- c. Staffing
- d. Controlling
- e. Leading.

21. Participative leadership has which of the following characteristics

- a. Believe success arises from leaders and staff working together
- b. Employs a clear chain of command
- c. takes the view that rewards and punishment motivate staff
- d. Seeks to involve staff in the decision making process

22. Whom does Human relations approach refer to?

- a. Worker, who should be given humanly treatment at work.
- b. Mutual cooperation between employer and employee in solving the common problems.
- c. Integration of people into a work situation that motivates them to work together to achieve productivity and also economic, psychological and social satisfaction.
- d. None of the above.

23. The stage in the product life cycle where sales are almost equal to zero is called?

- a. Introduction
- b. Decline
- c. Growth
- d. Maturity
- e. Saturation

24. Theory Y assumes which of the following

- a. People are poorly motivated
- b. People achieve little satisfaction from work
- c. People are committed to organizational activities
- d. People seek to avoid work

25. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a private limited company?

- a. Shares can be issued to raise capital.
- b. Shares can be bought and sold on the Stock Exchange.
- c. All owners of the business have limited liability.
- d. The business continues after the death of shareholders.

QUESTION TWO

- a. List the 14 principles of management by Henri Fayol (7marks)
- b. Mention four (4) principles of planning. (4marks)
- c. List any four (4) ways of segmenting a market (2marks)
- d. How can we classify business organisations? (3marks)
- e. What factors will you consider when setting the price (4 marks)
- f. What ten (10) roles will you play as a manager. (5 marks)

TOTAL 25 MARKS

QUESTION THREE

Write short notes on any five (5) of the following

- a. XY theory by McGregor (10 marks)
- b. Five levels of needs according to Maslow (10 marks)
- c. The marketing mix ✓ (10 marks)
- d. The product life cycle ✓ (10 marks)
- e. Classical theory of management (10 marks)
- f. Types of controls (10 marks)
- g. Principles of organising function (10 marks)
- h. Human Resource Planning ✓ (10 marks)

Total 50 marks



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

BBA 2122: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2021

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are three sections in this examination. Section A, B and C.
2. Section A and B are Compulsory.
3. Answer One (1) Question in Section C
4. You are required to answer four (4) questions

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

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED

SECTION A: ANSWER QUESTIONS ONE & TWO

Question One a

(18 marks)

1. Which of the following is not a feature of Business environment
 - a) Interrelated Elements
 - b) Dynamics
 - c) Complexity
 - d) Continuous
2. Marketing intermediaries are categorized under..... Environment.
 - a) External
 - b) Macro
 - c) Micro
 - d) Remote
3. Value system followed by the management of a firm as certain influence on its..... environment.
 - a) Internal
 - b) External
 - c) Macro
 - d) None of the above
4. Micro environment is also known as _____.
 - a) Direct.
 - b) Indirect.
 - c) Same.
 - d) Fine.
5. Identification of opportunities to get first more advantage is one of the importance of business environment
 - a) True
 - b) False
6. Awareness of and compliance with the attitudes of society can help an organization avoid problems associated with a bad ethical reputation.
 - a) True
 - b) False
7. There are three major types of competitors discussed in Porter's Five-Forces model: existing, potential, and indirect.
 - a) True
 - b) False

8. The higher the entry barriers, the more intense is competition in an industry.
 - a) True
 - b) False
9. Exchange rates can influence the profitability of a firm in foreign countries.
 - a) True
 - b) False
10. Competition is beneficial to the competing firms besides benefiting the
 - a) producers.
 - b) intermediaries.
 - c) finances.
 - d) consumers.
11. _____ plays the watch dog in order to ensure that both function in public interest and within the boundaries of constitution.
 - a) Legislature.
 - b) Executive.
 - c) Judiciary.
 - d) None of the above.
12. SOEs stands for.....
 - a) Single owned enterprises
 - b) State owned enterprises
 - c) Society owned enterprises
 - d) None of these
13. Ageing of the population is caused by:
 - a) low birth rates and increasing life expectancy
 - b) high death rates
 - c) immigration of relatively young workers from other countries
 - d) high fertility rates
14. Among the following, the best definition of technology is:
 - a) Human knowledge about products and services and the ways they are made and delivered
 - b) Knowledge about computers, electronics, and information systems
 - c) Knowledge about computers, electronics, and information systems as well as the equipment and systems themselves
 - d) All equipment that is used to create products and services

15. The influence of potential competitors on industry competition is determined primarily by:
- a) Buyer power
 - b) Supplier power
 - c) Strength of entry barriers
 - d) Strength of exit barriers
16. Technological advance does not:
- a) Allow firms to bring new goods and services to the market.
 - b) Make it possible to freeze competitors out of the market place.
 - c) Increase productivity.
 - d) Guarantee that business will be successful.
17. In which political system does one person or a small group of people hold absolute power?
- a) Liberal democratic systems.
 - b) Authoritarian systems.
 - c) Theocratic systems.
 - d) Federal systems
18. Entry barriers include.....
- a) Capital requirements
 - b) Monopoly
 - c) Requirement of investment
 - d) All the above
 - e) None of the above

Question One b: fill in the blanks

(7 marks)

19. refers to the sum total of all individuals, institutions & other forces that are outside the control of business enterprise but that may directly affect its performance.
20. is a statement which derives the role that an organization plays in a society
21. refers to negative and unfavourable external factors that are likely to create hurdles for a firm.
22. means the integration of various economies of the world leading towards emergence of a cohesive global economy.
23. is an economic system based on the principle of free enterprise.
24. Demand for chitenge outfits may be high in Nigeria, where as it is almost nil in France.
"Which feature of business environment is highlighted by this statement?
25. The ability to drive down prices and demand for quality service is referred to as:

Question Two

- a) What does the acronym SWOT stand for? (5 marks)
- b) Conduct a SWOT analysis for a typical university. bring out any five points in each category. (20 marks)

Total: 50 marks

Section B: Answer any five (5) parts from question three

Question Three

- a) Outline any two (2) costs of globalization.
- b) Explain the features of democracy.
- c) Explain the features of totalitarian (authoritarian)
- d) Outline two (2) sources of political risk
- e) Explain two (2) factors that influence population size
- f) Explain the functions of WTO
- g) Explain the functions of IMF.
- h) What are the various levels of economic integration?
- i) Outline any four (4) threats to the natural environment.
- j) Outline any four (4) macro-economic variables.

(5 marks X any 5 = 25 marks)

Section C: Answer any one (1) question

Question Four

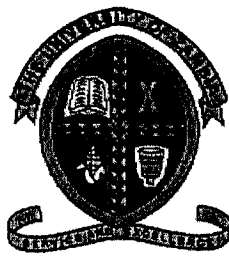
Explain any four (4) different entry modes in international business. Outline any two (2) disadvantages of the entry modes discussed. (25 marks)

Question Five

Conduct a PESTLE environment analysis of the carbonated drinks industry. (25 marks)

Question Six

Use Porter's five forces model to analyse the competitiveness of the mealie meal industry. (25 marks)



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

BBA 2132: Business Communication
MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

November, 2021

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and Section B.
2. Answer All questions in Section A and choose Three question (3) from section B
3. Correct Grammar and spelling are examinable

Note: All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided. Please write legibly.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

SECTION A ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

(40 marks)

1. Which of the following is not a barrier to communication?
 - a. Perceptual differences
 - b. Information overload
 - c. Noise
 - d. Lack of interest
 - e. None of the above
2. Which of the following information should be included in minutes? (Tick what is applicable)
 - a. Date and venue of the meeting
 - b. Decisions made at the meeting
 - c. Comments from the members
 - d. Action to be taken by the members
3. Which of the following is NOT an example of an external business written communication?
 - a. Complaint letter
 - b. Curriculum Vitae
 - c. Memo
 - d. Enquiries letter
4. Posters fall under _____ communication.
 - a. Oral
 - b. Written
 - c. Visual
 - d. Audio visual
5. The information the receiver gets is called _____.
 - a. Output
 - b. Input
 - c. Source
 - d. Message
6. _____ refers to the special language of a trade
 - a. Expression
 - b. Colloquial
 - c. Cliché
 - d. Jargon
7. An _____ report can be denied at any time
 - a. Informal
 - b. Formal
 - c. Oral
 - d. Written
8. The communication cycle, the process of re translation of signals into ideas is called
 - a. Encoding
 - b. Transmitting
 - c. Decoding
 - d. Feedback
9. Informal communication is otherwise known as _____ communication
 - a. Diagonal
 - b. Lateral
 - c. Horizontal
 - d. Grapevine
 - e.

10. The letter of acknowledgement _____
- Shows courtesy
 - Provides a record
 - Avoid misunderstanding
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
11. Which of the following Cs is not necessary when writing a collection letter?
- Confidence
 - Courtesy
 - Correct
 - Concise
 - None of the above
12. A circular is a form of _____ communication
- Oral
 - Group
 - Face to face
 - Visual
 - None of the above
13. The minimum number of members necessary for a meeting is called as _____
- Quorum
 - Resolution
 - Committee
 - prospectus
14. Salutation....
- comes above inside address.
 - begins at left hand margin of the letter.
 - comes at the end of the letter.
 - comes in body of the letter.
15. Facial expressions and gestures are known as _____ communication
- Face to face
 - Audio-visual
 - Oral
 - Multimedia
 - None of the above
16. Mention any three (2) advantages and three (2) disadvantages of written communication
(4marks)
17. Explain and illustrate any four (4) communication networks formally used in organisations
(12 marks)
18. What is the significance of feedback in communication?
(3 marks)
19. True or False
- Cultural beliefs and personal biases influence the meaning that an audience gets from a message
 - The basic model of communication illustrates how an idea moves from the sender to the receiver
 - Meeting are said to be expensive as they take people away from other jobs so don't hold a meeting
 - Effective listeners are listeners who can adapt to different situations
 - Business messages have a general purpose to inform, collaborate and or persuade the audience
 - Developing an audience profile is essential for effective communication.

SECTION B

(60marks)

ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

Question One

- a) You are the marketing officer for Trade Kings Ltd. Your company has assigned you the task of making a presentation on their latest brand of energy drinks. How will you execute the assignment (10 marks)
- b) Clearly, explain the seven (7) Cs for effective communication (10 marks)

Question Two

Imagine you are a supplier and retailers address to tackle the following tasks. Write a complaint letter and a response.

- a) You ordered 20 washing machines which should have arrived on the 31/12/2021. To date they have not yet arrived (10 marks)
- b) Write a letter responding to the complaint above (10 marks)

Question Three

You have been asked to participate in negotiation for the upcoming collective bargaining with the organisations trade unions

- a) Explain how you intend to prepare (10 marks)
- b) What principles will you follow? (5 marks)
- c) What may likely cause the negotiations to fail? (5 marks)

Question Four

Note taking is essential for university students. In addition, effective note-taking is an important transferable skill, a skill that can be applied in all aspects of life, socially, at work and during study

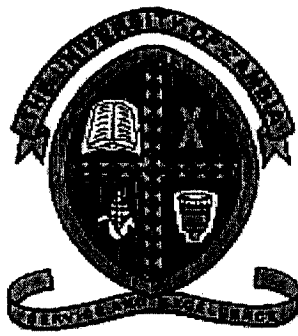
- a) Explain three purposes of note taking (3 marks)
- b) Describe any four methods that can be used for note taking (8 marks)
- c) What are the dos and don'ts of note taking? (7 marks)

Question Five

When writing an academic essay, you need to write in paragraphs. Start with an introduction and finish with a conclusion.

- a) What elements constitute (i) an introduction (ii) a paragraph? (6 marks)
- b) Write an essay on the importance of communication in an organisation clearly showing the introduction body and conclusion (14 marks)

End



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

BBA 2311: PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

November 2021

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are six questions in this examination.
2. Section A and Section B are COMPULSORY
3. Answer any two Questions from Section C

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

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION ONE

Read the case study below

Understanding market segmentation key to repeat visits by tourists' According to a study by Cathy Hsu of the School of Tourism at Hong Kong University, the key to boosting the number of tourists re-visiting the region is for companies to understand market segmentation. In a survey of 1300 tourists passing through Hong Kong international airport, Professor Hsu identified six distinct groups of tourists who, she claimed, needed to be treated differently by marketing activities.

The six groups were: leisure travellers 55 years or younger first-time mature travellers 55 years + repeat mature travellers business travellers with incomes over \$50 000 per year business travellers with incomes under \$50 000 per year travellers visiting friends or family in Hong Kong. These groups needed a different marketing focus ten courage repeat visits. Young, single leisure travellers might be attracted by 'bring a friend' promotions High-income business travellers could be more influenced by promotions about the wide range of leisure and shopping facilities in the region. Mature repeat travellers made up just 4.5% of the total sample, suggesting that this was a market segment that needed to be more fully developed. The segment that needed little additional marketing focus was made up of those visiting family and friends they would be likely to visit Hong Kong again anyway.

Source: www.eturbonews.com

- a. Why does successful market segmentation need to be supported by market research? Use this case study as an example in your answer. (7)
- b. Explain two of the ways that this research has segmented the total tourist market to Hong Kong. (6)
- c. Discuss the possible benefits and limitations to a Hong Kong travel company of targeting different segments of the tourist market with different marketing activities. (12)

(25 Marks)

SECTION B (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION TWO

Write brief notes on the following terms

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| a) Vertical Integration | (5Marks) |
| b) Bundle pricing | (5 Marks) |
| c) Sales Promotion | (5 Marks) |
| d) Geographic segmentation | (5 Marks) |

e) Marketing intelligence

(25 Marks)

SECTION C (CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION)

QUESTION THREE

New products are important to both customers and the marketers who serve them. For customers, they bring new solutions and variety to their lives. For companies, new products what are the key steps in developing and launching new products?

(25 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The Marketing Information System (MIS) refers to the systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, storage and dissemination of the market information, from both the internal and external sources, to the marketers on a regular, continuous basis. What are the main sub-systems of MIS?

(25 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

You have been called by the Marketing Director to discuss the sales performance of the company's new smart phone over the past year. Sales revenue had been very slow but showed promise. Discuss the performance that can be expected at each of the stages of the smart phone's product life cycle recommending appropriate strategies for each stage.

(25 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

Consumer buyer behaviour refers to the buying behaviour of individuals and households that buy products for personal consumption. Explain the stages of the consumer decision buyer behaviour process.

(25 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER

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

FINAL EXAM

BBA 2421: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** IN ANY ORDER OF YOUR CHOICE, AND CLEARLY **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS**

Question One

a. Solve the following inequalities.

(i) $-7(x + 3) < -4x$

(ii) $x - 4\frac{1}{3} < 9 + \frac{2}{3}x$

b. Find the solutions to the following quadratic equations

(i) $4x^2 = 49$

(ii) $x^2 - 3x + 10 = 2x + 4$

c. Mr Corona Zulu sells kits for K24.50. The store's overhead expenses are 50% of cost and the owners require a profit of 25% of cost.

(i) What is the cost of the kits?

(ii) What is the price needed to cover all of the costs and expenses?

(iii) What is the highest rate of markdown at which the store will break even?

(iv) What is the highest rate of discount that can be advertised without incurring an absolute loss?

d. Wonderful Virus is importing a new line of inflatable boats at a unit cost of \$ 1860. Virus estimates that operating expenses per unit will be 30% of cost.

(i) What should be the markup and selling price be if Wonderful Virus's desired unit of operating profit is 25% of cost?

(ii) What are Wonderful Virus's rate of markup and gross profit margin on the inflatable boats?

Question Two

- a. Roberts one of the class reps paid K1600 for a 52 inch flat panel HG TV for her class to enjoy watching Zee World after each and every tutorial. If operating expenses are 30% of cost and the 52 inch flat panel HG TV is sold at K2000. Find the amount of profits /loss and diagrammatically represent the information.
- b. A game table normally selling for K360 at dicks sporting goods is marked down at 30%. If the cost of the game table is K260 and the operating expenses are 20% of the cost. Find
 - (i) Operating loss
 - (ii) Absolute loss
- c. Lusaka City Council is considering reducing the cost of labour by automating all tasks that are labour intensive. The cost of the new machine is estimated at K225,000, and it is expected that the machine will generate net cash inflows of 42.2% of the initial investment in year one. Thereafter, in year two, three, and four, the machine anticipated to generate net cash inflows of 84.2% of the net cash inflows in year one, 75% of the net cash inflows in year two, and 91.67% of the net cash inflows in year two respectively. Given that the minimum desired cost of capital is 12%, is the investment worthwhile undertaking by the Lusaka City Council using the NPV approach?
- d. Standard Appliances obtains Frigid-Air refrigerators for K1460 less 30% and 5%. Standard's overhead works out to 18% of the regular selling price of K1495. A scratched demonstrator unit from their floor display was cleared out for K1195.
 - (i) What is the regular rate of markup?
 - (ii) What was the rate of markdown on the demonstrator unit?
 - (iii) What was the operating profits, or loss on the demonstrator unit?
 - (iv) What rate of mark-up was actually realized?

Question Three

- a. Saul has an opportunity to invest in a new high-speed printer that costs K60, 000. Saul expects that the printer will generate cash flows from cost savings of K25,000, K20,000, K10,000 and K15,000 one year from now, two years from now, three years from now and four years from now respectively. Thereafter, the printer will be worthless and therefore no additional cash flows will be generated. Saul has determined that the appropriate discount rate is 7% for this printer investment. Should Saul invest in the new high-speed printer?

- b. Assume you purchase goods with a net price of K240 and the invoice is dated October 7 with terms of 3/20, n/45. Determine
- (i) The cash discount
 - (ii) The net amount due if paid within the discount period
 - (iii) The last day of the discount period, and
 - (iv) The last day of the credit period/net payment date.
- c. A manufacturer can cover its cost and make a reasonable profit if it sells an article for K63.70. At what price should the article be listed so that a discount of 30% can be allowed?
- d. Olivia signs the simple discount notes with a face value of K37000 so that she can purchase a car after this academic year to start a business as a third year student because school is becoming complicated. The banker discount the 10 months notes at 8%. Find the amount of a discount and the proceeds.
- e. If the simple interest on a sum of money at 5% per annum for 3 years is K1,200, then the compound interest on the same sum for the same period at the same rate will be...
- f. The principal that amounts to K 4913 in 3 years at $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ per annum compound interest, compounded annually, is;

Question Four

- a. Paul and Saul enterprises have been in the retail business for home furniture for two years now. In an attempt to support local suppliers, Paul and Saul bought a dining table from a local supplier in Potbelly compound that must be retailed for K8000 to cover the cost of the table, overhead expenses of 50% of the cost, and a normal net profit of 25% of the cost. Furthermore, for the business to allow a 15% discount and still receive the required regular selling price, Paul and Saul enterprises decides to mark the dining that at a list price.

However, due to the economic woes that the country is facing and to consequent declining disposable household income, the dining table remained unsold and in the store. Thus, Paul and Saul enterprises decided to mark-down the dining table as part of the clearing of inventories exercise. To attain at the appropriate mark-down rate, Paul and Saul decided that the firm's profit would have to be no less than 10% of the commission paid to the salesperson. Suppose the normal commission, which is 40% of the overhead expenses, was reduced by 33.3333%, what is the maximum rate of mark-down that can be advertised as an alternative to the normal 15%?

- b. The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is one of the most vital alternatives to the Net Present Value (NPV) method despite its associated flaws.
- Is the IRR a discount rate? Please explain
 - Suppose a project costs K300,000 and has the following annual net expected cash inflows.

Year	K	Year	K
1 st year	80,000	3 rd year	100,000
2 nd year	120,000	4 th year	60,000

The capital equipment purchased at the start of the project could be resold for K50, 000 at the start of the fifth year. Given a cost of capital of 12%, use the interpolation approach to find the IRR. Is the project worthwhile undertaking?

- Three invoices with terms 5/10, 3/20, and $n/60$ are paid on November 15. The invoices are for K645 dated September 30, K706 dated October 26, and K586 dated November 7. What is the total amount paid?

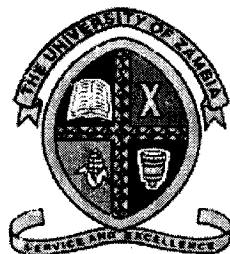
Question Five

- Hillary is a typical monk who uniquely consumes eggs (X) and bread (Y) and wishes to maximize his utility function which is given by $U(X, Y) = X^\alpha Y^\beta$. Assuming that the price of an egg and a loaf of bread is K10 a piece, and that Hillary's monthly income K80, use the Langrange Multiplier method to;
 - Find the optimal number of eggs (X) and loaves of bread (Y) that maximizes Hillary's utility function.
 - Using your findings in (i) above, find the exact amount of X and Y that Hillary will consume at the optimal point given that the values of α and β re 3 and 5 respectively.
 - Find the total utility at the optimal consumption bundle of X and Y
 - Find the value of the Langragian multiplier and provide its economic interpretation.
- Suppose there are two mutually exclusive projects Y and Z with the following cash flows.

<i>Projects</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>
<i>Cost</i>	K10,000	K25,000
<i>Cash flow at year 1</i>	K4,000	K2,000
<i>Cash flow at year 2</i>	K5,000	K8,000
<i>Cash flow at year 3</i>	K4,000	K14,000
<i>Cash flow at year 4</i>	K5,000	K15,000
<i>Cash flow at year 5</i>	K4,000	K26,000
<i>Cash flow at year 6</i>	K6,000	K30,000

- i. Which of the two projects is attractive using the discounted payback period with a 5% discount rate?
- ii. Would your conclusion in (i) above change at 20% discount rate?
- c. Victoria has just won a state lottery paying her K60, 000 per year for 20 years. Victoria is to receive her first payment a year from now. And the state advertises this as the million kwacha lottery because 1 million is equal to K60,000 times 20 years. if the interest rate is 8%. What is the true value of the lottery?
- d. Mr Mwenya has just been offered a job at K80,000 per year. Mr. Mwenya expects his salary to increase by 10% a year until his retirement in 40 years. Given an interest rate of 20%, what is the PV of his life time salary?
- e. Dorothy being the most happening second year BBA student has expected cash flows of K100,000 next year from her business she is running and that this cash flow are expected to rise at 5% per year. Assuming that the appropriate discount rate is 11% the present value of the cash flows is...?

END OF EXAMINATION, GOOD LUCK.



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

BBA 3115 Human Resource Management
END OF EXAMINATIONS

November, 2021

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and Section B.
2. Answer All questions in Section A and choose Three question (3) from section B
3. Correct Grammar and spelling are examinable

Note: All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided. Please write legibly.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

1.includes systematic collection & feedback of performance data on an individual derived from no. of stakeholders
 - a. 360° feedback
 - b. Bench marking
 - c. Checklist
 - d. Behavioural Anchored Scales (BARS)
 - e. Self-appraisal
2. The relationships section in the job description defines whom would you.....
 - a. Supervise
 - b. Report to
 - c. Work with
 - d. All of the above
3. Determining the duties and characteristics of positions in staffing is known as
 - a. Job descriptions
 - b. Job analysis
 - c. Job specification
 - d. Both A and B
 - e. None of the above
4. Determining the type of people which the company needs for a job is referred to a
 - a. Job descriptions
 - b. Job analysis
 - c. Job specification
 - d. Both A and B
 - e. None of the above
5. The purpose of job evaluation is to determine
 - a. Expenses incurred in making the job
 - b. Time duration of the job
 - c. Relative worth of the job in relation to others
 - d. All of the above
6. The basis of job evaluation is
 - a. Job descriptions
 - b. Job analysis
 - c. Job specification
 - d. Job rank
 - e. None of the above
7. Human Resource Planning is a strategy for Procurement, development, allocation & of human resources.
 - a. acquisition
 - b. training
 - c. utilisation
 - d. management
 - e. None of the above
8. Job evaluation is carried out by
 - a. Managers
 - b. Individual
 - c. Groups

- d. All the above
9. Which of the following terms the tendency of the supervisor to rate subordinate lower than his performance?
 - a. Horn effect
 - b. Halo effect
 - c. Central tendency
 - d. Point tendency
10. Which of the following statement is/are correct?
 - a. HRM is a strategic management functions
 - b. Under HRM employee is treated as resource
 - c. HRM is the management of skills, talent and abilities
 - d. HRM lacks the organisation to achieve its goals
11. 8 Challenges faced by Human resource management includes-----
 - a. Technological changes, workforce diversity, globalisation
 - b. Productivity, career planning
 - c. Compensation management
 - d. Downsizing and voluntary retirement scheme
12. The process of familiarizing the new employees to the organisation rules and regulations is known as-----
 - a. Placement
 - b. Induction
 - c. Recruitment
 - d. Selection
13. Which of the following is not an on the job training method?
 - a. Coaching
 - b. Conference
 - c. Understudy
 - d. None of these
14. ----- is the process of imparting or increasing knowledge or skill of an employee to do a particular job.
 - a. Training
 - b. Development
 - c. Motivation
 - d. Leadership
15. is a process by which individuals are scanned to pass on the leadership role within a company?
 - a. Human resource planning
 - b. Succession planning
 - c. Performance appraisal
 - d. Employee development
16. Quantitative job evaluation method are-----
 - a. Ranking method
 - b. Job grading
 - c. Point rating method c.
 - d. Factor comparison method d.

- e. Both (c) and (d)
 - f. Both (b) and (c)
17. ----- a predetermined groups or classes are established and jobs are assigned to each classification:
- a. Ranking method
 - b. Grading method
 - c. Point rating method
 - d. Factor comparison method
18. ----- is the systematic, periodic and impartial rating of an employee excellence in matters pertaining to his present job and his potential for a better job
- a. Performance appraisal
 - b. Compensation and motivation
 - c. Training and Development
 - d. Performance indicator
19. The combination of peer, superior, subordinate and self-review appraisal is known as-----
- a. 360° appraisal
 - b. Human resource accounting system
 - c. All round review
 - d. Feed forward
20. When jobs are grouped on the basis of the similarities found in their characteristics and values, it is called
- a. Ranking method
 - b. Job grading
 - c. Point ranking method
 - d. None of the above
21. The situation in which employer make conditions intolerable intentionally to make an employee quit the job is classified as
- a. Due process
 - b. Wrongful discharge
 - c. Constructive dismissal
 - d. Unfair discharge
22. Recruitment logically aims at-
- a. Attracting a large number of qualified applicants
 - b. Offering enough information to unqualified persons
 - c. Encouraging potential applicants
 - d. All of the above
23. Which is the least expensive method for recruitment?
- a. Walk-in interviews
 - b. Campus placements
 - c. Employment exchange
 - d. Consultants
24. _____ is the process of interviewing and evaluating candidates for a specific job & choosing an individual for employment based on certain criteria
- a. Selection
 - b. Recruitment
 - c. Performance appraisal

- d. None of the above
25. Occupational health is solely the responsibility of the owners of the factors of production TRUE OR FALSE _____
26. Counselling is a process or activity that takes place when an individual uses a set of techniques or skills to help another take responsibility for and to manage his/her own decision making whether work related or personal and helps in reducing stress. TRUE OR FALSE _____
27. What is the full form of AIDA
28. To identify potential hazards, provide effective safety facilities and equipment, and take prompt remedial action we need the following except?
- a. Comprehensive and effective systems for reporting all accidents causing damage or injury
 - b. Adequate accident records and statistics.
 - c. Systematic procedures for carrying out safety checks, inspections and investigations.
 - d. Methods of ensuring that safety equipment is properly maintained and used.
 - e. none of the above
29. Which of the following is not a potential consequence for a business of poor standards of health and safety practice?
- a. Reduced employee moral
 - b. Increased insurance premiums
 - c. Reduced social activity and independence
 - d. Bad publicity and loss of reputation.
30. Which of the following is not a good reason for an employer to investigate accidents which happen at work?
- a. For insurance purposes
 - b. demonstrate to their employees that they care
 - c. To prevent similar accidents happening again
 - d. To fine employees for damaging equipment
31. Which of the following best describes "accidents"?
- a. They are usually preventable
 - b. They cannot be avoided
 - c. They are completely unpredictable
 - d. They only happen to people who deserve them
32. Which of the following best defines the term "Hazard"?
- a. Anything at work that can potentially cause harm
 - b. The probability of being harmed at work
 - c. The potential seriousness of an accident at work
 - d. The consequence of not completing a risk assessment
33. As an employer you must supply your employees with personal protective equipment:
- a. If they pay for it
 - b. Once a year
 - c. If they need it to be protected
 - d. If it is in your contract of employment
34. Identifying the right people in rival companies, offering them better terms and luring them away is popularly called as _____.
- a. Competition
 - b. Acquisition

- c. Poaching
 - d. None of the above
35. Which of these is an alternative to recruitments?
- a. Employee leasing
 - b. Contractors
 - c. Trade associations
 - d. None of the above
36. _____ is the process of differentiating between applicants in order to identify and hire those with a greater likelihood of success in a job.
- a. False negative error
 - b. Training
 - c. Selection
 - d. None of the above
37. _____ is the process of estimating the quantity and quality of people required to meet future needs of the organisation.
- a. Demand forecasting
 - b. Supply forecasting
 - c. Environmental forecasting
 - d. None of the above
38. Which of the following option is not the factor that hinders with the human resource planning process?
- a. Type and quality of forecasting information
 - b. Time horizons
 - c. Environmental uncertainties
 - d. Uniting the perspectives of line and staff managers
39. Which of the below given options are the forecasting techniques used?
- A. Ration Trend Analysis
 - B. Delphi Technique
 - C. C. Staffing projections
- a. A & C
 - b. B & C
 - c. A, B & C
 - d. A & B
40. Human resource management is the process of acquiring, training, appraising, and compensating employees, and of attending to their labour relations, health and safety, and fairness concerns. True or False

Section B: Choose Three (3) from this section. Each question carries 20marks.

Question one

Recruitment and selection are cardinal to the success of an organisation and its ability to deal with labour turnover

- a. Distinguish recruitment from selection (8marks)
- b. Outline the features of a typical job description (8marks)
- c. List the various form of internal recruitment (4marks)

Question Two

- a. Explain the three major reasons for the management of health and safety (6marks)
- b. What are the likely benefits of managing health and safety in a firm (7 marks)
- c. Explain the obligation of both the employee and the employer to health and safety. (12 marks)

Question Three

A performance appraisal is a regular review of an employee's job performance and contribution to a company.

- a. You are one of the people assigned to develop the performance appraisal system. What should be characteristics of the model or system you will develop (10 marks)
- b. Why should the organisation appraise its employees? (10 marks)

Question Four

The employment contract is paramount to the relationship between an employer and an employee subject to the laws of the land (constitution)

- a. Explain the difference between a contract of service from a contract for services (3 marks)
- b. Explain five ways of avoiding a redundancy action (5marks)
- c. How can one determine the existence of an employment contract? (9 marks)
- d. Apart from dismissal describe four (4) other ways of terminating a contract of employment. (8marks)

Question five

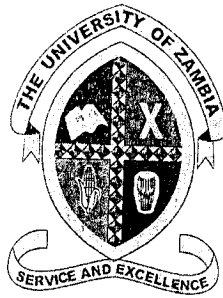
Job evaluation is of fundamental importance in reward management. It provides the basis for achieving equitable pay and is essential as a means of dealing with equal pay for work and equal value issues

- a. Outline the features of job evaluation (6 marks)
- b. Explain the factors that affect decisions pay levels in firms (5 marks)
- c. What causes pay differentials in organisations (5 marks)
- d. Explain the difference between analytical and non-analytical job evaluation (4 marks)

Question six

Employee relations refers to the interrelationships, both formal and informal between managers and those whom they manage

- a. Explain the role of the state in employee Relation (10marks)
- b. Your friend recently experienced harassment from her supervisor what recourse can she take to get justice. (6marks)
- c. Why do organisations institute discipline? (4marks)



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2020/2021 SESSIONAL EXAMINATION

DATE: MONDAY 15TH NOVEMBER 2021

BBA3211: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

EXAM TIME: 09:00 HOURS

VENUE: DLT

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The Paper has a Total Number of SIX (6) Questions Comprising Sections A and B.
 2. Answer a Total of FOUR (4) Questions.
 3. Section A is *COMPULSORY*. From Section B Answer *ANY TWO (2)* Questions.
 4. Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected.
-

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A – COMPULSORY

QUESTION ONE

A company is considering a project that would cost K290,000 now, and would earn the following cash profits.

Year	K	Year	K
1 st year	80,000	3 rd year	100,000
2 nd year	120,000	4 th year	60,000

The capital equipment purchased at the start of the project could be resold for K50,000 at the start of the fifth year. The company's required minimum rate of return is 12%.

Required:

Compute the project's internal rate of return (IRR) and advise whether the company should undertake the project. (25 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

A. Three companies have the following results during the recent period.

	K	L	M
Net profit margin	0.04	0.06	0.10
Total asset turnover	2.20	2.00	1.40
Total assets/equity	2.40	2.20	1.50

Required

Derive for each company the return on equity.

(15 Marks)

B. Given the following earnings and dividends, compute the sustainable growth rate for each firm.

	K	L	M
Earnings per share	2.75	3.00	4.50
Dividends per share	1.25	1.00	1.00

(10 Marks)

SECTION B – ATTEMPT ANY TWO

QUESTION THREE

Mukubesa Ltd currently runs a centralised billing system. For Payments by cheque, they are made by all customers directly to head office. It requires, on average, four days for customers' mailed cheques to reach the head office. An additional one and half days is required to update payments in the system before a deposit can be made. The firm has an average daily cheque collection of K500,000. The company has recently investigated the possibility of initiating a lockbox system for all payments by cheque. It has estimated that with such a system customers' mailed payments would reach the receipt location two and half days sooner. Further, the processing time could be reduced by an additional day because each lockbox bank would pick up mailed deposits twice daily.

Required

- A. Determine how much cash would be freed up (released) through the use of a lockbox system. (10 Marks)
- B. Determine the annual gross kwacha benefit of the lockbox system, assuming the firm could earn a 5% percent return on the released funds in part (A) by investing in short term instruments. (10 Marks)
- C. If the annual cost of the lock system will be K75,000, should such a system be initiated? (5 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Mr Kunda is 63 years old and recently retired. He wishes to provide retirement income for himself and is considering an annuity contract with Madison Life Insurance Company. Such a contract pays him an equal-kwacha each year that he lives. For this cash-flow stream, he must put up a specific amount of money at the beginning. According to actuary tables, his life expectancy is 15 years, and that is the duration on which the insurance company bases its calculations regardless of how long he actually lives.

Required

- A. If Madison Life uses a compound annual interest rate of 5 percent in its calculations, what must Mr Kunda pay at the outset for an annuity to provide him with K10,000 per year? (Assume that expected payments to be made at the end of each of the 15 years. (15 Marks)
- B. What would be the purchase price if the compound annual interest rate is 10 percent? (10 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- A. The beta (β) on common stock shares of Mwiindi PPE Ltd is 1.60. The shares are currently trading at K14.75 and paid a dividend of K0.72 per share last year, a figure that is expected to grow by 3 percent annually for the foreseeable future. Calculate the price you expect

the shares of Mwiindi PPE Ltd to be trading at in one year's time, if the risk-free rate of return is 13.5 percent and market price of risk is 5.5 percent. (15 Marks)

- B. Mukuba group has a K12 million face value bond issue outstanding. The issue carries a coupon rate of 10% with interest paid quarterly. The issue matures in three (3) years. What is the values of the bond issue if it is priced to provide a yield to maturity of 12%? (10 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

On December 31, 2016 BGM Enterprises recorded an average annual rate of return of 18% while Troik Investments Bureau recorded an average annual rate of return of 26% on the portfolio. As Chief Financial Officer of the holding company for BGM Enterprises and Troik Investments Bureau you make the following projections for the next five (5) years.

- (a) BGM Enterprises average annual rate of return to grow at 5% per annum the following first two (2) years, decline by 8% in the third year due to poor commodity markets and grow at a constant rate of 6% thereafter.
- (b) Troik Investment Bureau portfolio's average annual rate of return was projected to grow by 4% in the first year, no growth in second and third years and grow at a constant rate of 5% thereafter.

Required:

- A. Compute the projected Arithmetic Mean rate of return for each of the two companies. Comment on the results. (10 Marks)
- B. Compute the projected Geometric Mean rate of return for each of the two companies. Comment on the results. (10 Marks)
- C. Briefly discuss the characteristics of each method above and the recommended circumstance in which to use each of them. (5 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

Present Value Table

Present value of 1 i.e. $(1 + r)^{-n}$

Where r = discount rate

n = number of periods until payment

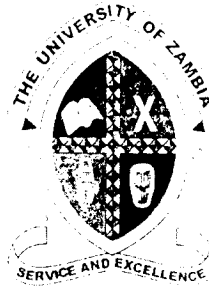
Periods (n)	Discount rate (r)										
	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	
1	0.990	0.980	0.971	0.962	0.952	0.943	0.935	0.926	0.917	0.909	1
2	0.980	0.961	0.943	0.925	0.907	0.890	0.873	0.857	0.842	0.826	2
3	0.971	0.942	0.915	0.889	0.864	0.840	0.816	0.794	0.772	0.751	3
4	0.961	0.924	0.888	0.855	0.823	0.792	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	0.305	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	0.285	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. $\frac{1 - (1 + r)^{-n}}{r}$

Where r = discount rate
 n = number of periods

Periods (n)	Discount rate (r)									
	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
2	1.970	1.942	1.913	1.886	1.859	1.833	1.808	1.783	1.759	1.736
3	2.941	2.884	2.829	2.775	2.723	2.673	2.624	2.577	2.531	2.487
4	3.902	3.808	3.717	3.630	3.546	3.465	3.387	3.312	3.240	3.170
5	4.853	4.713	4.580	4.452	4.329	4.212	4.100	3.993	3.890	3.791
6	5.795	5.601	5.417	5.242	5.076	4.917	4.767	4.623	4.486	4.355
7	6.728	6.472	6.230	6.002	5.786	5.582	5.389	5.206	5.033	4.868
8	7.652	7.325	7.020	6.733	6.463	6.210	5.971	5.747	5.535	5.335
9	8.565	8.162	7.786	7.435	7.108	6.802	6.515	6.247	5.995	5.759
10	9.471	8.983	8.530	8.111	7.722	7.360	7.024	6.710	6.418	6.145
11	10.37	9.787	9.253	8.760	8.306	7.887	7.499	7.139	6.805	6.495
12	11.26	10.58	9.954	9.385	8.863	8.384	7.943	7.536	7.161	6.814
13	12.13	11.35	10.63	9.986	9.394	8.853	8.358	7.904	7.487	7.103
14	13.00	12.11	11.30	10.56	9.899	9.295	8.745	8.244	7.786	7.367
15	13.87	12.85	11.94	11.12	10.38	9.712	9.108	8.559	8.061	7.606
(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
2	1.713	1.690	1.668	1.647	1.626	1.605	1.585	1.566	1.547	1.528
3	2.444	2.402	2.361	2.322	2.283	2.246	2.210	2.174	2.140	2.106
4	3.102	3.037	2.974	2.914	2.855	2.798	2.743	2.690	2.639	2.589
5	3.695	3.605	3.517	3.433	3.352	3.274	3.199	3.127	3.058	2.991
6	4.231	4.111	3.998	3.889	3.784	3.685	3.589	3.498	3.410	3.326
7	4.712	4.564	4.423	4.288	4.160	4.039	3.922	3.812	3.706	3.605
8	5.146	4.968	4.799	4.639	4.487	4.344	4.207	4.078	3.954	3.837
9	5.537	5.328	5.132	4.946	4.772	4.607	4.451	4.303	4.163	4.031
10	5.889	5.650	5.426	5.216	5.019	4.833	4.659	4.494	4.339	4.192
11	6.207	5.938	5.687	5.453	5.234	5.029	4.836	4.656	4.486	4.327
12	6.492	6.194	5.918	5.660	5.421	5.197	4.988	4.793	4.611	4.439
13	6.750	6.424	6.122	5.842	5.583	5.342	5.118	4.910	4.715	4.533
14	6.982	6.628	6.302	6.002	5.724	5.468	5.229	5.008	4.802	4.611
15	7.191	6.811	6.462	6.142	5.847	5.575	5.324	5.092	4.876	4.675



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2020/2021 SESSIONAL EXAMINATION

DATE: FRIDAY 26TH NOVEMBER 2021

BBA3222: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

EXAM TIME: 09:00 HOURS

VENUE: LLB

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The Paper has a Total Number of SIX (6) Questions Comprising Sections A and B.
 2. Answer a Total of FOUR (4) Questions.
 3. Section A is *COMPULSORY*. From Section B Answer *ANY TWO (2)* Questions.
 4. Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected.
-

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A – COMPULSORY

QUESTION ONE

A company manufactures and sells two products A and B. the following information is available.

		A	B
Sales price (each)		K15	K20
Labour (unit)		K2 (1 hour)	K4 (2 hours)
Variable production overheads		K3	K6
Material		K4	K5
Production quantities:	October 2018	700	800
	November 2018	350	500
Quantities sold:	October 2018	600	700
	November 2018	400	400
Fixed overheads:	October 2018	K4,600	
	November 2018	K2,700	

Required

Prepare statements for October and November 2018 showing profit and closing stock valuations using the following methods:

- A. Marginal costing (15 Marks)
- B. Absorption costing (15 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

A process for making lead shot involves melting ingots of lead, then pouring the melt from a height, into a cooling bath. There is a loss of material due to spillage of the melt and splatter by the bath. This material is sold for scrap. In a normal production run 1kg of lead costing K40 would produce 0.95kg of shot with the scrap being sold for K20 per kg.

In a week 100kg of lead was processed and 92kg of lead shot produced. Labour costs of K550 were incurred and overhead costs are normally allocated at a rate of 4 times labour costs.

Required

- A. Calculate the cost per unit for lead shot (8 Marks)
- B. Write up the process account (10 Marks)
- C. Write up the loss account (7 Marks)

SECTION B - ATTEMPT ANY TWO

QUESTION THREE

Z Ltd had the following transactions in one of its raw materials during April 2017

			Units	Purchase Price	Market Price
Opening			40 units	@K10 each	@K10 each
April	4	Bought	140 units	@K11 each	@K12 each
	10	Used	90 units		@K13 each
	12	Bought	60 units	@K12 each	@K13 each
	13	Used	100 units		@K14 each
	16	Bought	200 units	@K10 each	@K15 each
	21	Used	70 units		@K15 each
	23	Used	80 units		@K14 each
	26	Bought	50 units	@K12 each	@K14 each
	29	Used	60 units		@K16 each

Required

Write up stores ledger account using the following methods of stock valuation below, and you should clearly indicate:

- (i) the total purchase costs, cost of sales, value of closing stock and
- (ii) where there are differences between purchase cost and the aggregate of cost of production and value of the closing stock, show the reconciliation.

- A. Replacement Method (13 Marks)
- B. Weighted Average (12 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- A. A T.V. manufacturing company finds that while it costs to make component X, the same is available in the market at K5.75 each, with all assurance of continued supply. The breakdown of cost is:

	K
Materials	2.75
Labour	1.75
Variable overheads	0.50
Depreciation and other fixed cost	<u>1.25</u>
	<u>6.25</u>

Required

(a) Should the company make or buy the component? (10 Marks)

(b) What should be your decision if the supplier offered component at K4.85 each? (5 Marks)

B. The cost of a manufacturing company for the product is.

	K
Materials	12.00
Labour	9.00
Variable expenses	6.00
Fixed expenses	<u>18.00</u>
Total	<u>45.00</u>

The unit of product is sold for K51.00.

The company's normal capacity is 100,000 units. The figures given above are for 80,000 units. The company has received an offer for 20,000 units @ K36 per unit from a foreign customer.

Required

Advise the manufacturer on whether the order should be accepted. Also give your advice if the order is from a local merchant. (10 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

An industry concern manufactures three products known as P, Q and R. Each product is started in the machining area and completed in the Finishing Shop. The direct costs associated with each product forecast for the next trading period are:

	P K	Q K	R K
Materials	18.50	15.00	22.50
Wages: Machining area at K5 per hour	10.00	5.00	10.00
Finishing Shop at K4 per hour	6.00	4.00	8.00
	34.50	24.00	40.50

There are machines in both departments and machine hours required to complete one of each product are:

Machine area	4	1.5	3
Finishing shop	0.5	0.5	1
Budget output in units	6,000	8,000	2,000

Fixed overheads are:

Machine area	K100,800
Finishing shop	K94,500

Required:

A. An overhead absorption rate for fixed overheads using:

- (i) A labour hour rate for each department; (5 Marks)
- (ii) A machine hour rate for each department. (5 Marks)

B. Using results from (A) above, calculate the total cost of each product using:

- (i) The labour hour rate; (5 Marks)
- (ii) The machine hour rate. (5 Marks)

C. Your comments to the Factory Manager who has suggested that one overhead rate for both departments would simplify matters. (5 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

X Ltd uses a standard absorption cost accounting system. The following details have been extracted from a standard cost card for one of its products.

	K
Direct materials	5.00
Direct labour	7.40
Variable overhead	2.30
Fixed overhead	<u>3.80</u>
	<u>18.20</u>

The fixed overhead cost per unit is based on an estimated production of 1000 units per month. During October 2020 the actual number of units produced was 900 and the following variances arose.

	K
Direct materials	180 favourable
Direct labour	280 adverse
Variable overhead	240 adverse
Fixed overhead	200 adverse

Required

Calculate the actual cost of:

- A. Direct materials (6 Marks)
- B. Direct labour (6 Marks)
- C. Variable overhead (6 Marks)
- D. Fixed overhead (7 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2020 ACADEMIC YEAR
END-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 3235: TAXATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** IN SECTIONS A AND B. SHOW ALL NECESSARY WORKINGS TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS

SECTION A (10 MARKS)

1. Mr Lungu bought a Toyota car on 31st October 2019 for K125,000. It has been agreed with the ZRA that Mr. Lungu's private use is 25% and that the car is a non-commercial vehicle. What will be the allowable capital allowance deduction associated with this car in the 2020 charge year.
 - a) K15,000
 - b) K18,750
 - c) K 23,438
 - d) K25,000

2. The Republic of Monkland has decided to introduce a tax on laptops. The new tax will be paid by suppliers. Who will bear the economic burden of the tax?
 - a) Consumers
 - b) Government
 - c) Suppliers
 - d) Unknown

3. Mika ceased trading on 30 June 2020 and prepared his last accounts for a 15-month period (ending 30 June 2020). You are provided with the following recent tax adjusted profits:

Year ended 31.03.2019	K78,000
Period ended 30.06.2020	K60,000

What will be the tax adjusted profit for the year ended 31.03.2020?

- a) K12,000
 - b) K62,400
 - c) K48,000
 - d) None of the above
4. Which of the following taxes is not collected by the Customs Services Division of the Zambia Revenue Authority?
- a) Motor Vehicle Fees
 - b) Export Duties
 - c) Insurance premium levy
 - d) Customs Duties
5. Which of the following is least likely an indicator of trade?
- a) The frequency of similar transactions
 - b) The subject matter of realization
 - c) Whether payment was received
 - d) The length of period of ownership
6. Chomba wins a holiday package worth K20,000 in accommodation and food, K8,000 air tickets and K2,000 for personal use while on holiday. How much withholding tax is due from Chomba's winnings?
- a) K4,500
 - b) K4,000
 - c) K0
 - d) K6,000

7. Mwamba is a VAT registered supplier and is in receipt of monthly gross rentals of K10,000 (VAT exclusive) for his commercial property. What is the amount to be remitted to the ZRA as withholding tax on the monthly rental income?
- a) K1,000
 - b) K1,160
 - c) K1,500
 - d) None of the above
8. During the 2020 charge year, Gift Ltd constructed a building used for the manufacture of chairs. Which of the following allowances is the company least likely to claim in 2020?
- a) Initial allowance
 - b) Investment allowance
 - c) Wear and tear allowance
 - d) Development allowance
9. Which of the following is not included in determining the Value for Duty Purposes?
- a) The price paid or payable for the item
 - b) Transport costs
 - c) Customs duty paid to the Zambia Revenue Authority
 - d) Insurance Charges
10. Which of the following is not included in the definition of property according to the Property Transfer Tax Act, Chapter 340 of the Laws of Zambia?
- a) Land
 - b) Intellectual property
 - c) A motor vehicle
 - d) A mining right

SECTION B

QUESTION ONE (20 MARKS)

A. Mr Kabwe earned the following emoluments during the 2021 charge year:

	K
Basic salary	120,000
Housing allowance	80,000
Medical allowance	40,000
Transport allowance	12,000
Gratuity	500,000
Tips received from clients for good service	36,000
Funeral grant	68,000
Total	856,000

You are additionally informed that he donated K20,000 to Fire Ministries, an approved public benefit organisation during the year.

Required

Compute the Personal Income Tax (PAYE) payable by Mr. Kabwe for the 2021 charge year.

B. ABC limited accrued the following expenses during the month of September 2021:

	K
Pension benefits	1,950,000
Basic Pay	600,000
Housing Allowance	360,000
Severance pay	750,000
Staff bonuses	90,000
Leave pay	120,000
Total	3,870,000

Although accrued, the leave pay and staff bonuses were not paid out in the month.

Required

Calculate the Skills Development Levy payable by ABC Limited for the month of September 2021.

QUESTION TWO (15 MARKS)

Giant Wholesalers Ltd is a leading retailer specialized in the supply of household goods. The firm recently hired an accounts clerk who prepared their 2021 Income Statement which is summarised below:

	K	K
Gross Profit per accounts		1,200,000
Profit on the sale of investments		300,000
Total earnings		1,500,000
Administrative expenses	120,000	
Depreciation of plant and machinery	47,500	
Rent and rates	60,000	
Employee emoluments	300,000	
Motor car expenses	10,000	
Purchase of motor vehicles	150,000	
Entertainment of suppliers	20,000	
Repairs and renewals	30,000	
Total expenses		737,500
Net profit		762,500

The following information has been provided:

- The firm's Chief Executive Office is provided with free housing and is required to occupy the house, which would attract rentals of K50,000 per annum at current market rates. His taxable earnings in the year totaled K120,000.
- The firm employs one differently abled person, who worked during the entire year.
- Capital allowances are claimable on the purchased vehicles and you have obtained further details on the vehicles as follows:

Date	Vehicle types	Cost (K)
1 st July 2021	Motor car	75,000
1 st April 2021	Tractor	75,000

- d) The amount for repairs and renewals includes K10,000 for the expansion of an office block and K15,000 for routine repainting of another office block.
- e) The Chief Executive Officer was provided with a Toyota Landcruiser car on a personal-to-holder basis with a cylinder capacity of 4,000cc.
- f) The Finance Director was provided with a Mercedes-Benz car on a personal-to-holder basis with a cylinder capacity of 2,500cc.

Required

Calculate the Company Income Tax payable by Giant Wholesalers Ltd. for the 2021 charge year

QUESTION THREE (15 MARKS)

- A. During September 2021, XYZ Limited, a VAT registered firm, recorded the following summary of transactions:

	K
Sales	
Sales of zero-rated supplies	150,000
Sales of standard rated supplies (VAT Inclusive)	87,000
	237,000
Purchases	
Purchase of standard rated items on which VAT is claimable (VAT Exclusive)	32,000
Business related expenses (VAT inclusive)	120,000
Expenses for client entertainment (VAT inclusive)	3,000
	155,000

Required

Compute the VAT payable/repayable by the company for the given month.

- B. List any five details that are required to be shown on a valid tax invoice.
- C. Peter Mulenga had three transactions in the month of January 2021. You have been requested to advise Peter how much Property Transfer Tax is due, assuming he initiates the transfers in the same month, for each of the following transactions. Justify your answer.
- a) Peter transferred a house to his step-son for no consideration. The Government Valuation Department estimates the value of similar properties to be K600,000.
 - b) Peter sold 20,000 ordinary shares in XYZ plc for K300,000. XYZ Plc stock is listed on the Lusaka Securities Exchange.
 - c) He transferred bare land valued at K400,000 by the Government surveyors for a consideration of K250,000.

QUESTION FOUR (15 MARKS)

- A. Y Farms Ltd, a firm in the agriculture sector, incurred the following expenses in the 2021 charge year:

	K
Bought harvesting implements	2,000,000
Bought a tractor for farm use	500,000
Bought a van	250,000
Bought farm office furniture	120,000
Expenditure on fencing	175,000
Expenditure on construction of a dwelling house	30,000
Expenditure on borehole drilling	50,000
Expenditure incurred on stumping and clearing	45,000

After consulting with the Zambia Revenue Authority, it was agreed that the purchased van ought to be classified as a commercial vehicle for income tax assessment purposes.

You have also been informed that the tax adjusted profit before deducting capital allowances for the 2021 charge year was K5,500,000.

Required

Calculate Y Farm's tax payable for the 2021 charge year.

B. List any five incentives to the agricultural sector provided for by the Income Tax Act.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

TAXATION TABLES

INCOME TAX

2021 standard annual personal income tax rates

Annual Income Bands	Rates
First K48,000	@ 0%
Above K48,000 up to 57,600	@ 25%
Above K57,600 up to K82,800	@ 30%
Above K82,800	@ 37.5%

Company Income Tax rates

On income from manufacturing and others 35%

On income from farming 10%

CAPITAL ALLOWANCES

Implements, plant & machinery (IPM) and commercial vehicles:

Wear and Tear Allowance on IPM / Commercial vehicles - 25%

Used in Manufacturing and Leasing 50%

Used in Farming 100%

Non- commercial vehicles

Wear and Tear Allowance 20%

Industrial Buildings:

Wear and Tear Allowance 5%

Initial Allowance 10%

Investment Allowance 10%

Commercial Buildings

Wear and Tear Allowance 2%

FARMING ALLOWANCES

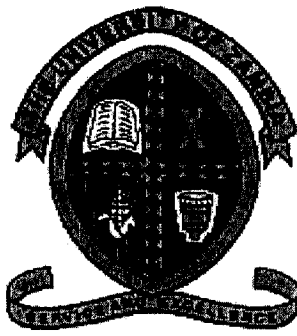
Development Allowance 10%

Farm Works Allowance 100%

Farm Improvement Allowance 100%

PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX

Rate of tax on Realised Value of property other than mining rights 5%



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

BBA 4122: ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER, 2021

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Answer ALL questions from Section A.
3. Answer any two (2) questions from section B

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

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

Read the case carefully and answer the questions that follow

Constant change a feature of modern industry

Britax has undergone many changes in recent years. The business grew out of a diverse group of companies. The Britax name and brand were adopted at the end of the 1990s when the business decided to concentrate its efforts and sold off some of its activities. It now focuses on child safety seats and designing and building aircraft interiors. Sales of child safety seats have been boosted by recent changes in the law, while aircraft interiors are a niche market with four international competitors. Overall, turnover of Britax's aerospace division has grown from £20 million to £150 million in six years despite intense competition and an aircraft building industry that fears a fall in aircraft orders. Britax has just introduced a complex and expensive computer system to manage its production resource planning. Stock levels have fallen dramatically and productivity has improved. But the change involved changes in many people's work practices and skills. As with all changes of this nature the crucial key to success lies not with the product but with those who have to use it. 'People react in different ways to change,' said the company's business systems manager. 'How people approach change is a critical factor. A big factor in managing this is to build a strong project team. The right people need to be involved from the start. The next step is training and communicating the need for change. We spent a great deal of time and effort in this area and it was well worth it.'

Question One

- a) Explain any two (2) factors that may influence change for an organization such as Britax (4 marks)
- b) Explain any two (2) ways in which employees may react to change. (4 marks)
- c) Analyse how Lewin's change model could be used to implement change at Britax. (12 marks)
- d) Explain the role a project team might in change management at Britax. (8 marks)

Total: 28 marks

Question Two

What is personality? Explain the different types of personality identified by Myer-Briggs type indicator. (22 marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS

Question Three

Distinguish between the equity theory and the expectancy theory of motivation. How can they effectively be applied at the work place? (25 marks)

Question Four

- a) What is culture? Use the cultural web to explain the elements of organisational culture. (16 marks)
- b) Explain three (3) different types of conflicts in organisations. (9 marks)

Total: 25 marks

Question Five

- a) Distinguish between routine and non-routine decisions. (4 marks)
- b) Describe the decision making process. What are the advantages of group decision making? (21 marks)

Total: 25 marks

Question Six

- a) Distinguish between a group and a team. (3 marks)
- b) Describe the stages in group formation (10 marks)
- c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of a virtual team? (12 marks)

Total: 25 marks

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2019/ 2020 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
BBA 4414: BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS

Instructions:

1. There are four questions in this paper. Section A is compulsory and carries 40 marks. Choose any other two questions from Section B. Each question carries 30 marks.

Time Allocation: 3 Hours

SECTION A (40 marks)

QUESTION ONE

Lately, there has been an observed deterioration of moral behaviour among the female students at UNZA, leading to so many STDs among the students. Arising from this, UNZA Management has instituted measures meant to curb this scourge. One of the measures has been to put a series of educational programmes for the students, which also include the employment of a matron who is specifically tasked to give talks as well as moral guidance to the female students on the importance of maintaining high moral standards. However, morality levels have continued going down every day, and this has caused a lot of concern to management. As a student studying Business Research Methods at UNZA, you have been hired by UNZA management to carry out a study on factors that are contributing to the falling standards of morality among female students at UNZA.

- i. What would be possible topic for your study [2]
- ii. Identify and state the research problem from the above scenario [5]
- iii. Formulate the possible objectives for this study? [5]
- iv. Using your objectives, formulate hypotheses for your study [5]
- v. Justify why the above problem should be studied [3]
- vi. Briefly explain how you would go about undertaking this study, by indicating the study design, data collection method, sampling as well as the data analysis method. [10]
- vii. Upon collecting your data, it is important to undertake processing operations before analysing it, mention and briefly explain the processing operations that you would undertake for your data. [8]

- viii. What statistical test would you use for testing dependence between any two variables?
[2]

SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY T QUESTIONS (60 marks).

QUESTION TWO

- a) Define Research and briefly explain the purpose of research [5]
- b) Outline the basic/fundamental research questions that one should ask in order to answer, and resolve a research problem [5]
- c) Outline the nine stages involved in the research process, briefly explaining what is involved at each of these stages? [10]
- d) What is sampling and why is it important [5]
- e) What factors would you consider when deciding what sampling frame to use? [5]

QUESTION THREE

Giving practical examples, briefly outline the difference between the following:

- (i) Population and sample (5)
- (ii) A parameter and a statistic (5)
- (iii) Correlation and Causation (5)
- (iv) Inferential and Descriptive analysis. (5)
- (v) Purposive sampling and Snowballing (5)
- (vi) Continuous and discrete variable (5)

QUESTION FOUR

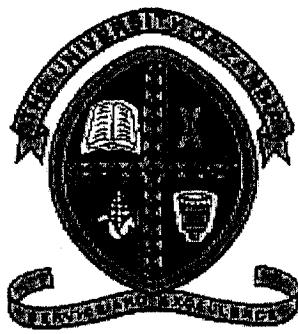
You have just been offered a research contract to carry out a study on the voting pattern among the voters in the 10 provinces of Zambia. Zambia has a total population of 18 million people, and a voter population of approximately 7.5 million.

- (i) Assuming the study was carried out among all the 10 provinces, determine the minimum possible sample size that would be required from this population, in order to obtain reliable results?
(5)
- (ii) You have finally agreed with the funding Organization that resources are available to conduct this study among 2500 voters from 6 provinces. Determine the appropriate sampling method that you would use to arrive at this sample size. Justify your selected method. (3)
- (iii) Outline the procedure followed when conducting the sampling method you have stated in (ii) above. (5)

- (iv) The table below shows a hypothetical population for the six provinces that you and your funder have finally agreed upon. Use the table below to determine the total population of the voters from the six chosen provinces (2)
- (v) Fill in the table below by determining the sample size to be selected from each of the provinces (10)

Province	Population	Sample
Eastern Province	973,790	
Southern Province	1,005,816	
Western Province	507,184	
Luapula Province	601,058	
Copperbelt Province	1,257,460	
Lusaka Province	1,545,892	
Total	5,891,200	

End of exam! Good luck & happy festive season!



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

BBA 9315: MARKETING OF SERVICES

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

November 2021

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are six(6) questions in this examination.
2. Section A is Compulsory
3. Answer any two (2) Questions from Section B

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

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION ONE

Review the five dimensions of service quality. What do they mean in the context of (a) an Industrial repair shop.

(25 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

How are customers' expectations formed? Explain the difference between desired service and adequate service with reference to a specific service experience.

(25 Marks)

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

QUESTION THREE

Why is word of mouth important for the marketing of services? How can a service firm that is the quality leader in its industry induce and manage word of mouth?

(25 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The first law of service quality and productivity might be: Do it right the first time. But we Can't ignore the fact that failures continue to occur, sometimes for reasons outside the organization's control. What strategies can a firm use to make it easy for dissatisfied customers to complain?

(25 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Services are different from goods. With practical examples explain the main features that distinguish services from goods.

(25 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

Whenever a service failure occurs, people expect to be adequately compensated. Discuss the issue of generous compensations related to service recovery.

(25 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION



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

**CLL1220: CHINESE PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY
COORDINATOR: Ms. Martina Celani**

A.Y. 2020/21 Examination Paper

Instructions: This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on General Linguistics and Chinese language specific phonetics and phonology concepts. There are two sections in this examination: Introduction to Linguistics and Chinese Phonetics and Phonology. The students shall answer ALL of the questions in all sections. The answers shall be written in the provided Answer Book.

Duration: the allocated time for this exam is three (3) hours.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTILL INSTRUCTED TO

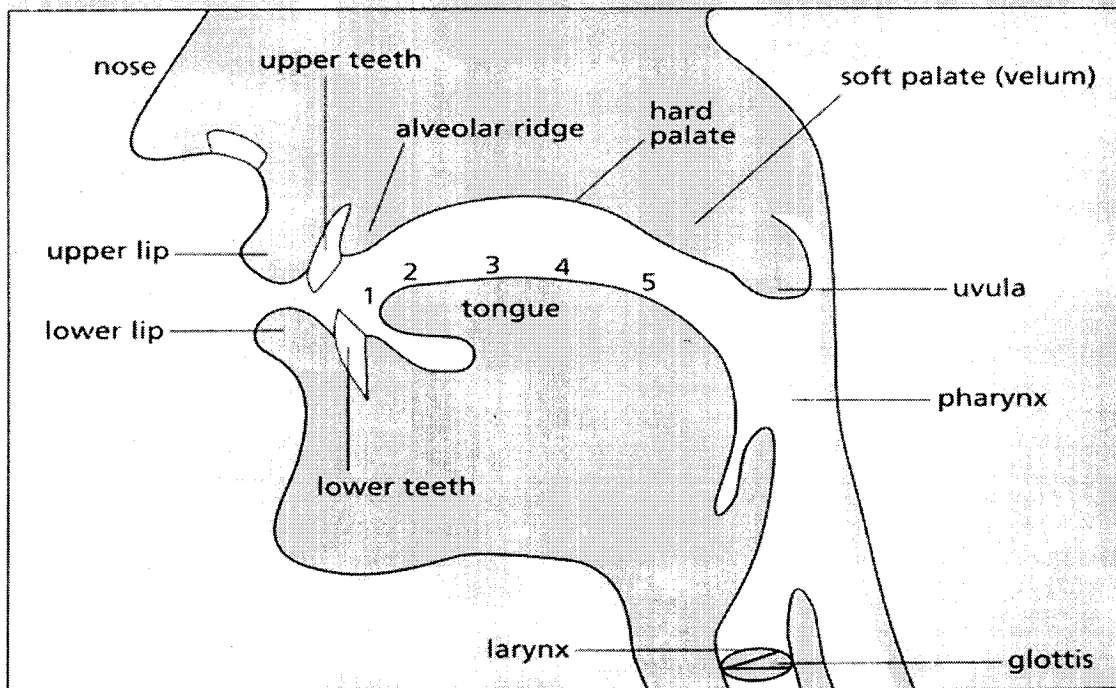
Section 1. Introduction to Linguistics

Answer the following questions with an essay.

1. Use the image below to explain how sound works in human beings. (20 points for the answer)

THE ORGANS OF ARTICULATION

The diagram shows the anatomical location of the vocal organs involved in the description of English vowels and consonants. It is not a complete representation of all the vocal organs – the lungs, for example, are not shown.



2. Describe the various stages at which we study human language. (20 points for the answer)

Section 2. Chinese Phonetics and Phonology

1. Answer the following questions with a short essay: (20 points for each answer)
 1. Discuss the typological characteristics of Chinese that refer to the phonetics and phonology aspects of the language
 2. Present the phonological characteristics of Standard Chinese, starting from the analyses of the syllable as a main unit of the language.
2. Describe the organs involved and the production process of the following sounds in Chinese language (including drawing a phonogram): (5 points for each answer)
 1. p
 2. zh

3. h

4. t

END OF EXAMINATION

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

CLL2120: BASIC CHINESE LANGUAGE

COORDINATOR: Ms. Gao Xiaoyun

A.Y. 2020/21 Examination Paper

Instructions: This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on Chinese language, concentrating on the reading and writing skills.

The allocated time for this exam is 3 hours. The students shall answer ALL of the questions below.

Part 1 - Comprehensive Chinese

1. Read the passages below and choose the correct answer to the question marked with *

选择正确答案

(2 points for each correct answer)

1. 她对人很友好，总喜欢帮助别人，而且很活泼，跟他在一起从来不会觉得无聊。

* 她是个什么样的人？

A 热情 B 害羞 C 幽默 D 勇敢

2. 她平时特别文静，不怎么喜欢说话，和陌生人说话时还会脸红呢。

* 她是一个什么样的人？

A 热情 B 害羞 C 幽默 D 勇敢

3. 这家儿童医院的医生都非常有耐心，他们经常和孩子们聊天，还会给住院的孩子准备礼物，所以孩子们都不怕去这家医院。

* 孩子们对这家医院：

A 很喜欢 B 很害怕 C 很兴奋 D 很了解

4. 妹妹今年 13 岁了，她个子比我矮一点儿，短头发，长着一双大眼睛，笑起来特别可爱。

* 说话人的妹妹：

A 很聪明 B 胖胖的 C 眼睛很大

5. 好多家长都想让孩子出国念书，他们觉得，在另一种文化背景下学习和生活，有利于孩子的健康成长。当然，找工作也相对广一些，但这个不是最重要的。

* 家长能够让孩子出国念书是为了孩子更好地：

2. Arrange the sentences below in the correct order to make a period.

将下列句子按照正确的顺序排列。

(2 points for each correct answer)

1. A 老师也很喜欢
B 熊猫是一种很可爱的动物
C 不仅学生喜欢
2. A 虽然我俩学习的专业不一样
B 妹妹学习数学，我学习汉语
C 但是我们的爱好却是一样的
3. A 还有减轻压力的作用
B 游泳是一项很受欢迎的运动
C 不仅能锻炼身体
4. A 而且眼睛很大
B 她不仅是双眼皮
C 我的妹妹特别可爱
5. A 我哥哥出生在晚上
B 所以他的名字叫王月
C 那天晚上的月亮又大又圆

3. Rearrange the words and phrases below to make correct sentences.

连词成句

(1,5 points for each correct answer)

1. 学习 了 我的 丰富 知识
2. 你 什么 睡觉 时候 晚上
3. 更 他们 喜欢 交流 用电子邮件
4. 他 红色 的 裙子 喜欢
5. 陪 学校周围 我 散步 在 母亲
6. 可以 我 问题 提个 吗
7. 出去 我们 玩 一起 吧
8. 羡慕 这个 令人 职业 律师
9. 共同的 地球 家 我们 是
10. 身上的 缺点 我丈夫 十分多

Part 2 – Chinese Characters

1. Write the characters corresponding to the given *pinyin*.

看拼音写汉字

(1 point for each correct answer)

1. zháojí
2. róngyì
3. xīnxiān
4. rèqíng
5. zhàogù

2. Write the *pinyin* corresponding to the given characters.

写出多音字的拼音

(1 point for each correct answer)

1. 快乐 _____ 音乐 _____
2. 睡觉 _____ 觉得 _____
3. 进行 _____ 银行 _____

3. Complete the sentences using the given words.

根据词语完成句子

(2 points for each correct answer)

1. 你发烧还没好，快_____。(吃药)
2. 我把书_____。(V+在)
3. 这些汉字太难了，我_____ (不认识)
4. 你的自行车呢？_____。(借走)
5. 我刚买的咖啡呢？_____。(喝完)

4. Complete the sentences.

完成句子

(2 points for each correct answer)

1. 我的电脑旁边放着_____。
2. 我喜欢听着歌_____。
3. 你说话说得太快了，我_____。
4. 今天的作业一点儿不多，7点以前_____。

5. 今天的生词_____。

5. Complete the passage below with the accurate characters based on their *pinyin*.

根据拼音写出词语，完成句子

(1,5 points for each correct answer)

浪漫是她想要月亮时，你不会给她(1) xīngxing_____；是(2) jiā bān_____到零点，
家里还(3) liàng_____着灯；是两个人一起(4) mànman_____变老。

简单的爱情总是让我们(5) gǎndòng_____，简单的爱情总是让人(6) xìngfú_____。

你(7) xiànmù_____这样的爱情吗？你(8) juéde_____什么是浪漫？

4. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

选择正确的词完成句子

(1,5 points for each correct answer)

Group A - 即使 共同 无聊 专业 互相 交流

1. 你马上要进入大学了，想读什么_____呢？
2. 那个电影真是太_____了，我看到一半就走了。
3. 同学之间要_____关心和爱护。
4. 他平时爱说爱笑，喜欢和别人_____，因此他了解的事情也比较多。
5. 地球是我们_____的家园，我们要一起努力，让天更蓝。
6. _____只有百分之一的可能，我也要试一试。

Group B - 答案 从来 几乎 逛

7. A: 北京烤鸭这么有名，我却_____没吃过。
B: 真的吗？那你去中国可以尝一尝。
8. A: 现在这个公司待遇不错。就是太累了，_____没有休息日。
B: 不行就换个工作吧，身体最重要！
9. A: 老师，这道题选 C 对吗？
B: 不对，正确_____是 D。
10. A: 你现在在哪儿呢？
B: 我和同事在外面_____街呢，马上就回去。

5. Answer the following questions with a small essay.

写故事

(5 points for each answer)

1. Taking inspiration from the picture below, write a story using the following words:

用下列词汇描述图片故事。

v. 逛 遇到 适应 交 正好 聚会 联系 毕业 麻烦

n. 平时 短信 聚会 友谊

adv. 差不多 好像 重新 专门

adj. 真正

conj. 尽管



2. Describe one of your friends. (no less than 10 sentences.)

介绍你的一个朋友。(不少于十句话)

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

CLL2130: CHINESE BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

COORDINATOR: Mr. Yang Feng

A.Y. 2020/21 Examination Paper

Instructions: This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on Chinese Business Communication.

The allocated time for this exam is 3 hours. The students shall answer ALL of the questions below.

Exercise 1.

(3 points for each correct answer)

In the dialogues below, fill in the blanks with the correct character among those provided:

问 贵 欢迎 乘坐 靠窗 登机口 标准间 房卡 包裹 海运 最 了
租 签 您

1.

A 请____，您是王经理吧？

B 我就是，您____姓？

A 我姓李，我是赞比亚 MTN 的市场主力。____您来到赞比亚。

2.

A. 李先生，您好。欢迎您____中国国际航空公司。

B 谢谢，你可以给我一个____的座位吗？

A 当然，这是您的登记票。请在 4 号____登机。

3.

A 欢迎平安酒店，____贵姓？

B 我姓王，我定了一个_____。

A 是的，您的房间在 1022，这是您的_____。

4.

A 你好，我想把这个_____寄到赞比亚。

B 好的，可以，您想用航空或_____？

A 海运的话，多长时间能到？

B_____少三个月

A 那太长_____，我用航空吧。

5.

A 这个房子很好，又方便又便宜，我就_____这个了。

B 很好，那我们回去_____合同吧。

A 好的，可以。

Exercise 2.

(3 points for each correct answer)

Connect the sentences in group A with the ones in group B to form dialogues.

Group A

1. 您贵姓？
2. 我来介绍一下：这是王经理
3. 非常感谢
4. 你可以帮我一个忙吗？
5. 我下午想去买些东西，怎么去更方便？
6. 感谢你们的热情款待
7. 我想买这批货，怎么付钱呢？
8. 我想买一个小冰箱，哪一个质量好？
9. 有没有 11 号到上海的票？

10. 我想订去西安的往返票

Group B

- A. 我姓王，叫王军
- B. 王经理，认识您很高兴！
- C. 别那么客气了
- D. 当然可以呀！
- E. 坐地铁去肯定最方便。
- F. 您来了参观我们公司， 我们感到十分荣幸
- G. 您可以到邮局汇款
- H. 这两个质量都不错
- I. 11 号的都卖完了
- J. 好的，哪一天去的？

Exercise 3.

Write three dialogues that might happen in the situations described below:

- 1. Ms. Li is welcoming Manager Wang to her company (5 points)
- 2. Prof Li is at a travel agency to arrange for a business trip to Beijing (10 points)
- 3. Manager Yang is trying to arrange an order of computers from the company of Manager Gao (10 points)

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

CLL2220: CHINESE MORPHOLOGY AND TRANSLATION

COORDINATOR: Ms. Martina Celani

A.Y. 2020/21 Examination Paper

Instructions: This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on Chinese Morphology, both on a theoretical and practical level.

The allocated time for this exam is 3 hours. The students shall answer ALL of the questions below.

Part 1.

Answer the following questions with short essays (max 10 lines of text). (10 points each)

1. Discuss the typological characteristic of Chinese language that pertain to the morphology sector.
2. Discuss the characteristics of Chinese morphemes and how they form words.

Part 2.

Answer the following questions with short essays (max 5 lines of text) (5 points each)

1. Briefly explain in which ways it is possible to express plurality in nouns.
2. Briefly explain the meaning and use of reduplicated nouns (as 人人、天天)
3. Give the definition of auxiliary verbs in Chinese
4. Discuss the use and peculiarities of adjectives in Chinese, especially in relation to their use with the adverb 很
5. Discuss the difference between the pronouns 咱们 and 我们
6. Briefly discuss the uses of the three aspectual particles 了 着 过

Part 3

Complete all the exercises below: (10 points each)

1. Write sentences containing the following elements:
 - 1.1. a noun used in the function of predicate
 - 1.2. an adjective used in the function of attributive
 - 1.3. a prepositional phrase in the function of adverbial adjunct

1.4. a verb in the function of complement

1.5. a noun in the function of object

2. Write the following numbers in characters:

2.1. 89,5609

2.2. $\frac{4}{6}$

2.3. 47%

2.4. 14, 5876

2.5. the eleventh

3. Connect each measure word with the correct noun:

- | | |
|--------|----|
| 3.1. 杯 | 人 |
| 3.2. 本 | 汽车 |
| 3.3. 口 | 机器 |
| 3.4. 辆 | 果汁 |
| 3.5. 台 | 词典 |

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition

- 4.1. 他____北方来。
- 4.2. 同学们____学生宿舍休息。
- 4.3. 吃太多____身体不好。
- 4.4. 我想____你联系汉语。
- 4.5. ____小儿都认识这个字，你一定认识。

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct interjection and onomatopoeias

(喂、嗯、唉、哎、哎呀、啊、哦、噢、哗哗、哈哈、叮当、呼呼、乒乓、扑通)

- 5.1. ____！你是张明吗？
- 5.2. ____, 明白了。
- 5.3. ____, 怎么会这样？
- 5.4. 我在外边就听见____的声音了。
- 5.5. ____, 我猜对了！

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

CLL3120: INTEREDIMATE CHINESE LANGUAGE

COORDINATOR: Ms. Lu Siyu

A.Y. 2020/21 Examination Paper

Instructions: This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on Chinese language, focusing on the reading and writing areas.

The allocated time for this exam is 3 hours. The students shall answer ALL of the questions below.

Part 1. Reading

1. Read the passage below and determine if the statements contained in sentences 1-10 are **true, false or not given**.

根据文章内容判断描述正确、错误、没有提及。 (1,5 points for each answer)

星期一早上，小刚去公司面试，他穿的很正式。面试的时候，四位面试官都问了他很多问题，比如：介绍一下自己；你有什么能力？你为什么来我们公司等等。小刚都回答得很好。尽管这次的面试有点难，应聘的人也很多，但是小刚非常有信心，他相信自己能得到这份工作。

四位面试官对小刚的回答也很满意，让他回去等通知。

第二天，小刚接到电话，他面试的工作已经满了，可以给他换到另一份岗位，问他是否愿意。小刚思考再三，还是决定放弃。他觉得自己有能力成为一名经理，他不想做一名普通的员工。他继续投简历到别的公司，等待面试通知。

1. 小刚在找工作。
2. 面试的时候他坐公共汽车去的。

3. 这次的面试很简单，所以小刚回答得很好。
4. 小刚觉得自己比其他人都优秀。
5. 面试官不喜欢小刚的回答。
6. 小刚面试成功了。
7. 公司愿意给他提供一个新的岗位。
8. 小刚同意在这家公司工作。
9. 小刚想成为一名经理。
10. 小刚还在继续找工作。

2. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences below.

选择正确的词完成句子

(2 points for each answer)

Group A 允许 羡慕 厨房 稍微 一切

1. 所有人都要加班，没有经理的（ ），你不能提前离开。
2. 这张国画没挂好，你把它（ ）往右放一点儿。
3. 我刚买回来一个西瓜，你帮我去（ ）拿一下刀吧。
4. 王叔叔和妻子一直很相爱，他们的感情真让人（ ）。
5. 1 终于考上了，我之前付出的（ ）努力都是值得的。

Group B 漏 随时 待遇 稳定 发愁

6. 由于在个人（ ）上没谈好，他最后拒绝了这家公司的邀请。
7. 现在，让许多工厂老板（ ）的是有经验的技术工人很难找。
8. 丽丽到家才发现刚买的酸奶中有一袋是（ ）的。
9. 好的，您决定了以后，（ ）都可以给我们打电话。
10. 张老师认为王丽的成绩一直都很（ ），这次的考试应该不会有什问题。

Part 2. Writing

1. Make sentences with the given words to describe the pictures provided.

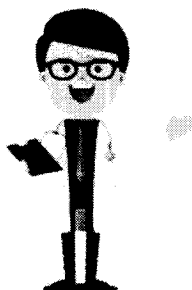
看图写句子

(3 points for each answer)

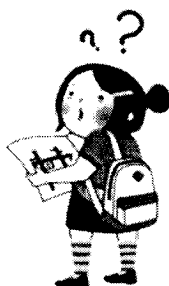
1. 盒子



2. 理想



3. 迷路



4. 笑话



5. 合适



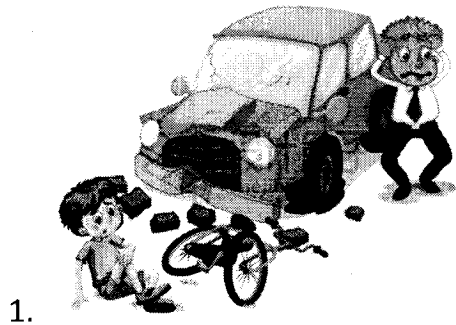
6. 钥匙



7. 吃惊



2. Write a story that describes each of the pictures below. (minimum 10 sentences).
 看图写故事（时间、地点、人物、事情、结果）不少于十句话。
 (5 points for each answer)



3. Rearrange the words and phrases to make sentences.

连词成句

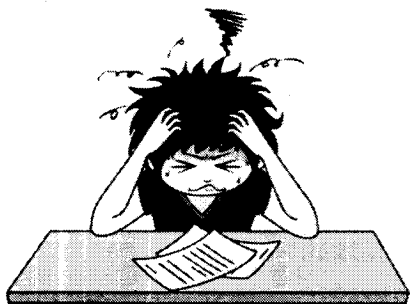
(2 points for each answer)

1. 学习 了 我的 丰富 知识
2. 你 什么 睡觉 时候 晚上
3. 更 他们 喜欢 交流 用电子邮件
4. 他 红色 的 裙子 喜欢
5. 陪 学校周围 我 散步 在 母亲
6. 通知 大家 高校长让我 下午两点集合
7. 答案 这道 数学题的 好像错了

8. 抱



9. 紧张



10. 逛街



8. 可以 我 问题 提个 吗
9. 出去 我们 玩 一起 吧
10. 操场 打 我们 乒乓球 在
11. 他 适合 律师 做 性格 的
12. 羡慕 这个 令人 职业 律师
13. 共同的 地球 家 我们 是
14. 爱情 羡慕 他俩的 真让人
15. 身上的 缺点 我丈夫 十分多

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

CLL3220: CHINESE SYNTAX AND TRANSLATION

COORDINATOR: Ms. Martina Celani

A.Y. 2020/21 Examination Paper

Instructions: This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on Chinese syntax, both on a theoretical and practical level.

The allocated time for this exam is 3 hours. The students shall answer ALL of the questions below.

Part 1.

Answer the following question with a short essay (max 20 lines of text). (20 points)

1. Discuss the typological characteristic of Chinese language that pertain to the syntactical sector.

Part 2.

Answer the following questions with short essays (max 5 lines of text) (5 points each)

1. Briefly explain what a phrase is and how they are classified.
2. Briefly explain how to make a sentence in which the Subject-Predicate Phrase appears in the function of attributive or adverbial adjunct (with examples).
3. Discuss the grammatical characteristics of a Verb-Object Phrase (with examples).
4. Briefly explain how do modifiers position themselves in relation to modified words in Chinese, especially referring to the case of Endocentric Phrases (with examples).
5. Briefly explain what an Appositive Phrase is and how it forms in Chinese language (with examples).
6. Discuss the grammatical characteristics of a Numeral-Measure word Phrase (with examples).

Part 3

Complete all the exercises below:

(10 points each)

1. Find the coordinative phrase in the following sentences and specify in which function it is used:
 - a. 听、说的能力都应该提高。
 - b. 哥哥、姐姐和我都在北京上学。
 - c. 这孩子的父亲母亲都是医生。
 - d. 汉子她写得清楚、好看。
 - e. 她有一对大而亮的眼睛。
2. Reduplicate the following N-Mw phrases:
 - a. 一支
 - b. 一回
 - c. 四把
 - d. 三次
 - e. 两双
3. Find the complementary phrase in the following sentences and specify in which function it is used:
 - a. 睡得太晚会影响健康。
 - b. 来得晚的人坐后边。
 - c. 她写得快得很。
 - d. 我计划去两天。
 - e. 多一点儿没关系。
4. Indicate if the following phrases of locality express 1. Position, 2. Time or 3. Quantity.
 - a. 两天前
 - b. 屋里
 - c. 路南
 - d. 三个以上
 - e. 饭后
5. 的-Phrase. Write 5 sentences containing the following:
 - a. a 的-Phrase as subject (3 sentences)
 - b. a 的-Phrase as object (2 sentences)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

DEM 1110: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A (COMPULSORY) AND ANY TWO QUESTIONS: ONE FROM SECTION B AND ONE FROM SECTION C.

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Indicate which of the statements below aptly refer to:
 - i. Population size
 - ii. Population distribution
 - iii. Population composition
 - iv. None of the above
- a) According to the 2000 census, 51 percent of the population was female while 49 percent was male.
- b) Between 1995 and 2000 Zambian population 9,112,000 to 9,112,000, representing an increase of 1,610 or 17.7 percent
- c) The 2000 census shows that the Copperbelt Lusaka province with a population 1,581,221 was the largest province in Zambia, followed by Lusaka with 1,391,329. Northwester province with population of 583,350 had the smallest population in Zambia.
- d) According to the 2010 census, Lusaka and the Copperbelt provinces, with population densities of 100.4 and 62.5 respectively, are the most densely populated provinces.
2.
 - a) What is the difference between the rate of population growth and the rate of natural increase?
 - a) According to the CIA Factbook, Zimbabwe's population has been growing at a rate of 1.56 percent per year. How long will it take for the population to double?
3. Indicate which of the following statements or examples are indicate:
 - i. Formal demography
 - ii. Population studies

iii. None of the above

- a) Projecting the number of school going age population for the Ministry of General Education.
- b) Examination of the relationship between demographic variables and other demographic variables
- c) A consultancy undertaken by demographers in the Department of Population Studies to review life expectancy tables by NAPSA in their review of the pension scheme.
- d) Examination of developmental variables and demographic variables.
- e) Evaluation of the correctness of age data after the 2010 census by the Central Statistical Office.
- f) Examination of the relationship between demographic variables and non-demographic variables.
- g) Examination of demographic variables and gender variables.
- h) A research report written by a demographer analyzing the impact of reduced birth intervals on infant mortality.
- i) Examination of economic variables and political variables
- j) Ana analysis of the changing age composition on the Copperbelt and its impact on consumption patterns.
- k) An analysis of how voting patterns are being influenced by rising levels of female education.

4. Who are the authors of the following books below?

- a) Natural and Political Observations ...Made Upon The Bills Of Mortality.
- b) An Essay on Population.
- c) Beginning Population Studies.
- d) Materials and Methods of Demography.
- e) Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues.
- f) Principles of Demography.
- g) Introduction to Demography

5. From the scenarios below indicate which of the statements is a true or false reflection of Thomas Malthus basic argument? Indicate whether statements is:

- i. True
- ii. False

- a) That the poor people breed like animals and their growth must be curbed.
- b) That the French Revolution which overthrew the monarch in France was a threat to the British monarch
- c) That food production increased by very slowly by arithmetic progression while population increased very fast by geometric progression.
- d) That the opulent lifestyle of the rich had to be encouraged whilst curbing the population growth of the poor.
- e) That the outbreak of the French Revolution would scare the upper classes in other European countries.

6. Other than John Graunt and Thomas Malthus, other British scholars, among the ones listed below, played important roles in the development of demography. Who among the scholars listed below is British? What are the nationalities of the rest?

- a) William Petty
 - b) Thomas Halley
 - c) Alfred Lotka
 - d) Ansley Coale
 - e) Frank Notestein
- 7.
- a) Which very important international organization played a key role in the development of demography in the 1930s?
 - b) Exactly what role did this organization play in the development of demography?
 - c) What is this international organization known today?
 - d) Which important academic institution played a collaborative role with this international organization?
 - e) Which famous demographer directed this collaboration?
8. Which of the following examples aptly demonstrates the interdisciplinary link and of demography and other disciplines? Clearly indicate which these disciplines are:
- a) Analysis of the number of children wants to have based on the cost and analysis framework.
 - b) Analysis of how the increase in the number of young people entering the labour market affects the availability of jobs and employment levels.
 - c) Analysis of how sexual cleaning may increase the likelihood of HIV prevalence rates
 - d) Analysis of how the prestige of having a large family may influence a couple's decision to have more children.
 - e) Analysis of how breastfeeding may affect birth intervals thereby influence the number of births a woman can have.
 - f) The development of computer simulation models to understanding how the interaction of demographic variables like fertility, mortality, and migration influences the age structure of the population.
 - g) The refinement of population projection techniques for use in development
9. In 2017, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined a new criteria that divides human age based recent research that has resulted from improvements in average health quality and life expectancy. In the light of these developments, to what age categories do the following persons belong to:
- a) A 70 year old man?
 - b) A 10 year old girl?
 - c) A 86 year old woman?
 - d) A 33 year old woman?
 - e) A 27 year old man?
10. Which concepts of migration do the scenarios below represent?
- i. In-migration
 - ii. Out-migration
 - iii. Emigration
 - iv. Immigration
 - v. None of the above

- a) Movement of British settlers into the then Northern Rhodesia.
- b) Zambians who have moved and settled in Botswana.
- c) People whose original home is a village in Mpulungu move out and permanently settle in Wusakile in Kitwe.
- d) People whose original home is Chiwempala in Chingola move out and permanently settle in Kabwata in Lusaka.
- e) The departure of educated or professional people from one country from Zambia in search of greener pastures in Europe.
- f) Movement of Congolese into Zambia because of political persecution and instability in their home country.
- g) Movement of Nigerians without visas or any documentation into the United States of America in search of economic opportunity.

11. Demonstrate your knowledge of Zambia's population composition by responding to the questions below:

- a) Which are the two most densely populated provinces?
- b) Which are two least densely populated provinces?
- c) Which are two most densely populated cities?

12. In political planning, allocation of parliamentary constituencies to a district in Zambia is based on population size and distribution. In the light of this, do the following:

- a) Indicate three largest towns/cities by population size in order of rank
- b) Give the number of parliamentary constituencies, each one of them has.
- c) Give the names of these parliamentary constituencies.

13. A United Nations expert gives information below at an international conference. For each of the countries given, indicate their stage of aging of their populations.

- a) That half the population of Malawi is below 16.5 years.
- b) That half the population of Japan is below 47.3 years
- c) That half the population of Saudi Arabia is below 27.5 years.

14. Use the population equation and the data below describe the relative impact of migration and natural increase in Australia between 1954 to 1961.

$$P_t = P_o + B - D + I - O$$

Po (1954)	8,986,530
B	1,544,240
D	600,551
I	1,766,858
E	1,182,104
Pt (1961)	10,514,973

15. Briefly define the following demographic indicators.

- a) Total fertility rate

- b) Net reproduction rate
- c) Unmet need for family planning
- d) Infant mortality rate
- e) Life expectancy

SECTION B

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Define the following:
 - a. Proportion
 - b. Inferential Statistics
 - c. Data
 - d. De facto Population Census
 - e. De jure Population Census
2. What is primary data collection? List any three (3) advantages and three (3) disadvantages of primary data collection.
3. What is secondary data collection? List any three (3) advantages and three (3) disadvantages of secondary data collection?
4. Explain any four (4) characteristics of a good census.
5. A sample survey is a scientific data collection process where only a proportion of the population is involved.
 - State two (2) advantages and two (2) disadvantages of the sample survey.
6. Broadly, there are two types of vital events registration, the passive and active systems; explain the two systems.
7. Give three (3) key points to consider when using charts to display data? (*be brief and Concise*)

SECTION C

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

1. Use Table 1 to answer the questions that follow.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the adolescent population							
Percent distribution of the population age 10-14 years, by sex and selected demographic characteristics.							
	Males			Females		Total	
Characteristic	Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Residence							
Urban	36.9	516		38.9	553	37.9	1,069
Rural	63.1	865		61.1	855	62.1	1,720
Province							
Central	9.7	117		10.4	140	10.0	257
Copperbelt	14.3	208		15.6	233	15.0	441
Eastern	14.2	162		11.9	131	13.1	293
Luapula	7.2	76		7.9	87	7.6	163
Lusaka	14.3	184		15.5	196	14.9	380
Muchinga	7.1	153		6.3	134	6.7	287
Northern	10.5	116		9.1	112	9.8	228
North-Western	5.6	136		5.8	147	5.7	283
Southern	12.0	167		11.4	157	11.7	324
Western	5.0	62		5.9	71	5.5	133
Education							
Currently attending school	95.4	1,274		95.5	1,313	95.5	2,587
Not currently attending school	4.6	55		4.5	61	4.5	116
Total 10-14	100.0	1,381		100.0	1,408	100.0	2,789

- a) Identify the key features necessary when presenting data using tables (see table 1).
- b) What is the ratio of the total rural adolescent population to the urban total adolescent population?
 - i. What does the result mean?
- c) If you asked to present the percent distribution of the population of adolescents by province (in table 1).
 - i. What type of data presentation would you use?
 - ii. Why would you use this type of data presentation?

- d) What was the proportion of adolescents not attending school of the total adolescents interviewed in the survey?
 - e) As the new Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of General Education, what recommendation would you give based on the answer in (C)?
2. Demonstrate in a concise and convincing way, with relevant examples, how demographic knowledge is indispensable in the following areas:
- a) Planning for the provision of education
 - b) Planning for provision of health facilities,
 - c) Planning for provision housing units,
3. Use relevant examples to demonstrate the relationship between demography and the following disciplines:
- a) Economics
 - b) Sociology
 - c) Medicine
 - d) Mathematics
4. The Government of the Republic of Zambia is in the process of transforming Central Statistics Office into Zambia Statistics Agency. You have been nominated for the position of Statistician General of the Zambia Statistics Agency. As the new Statistician General, outline four (4) inherent problems of collecting statistics in Zambia.
- a) What strategies would you employ to improve the registration of vital events
 - b) What recommendation will you give government to strengthen the collection statistics in Zambia?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

2020/2021 FINAL EXAMINATION

15TH NOVEMBER 2021

DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

DURATION: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and B. Answer **ONE** question from Section C.

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Short answer questions

- 1) For each sentence below, state whether it is true or false.
 - a) A census is simply the collection of information about the population.
 - b) In countries that have large numbers of guest workers from other countries, the de jure population is larger than the de facto population.
 - c) The sole purpose of conducting census pre-test is to enable interviewers to practice what they learnt during the training.
 - d) Census errors can only occur during enumeration.
 - e) Questions on marital status, education qualifications, and fertility should be collected for all persons in the household.
- 2) For each of the following definitions, identify the concept which best suits it.
 - a) survey is undertaken after a defined period.
 - b) error results from selecting a sample of the population instead of canvassing the entire population.
 - c) refers to usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the census.
 - d) refers to errors in the characteristics of persons counted.

- e) involves questioning respondents about past events, that is, events that have already occurred.
 - f) refers to household members and visitors who spent the census day/night at a household.
 - g) refers to omission or duplication of persons or households.
 - h) A census conducted every 10 years is
 - i) involves recording events as they happen among the target population.
 - j) error is mainly due to adopting wrong procedures in the system of data collection and/or processing.
 - k) survey is undertaken without any plan for repetition.
 - l) A census conducted every five years is
- 3) Demonstrate your knowledge of the sources of data by answering the questions below. For each objective below, state the main source of data.
 - a) To establish the total number of eligible voters in Zambia.
 - b) To determine the level of malnutrition in children below age five in Zambia.
 - c) To determine contraceptive use among women age 15-49 in Zambia.
 - d) To determine the prevalence of HIV among the adult population in Zambia.
 - e) To determine the number of households in Zambia.
 - 4) State the correct parts of the census process based on the United Nations definition of population census.
 - 5) State any two principles of official statistics.
 - 6) State the seven elements in census planning and organization.
 - 7) Explain any two factors affecting data collection in Africa in general.
 - 8) The 2018 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) report shows that birth registration is low, with 14% of children age 0-4 registered with the civil authority. Furthermore, only 5.9% of children age 0-4 had a birth certificate. Explain two factors contributing to people not registering births in Zambia.

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Credit is due for explanations aided with relevant examples

- 1) Explain each of the following surveys:
 - a) Specialised survey
 - b) Multi-subject survey
 - c) Multi-phase survey
- 2) Explain four factors considered when determining census topics.
- 3) The United Nations recommends that population census should have at a minimum four essential features. Giving relevant examples, explain these four essential features.
- 4) State two advantages and two disadvantages of a census.
- 5) State two advantages and two disadvantages of sample surveys.

SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. In a Demographic Surveillance System (DSS), it is often a requirement that designers take into account what is referred to as “Core Baseline Round”. With this reference in mind, please, answer the following questions:
 - a) Summarise what “core baseline round” means
 - b) Itemise core census parameters and illustrate why these are important
 - c) Explain what community approach, household mapping and informed consent and confidentiality mean in a DSS
 - d) Explain the core key questions on data access and security
2. Answer the following questions on EMIS and HMIS:
 - a) What do each of the following stand for:
 - i) EMIS
 - ii) HMIS
 - b) An effective Education Management System requires adherence to three basic guiding principles. State these principles and explain briefly what each one means or entails.
 - c) Using diagrams where possible, show how the EMIS and HMIS are similar and how they are different
3. Discuss the traditional census approach. This should include
 - a) its advantages and disadvantages
 - b) the two methods of enumeration, plus the advantages and disadvantages of each method

END OF EXAMINATION...

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
DEM 2210: POPULATION COMPOSITION, CHANGE AND THEORIES
2020/2021 FINAL EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER, 2021**

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND B. ANSWER ONE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C

SECTION A (40 Marks)

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Q1. State if each of the following statements is **true** or **false**

- a. Social mobility in the age hierarchy is inevitable, universal and unidirectional
- b. Age influences the working of society in important ways because society assigns roles and frequently organises people into groups on the basis of their age and sex
- c. Age is a biological characteristic that is constantly changing
- d. Biological changes inherent in the aging process influence what societies expect of people as they move through different ages
- e. In Demography we measure completed years by looking at age at last birthday
- f. Coverage errors are errors which result from omissions and or duplications.
Erroneous mapping is a major cause of these errors.
- g. Content errors result from mis-statement or miss-reporting of characteristic.
- h. Sampling errors result from erroneous sampling techniques such as purposive sampling.
- i. A population pyramid is a graphic representation of the distribution of a population by age and sex. It can graph either the total number of people at each age or the percentage of people at each age.
- j. If a country's population pyramid has a wide base, it means it has a lot of young people, that its birth rate is high

Q2. List 4 aspects of human activity that vary by age and sex under each of the following categories.

- a. Demographic
- b. Social
- c. Economic

Q3. Define the following terms

- a. Legal Immigrants
- b. Family
- c. Refugee
- d. Natural Fertility

Q4. List five (05) uses of marital status statistics

Q5. Mosley and Chen identified five (05) proximate determinants that affect child survival. Outline the five proximate determinants that affect child survival.

SECTION B (40 Marks, 20 Marks for each Question)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Q1. You have been appointed as the Planning Officer for Eastern Province. The Permanent Secretary is requesting for information to understand the population of Eastern Province better. Use the statistics provided in Table 1 to calculate and interpret the following:

- a. Median age
- b. Dependency ratio
- c. Masculinity ratio
- d. Proportion of children
- e. Give three (03) environmental consequences of the result in (a)

Table 1: Eastern Province Population by age and sex, 2010

Age	Total	Female	Male
0-4	373211	185371	187840
5-9	315626	156994	158632
10-14	265536	132041	133495
15-19	212311	104441	107870
20-24	197253	95865	101388
25-29	159001	78822	80179
30-34	119411	64106	55305
35-39	101181	54342	46839
40-44	78553	39499	39054
45-49	66692	33066	33626
50-54	46299	23021	23278
55-59	38103	19707	18396

60-64	27843	15064	12779
65-69	18815	10194	8621
70-74	17020	10384	6636
75-79	11455	7110	4345
80+	17280	10240	7040
Total	2065590	1040267	1025323

Q2. Fertility comprises one of the areas of greatest discontinuity between national policies and individual goals. The 2019 National Population Policy includes harnessing the demographic dividend as one of its policy objectives. Accelerating fertility reduction is one of the measures to harness the demographic dividend. Table 2 shows the number of women and births for Zambia in 2010. The Minister of Finance and National Planning would like to understand the 2010 levels of fertility so that a comparison can be provided with the 2020 statistics and determine if Zambia has made any progress. Using statistics provided in Table 2, calculate and interpret the following to provide the needed information to the Minister:

- a. Total Fertility Rate
- b. Mean Age at Child Bearing

Table 2: Number of women and Births, Zambia 2010 CH

Age Group	Women	Births
15-19	735025	58999
20-24	612600	128270
25-29	541751	114701
30-34	403076	74066
35-39	314852	45452
40-44	215331	16150
45-49	180156	4439

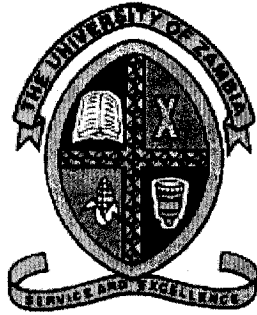
SECTION C (20 Marks)

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

1. The 2018 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey shows that Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Zambia is 4.7 children per woman. Urban areas have a lower TFR (3.4) than rural areas (5.8).
 - a. Outline the Davies and Blake intermediate variable framework
 - b. With reference to the Davies and Blake intermediate variable framework, give three (03) reasons why fertility is higher in the rural areas compared to the urban areas.
 - c. Outline 3 measures that can reduce fertility in rural areas.

 2. Zambia is one of the most urbanized sub-Saharan African countries due to high levels of rural-urban migration, with 43% of the population living in urban areas in 2020. This is projected to increase to 46% in 2035. One of the policy measures of the 2019 National Population Policy is to reduce rural-urban drift.
 - a. Outline Ravenstein's seven laws of migration
 - b. With reference to Ravenstein's laws of migration, give three (03) reasons why rural-urban drift is high in Zambia
 - c. Outline 3 measures that should be put in place to reduce rural-urban drift.
-

End of Examination



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

DE 3110 (POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) EXAM

DATE: FRIDAY 26TH NOVEMBER 2021

TIME: 9- 12 HOURS

VENUE: DEMOGRAPHY LECTURE THEATER (DLT)

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

Section A (Compulsory, 5 marks total)

Q1. Define the following concepts:

- a) Population change (1 mark)
- b) Frictional unemployment (1 mark)
- c) Food security (1 mark)
- d) Programme (1 mark)
- e) Climate change (1 mark)

Section B (Compulsory, 30 marks)

Q2. Write short notes on the following:

- a) Demographic dividend (2 marks)
- b) Seasonal unemployment (2 marks)
- c) Gainful worker (2 marks)
- d) Population density in Zambia (2 marks)
- e) Frictional unemployment (2 marks)

Q3 Differentiate between the following (15 marks):

- a) Underemployment and Unemployment (3 marks)
- b) Fertility and fecundity (3 marks)
- c) Implicit and explicit policy (3 marks)
- d) Renewable and non-renewable energy (3 marks)
- e) Internal and external demographics (3 marks)

Q4. Interpret the following (2 marks)

- a) Total Fertility Rate of 3.9 (1 mark)
- b) Food expenditure share of between 50 to 65% (1 mark)

Q5. Identify the concept being explained (3 marks):

- a) Increasing agriculture output by putting more land into production or Increasing hectares to increase yield (1 mark)
- b) The type of work an employee does during a reference period (1 mark)
- c) The number of people that would provide the best balance of people and resources for a desired standard of living (1 mark)

Section C (Compulsory, 50 marks)

Q 6. a) Complete the table of school life for Egypt, 1994 on page 5 (10 marks), and comment on the following:

- i) Are there differences between enrolled population and total population in their average number of school life? (5 marks)
- ii) Does dropping out have a sound effect on the loss of schooling? (5 marks)

Q7. Given the data below, calculate the different kinds of dependency ratios and comment on the results (15 marks).

Age	US population (in thousands), 2000
Under 1 year	3,217
1 to 4 years	15,137
5 to 9 years	18,099
10 to 14 years	17,114
15 to 19 years	17,754
20 to 24 years	19,020
25 to 29 years	21,313
30 to 34 years	21,863
35 to 39 years	19,963
40 to 44 years	17,616
45 to 49 years	13,873
50 to 54 years	11,351
55-59 years	10,532
60 to 64 years	10,616
65 to 69 years	10,112
70 to 74 years	7,995
75 to 79 years	6,121
80 to 84 years	3,934
85 years and over	3,080

Q8. Given the table below showing responses from Mr. Tembo's household during a food security household survey, answer the questions that follow (15 marks):

Occurrence Question	Response	Frequency of occurrence
1. In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	Yes	5
2. In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	Yes	3
3. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	Yes	6
4. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	Yes	2
5. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	Yes	2
6. In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	Yes	3
7. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	No	NA
8. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	No	NA
9. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	No	NA

Key: Rarely (once or twice); Sometimes (three to ten times) or Often (more than ten times) in the past four weeks

- Calculate the Household Food Insecurity Access Score (HFIAS) for Mr. Tembo's Household (5 marks)
- In your own words explain what the HFIAS is all about (2.5 marks)
- If there are 50 households and the sum of HFIAS in the community that Mr. Tembo lives was 579, calculate Average HFIAS (5 marks)
- Give one intervention you would put in place to assist this community (2.5 marks)

Section D (Answer only one (1) question, 15 marks)

Q9. The Ministry of health has announced the following in the COVID 19 Situation report (Sitrep) for the week 14th - 20th June 2021:

- *Cases 7,104*
- *Deaths 103*
- *Recoveries 2,667*
- *In the last 24hrs, 3,026 new cases, 48 deaths and 528 recoveries*
- *The cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 cases recorded to date is 118,850 with 1,492 deaths (CFR=1.3%) and 100,423 recoveries (84% recovered)*
- *Of the total deaths, 875 have been classified as COVID-19 deaths (CFR=0.7%) and 617 as associated deaths.*
- *There are currently 16,935 active cases: of these, 16,145 (95%) cases are under community management and 790 (5%) are hospitalised*

As the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture use the knowledge you have gained in Population and Development to explain to cabinet the challenges associated with the dimensions of food security in the midst of the COVID 19 outbreak.

OR

Q10. Demonstrate your understanding of a population policy by:

- a) Stipulating how it evolves
- b) Prescribing at least five (5) components thereof, and
- c) Contextualising how Population variables affect socio-economic development

OR

Q11. During the recent appointments His Excellence the President of the Republic of Zambia Mr Hakainde Hichilema has tasked you to guide Cabinet Office on how the Demographic Variables affect Policies and Programmes. Write and discuss at least five (5) notable elements on the subject matter.

End of Exam

Q6 School life table

x	l_x	L_x	S_x	P_{sx}	L_{sx}	l_{sx}	Q_x	$\overline{S_x}$	S_x^m	S_x^d	R_x	R_x^m	R_x^d	T_{sx}	e_{sx}	e'_{sx}
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	93662	93615	0.97664		91428	45712		351	84	267	0.003839	0.001832	0.005857			
7	93567	93529	0.97378			91252		442	68	374	0.004853	0.001503	0.008215			
8	93491	93459	0.96978			90856		2000	59	1941	0.022066	0.001334	0.042855			
9	93427	93398	0.949			89635		4990	54	4936	0.056293	0.001281	0.111444			
10	93369	93342	0.89612		83645	86140		4677	49	4628	0.055912	0.001236	0.110722			
11	93314	93287	0.84651		78968	81307	0.000595	2712	47	2665	0.034349	0.001231	0.067548			
12	93260	93232	0.81792		76256	77612	0.000617	7327	47	7280	0.096081	0.001364	0.191046			
13	93203	93174	0.73979	0.54003	68929	72593	0.00089	505	61	444	0.007326	0.001792	0.012884	327383		

Net M' = P₂

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
2020/2021 FINAL EXAMINATION

DEM 3210: METHODS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

16TH NOVEMBER 2021

DURATION: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and B. Answer **ONE** question from Section C.

- Show **ALL** your working
- *In the working, write your answers to four decimal places; the final answer should be written to one decimal place*

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

- 1) What is data evaluation? State two reasons for performing data evaluation
- 2) What is demographic data adjustment? State two reasons for performing demographic data adjustment
- 3) Complete Table 1 by stating the life table notation and its accompanying description for an abridged life table.

Notation	Description of the notation
----------	-----------------------------

- 4) Table 2 shows female births, population of women and survival rates by age group in Rural Area 2010. Note that male births were 149,094. Calculate:

- a) Gross reproduction rate (GRR)
- b) Net reproduction rate (NRR)
- c) Total fertility rate (TFR)
- d) General fertility rate (GFR)

be use the methods of data adjustment that do not use the net

- To eliminate errors of a sum

**Table 2: Female births in the 12 months prior to the census,
female population and survival rate, Rural Area 2010**

Age group	Female population	Female births	Survival Rate
15-19	405,259	20,845	4.1341
20-24	328,902	41,913	4.0209
25-29	288,345	35,598	3.8627
30-34	216,425	23,412	3.6614
35-39	178,320	15,506	3.4477
40-44	127,920	6,073	3.2454
45-49	108,965	1,690	3.0596

f
ju

- 5) Study Table 3; calculate the Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Copperbelt Province and interpret it.

**Table 3: Population and deaths in Copperbelt Province
and Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRs) in Zambia, 2010**

Age group	Zambia, 2010	Copperbelt Province 2010	
	ASDRs per person in Zambia	Population	Deaths
0-4	0.028909	288,184	6,983
5-14	0.003723	506,949	1,601
15-34	0.008181	728,608	7,062
35-54	0.016331	290,605	5,758
55+	0.034276	106,265	4,380

S
145,397
M
F x 166

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- 6) Using the data in table 4, compute Myers' Blended Index
- Interpret your results
 - How is the quality of age reporting?

*Blended Index
peruse
disturb
dear P L*

**Table 4: Population by Age,
Central Province 2010**

Terminal digit a	Population with terminal digit a	
	Starting at age 10+a	Starting at age 20+a
0	221,055	155,217
1	144,332	97,010
2	182,659	125,908
3	151,521	98,736
4	151,328	98,562
5	170,012	116,758
6	153,350	100,922
7	130,686	82,299
8	156,197	101,088
9	118,581	69,577

- 7) Using table 5, compute the United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index
- Interpret your results
 - How is the quality of age reporting?

**Table 5: Population by Age Group and Sex,
Zambia Urban 2010**

Age group	Male	Female
0 - 4	380,464	384,128
5 - 9	322,268	333,902
10 - 14	320,423	351,666
15 - 19	311,922	344,139
20 - 24	251,543	293,097
25 - 29	233,826	258,887
30 - 34	202,930	190,444
35 - 39	167,113	140,069
40 - 44	111,062	89,655
45 - 49	78,278	73,086
50 - 54	55,850	55,941
55 - 59	39,790	35,666
60 - 64	28,866	26,798
65 - 69	17,637	17,915
70 - 74	11,599	12,608
75+	14,440	17,438

SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION (20 MARKS)

8) Study table 6 and answer the following questions:

- a) Estimate net migration rate using the National Growth Rate Method
- b) Interpret the net migration rate result for:
 - i) Lusaka province
 - ii) Copperbelt province

Table 6: Population by census year, Zambia and province

	2000	2010
Zambia	9,885,591	13,092,666
PROVINCE		
Central	1,012,257	1,307,111
Copperbelt	1,581,221	1,972,317
Eastern	1,231,283	1,592,661
Luapula	775,353	991,927
Lusaka	1,391,329	2,191,225
Muchinga	524,186	711,657
Northern	809,400	1,105,824
North Western	583,350	727,044
Southern	1,212,124	1,589,926
Western	765,088	902,974

9) Study table 7 and answer the following questions:

- a) Estimate net migrate rate using the Forward Survival Ratio Method
- b) Interpret the results for only two age groups

(Note: choose one positive and one negative)

Table 7: Survival ratios and population by selected age groups and census year, Country Y

2000 census		2010 census		Survival ratios at 2000
Age group	Population Females	Age group	Population Females	
10 - 14	604,367	20 - 24	612,600	0.9930
15 - 19	556,676	25 - 29	541,751	0.9924
20 - 24	492,589	30 - 34	403,076	0.9882
25 - 29	379,247	35 - 39	314,852	0.9819
30 - 34	275,434	40 - 44	215,331	0.9826
35 - 39	218,631	45 - 49	180,156	0.9771
40 - 44	164,597	50 - 54	141,558	0.9728
45 - 49	122,834	55 - 59	94,791	0.9646
50 - 54	105,762	60 - 64	88,456	0.9587
55 - 59	72,933	65 - 69	64,887	0.9615
60 - 64	68,797	70 - 74	48,873	0.9519

END OF EXAMINATION...



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

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER-2021

**DEM 4110: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OF DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS &
ESTIMATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A, B AND C.
ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION IN SECTION D. IN TOTAL YOU SHOULD
ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS.**

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A (ANSWER ALL)

Question 1: [25 marks]

- (a) Write short notes on demographic mortality models and their uses. **[5 marks]**
- (b) Describe the typical diseases and the biological, demographic, social and environmental factors associated with childhood mortality. **[5 marks]**
- (c) Describe the typical diseases and the biological, demographic, social and environmental factors associated with adult mortality. **[5 marks]**
- (d) Demonstrate your understanding of the method of indirectly estimating infant and child mortality using child survivorship data in Zambia. State the rationale, assumptions and limitations of this method. **[10 marks]**

Question 2: [25 marks]

- (a) What do you understand by data adjustment? How different is it from data evaluation? and Why should demographers perform it?
- (b) Briefly demonstrate your understanding of the Brass logit transformation.
- (c) Perform the Y-transformation on the data in table 1 below.
- (d) Comment on your results

Table 1: Female population Swaziland

Age x	Y-Transformation of proportion Under Age x		Estimated Y-transformation	Estimated Proportion under x	Estimated Proportion
	Y(x)	Ys(x)	Y*(x)	C*(x)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	0.07269	0.08445			
5	0.34768	0.37390			
10	0.67204	0.68970			
15	0.97576	0.98223			
20	1.26915	1.26217			
25	1.54966	1.53681			
30	1.83387	1.81032			
35	2.08140	2.08768			
40	2.36692	2.37435			
45	2.62764	2.67442			
50	2.93666	2.99836			
55	3.22107	3.35444			
60	3.53358	3.76018			
65	3.87104	4.23309			
70	4.24251	4.80776			
75	4.61815	5.53008			
80	5.18243	6.46795			

*Use the first nine points and the next nine points with age 40-44 intersecting to compute group-means

SECTION C (ANSWER ALL)

3

Question 3: [25 marks]

- (a) Complete Table 2 and construct stable populations for males and females for Western Province, Zambia 2010 (**Intrinsic growth rate = 2.868 per cent per annum**)
- (b) Estimate the total population
- (c) Calculate the intrinsic birth rate
- (d) Calculate the intrinsic death rate

(e) Estimate the total births

(f) Comment on your results about Western Province, Zambia 2010.

Table 2: Stable population model of Western Province, Zambia 2010

Age group	Age group	Life table Population		Multiplier	Stable Population Numbers		Stable Population Percentages	
	Mid-point	Males	Females	$(1+r)^y$	Males	Females	Males	Females
	y	${}_5L_x$	${}_5L_x$					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0-4	2.5	449,573	459,413					
5-9	7.5	426,104	435,969					
10-14	12.5	417,717	427,678					
15-19	17.5	409,040	418,291					
20-24	22.5	394,049	402,910					
25-29	27.5	367,773	382,518					
30-34	32.5	332,851	358,291					
35-39	37.5	297,303	326,659					
40-44	42.5	261,512	295,875					
45-49	47.5	226,607	271,465					
50-54	52.5	198,092	248,842					
55-59	57.5	174,945	226,060					
60-64	62.5	152,065	204,792					
65-69	67.5	129,185	189,998					
70-74	72.5	103,710	165,270					
75-79	77.5	80,666	132,165					
80+	85	72,263	127,268					
Total								

*Model assumes 103 000 male births and 100 000 female births which translates into a sex ratio at birth of 103

SECTION D (ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY)

Question 4: [25 marks]

Using the data in Table 3 below for Western Province, Zambia 2010, perform the following:

- Project the male and female population from 2010 to 2020
- Calculate the total births between 2010 and 2020
- Estimate male and female births during the period (Assume: SRB=103)
- State your assumptions for the demographic components;
- Comment on your projection results and of what use are they to the province?
- What are the limitations of this projection?

Table 3: Population data for Western Province, Zambia 2010

Age	sN_x^f	sL_x^f	sF_x	sN_x^f	sB_x	sN_x^f	sB_x	sN_x^M	sL_x^M	sN_x^M	sN_x^T	sN_x^T	sN_x^T
x	2010			2015	[2010.0-2015.0]	2020	[2015.0-2020.0]	2010		2015	2010	2015	2020
0	79,021	459,413						78,959	449,573				167,2
5	63,416	435,969						63,980	426,104				138,7
10	55,026	427,678						54,826	417,717				146,9
15	46,179	418,291	0.09591					42,730	409,040				122,2
20	39,986	402,910	0.20827					30,101	394,049				103,5
25	34,904	382,518	0.21075					26,626	367,773				80,6
30	26,479	358,291	0.18943					22,372	332,851				60,9
35	20,718	326,659	0.15557					18,025	297,303				51,3
40	15,265	295,875	0.08346					13,207	261,512				39,4
45	13,419	271,465	0.03003					10,419	226,607				30,9
50	11,673	248,842						8,345	198,092				22,8
55	8,011	226,060						5,817	174,945				19,2
60	8,289	204,792						5,257	152,065				16,0
65	6,057	189,998						4,268	129,185				11,0
70	4,910	165,270						3,910	103,710				10,2
75	3,214	132,165						3,019	80,666				6,8
80+	4,465	127,268						4,052	72,263				6,7
Total	441,032												1,035,1
Sex Ratio at Birth		103											
I_0		100,000											

Question 5: [25 marks]

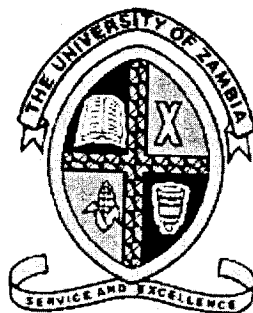
Using the census 2000 and 2010 data for Western Province in Table 4 below perform the following:

- Estimate the growth rates by age between the 2000 and 2010 censuses by age and sex.
- Forward project the 2010 census population by age and sex to the year 2020 using the exponential growth rate method.
- State your assumptions.
- Compare your total projected population for 2020 with that in Question #4 above and comment on your results.
- Of what use are your projection results to the province?
- What are the limitations of this projection?

Table 4: Population data for Western Province, Zambia 2000-2010

Census 2000				Census 2010			
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Age group	Male	Female	Total
<1	12,465	12,458	24,923	0 - 4	78,959	79,021	157,980
1 - 4	47,767	47,726	95,493	5 - 9	63,980	63,416	127,396
5 - 9	52,442	52,750	105,192	10 - 14	54,826	55,026	109,852
10 - 14	45,747	45,985	91,732	15 - 19	42,730	46,179	88,909
15 - 19	40,103	42,781	82,884	20 - 24	30,101	39,986	70,087
20 - 24	28,519	36,287	64,806	25 - 29	26,626	34,904	61,530
25 - 29	22,917	27,562	50,479	30 - 34	22,372	26,479	48,851
30 - 34	16,893	20,644	37,537	35 - 39	18,025	20,718	38,743
35 - 39	13,102	17,419	30,521	40 - 44	13,207	15,265	28,472
40 - 44	11,203	15,015	26,218	45 - 49	10,419	13,419	23,838
45 - 49	8,286	11,462	19,748	50 - 54	8,345	11,673	20,018
50 - 54	7,280	11,022	18,302	55 - 59	5,817	8,011	13,828
55 - 59	5,894	7,624	13,518	60 - 64	5,257	8,289	13,546
60 - 64	6,342	7,701	14,043	65 - 69	4,268	6,057	10,325
65 - 69	5,705	5,527	11,232	70 - 74	3,910	4,910	8,820
70 - 74	4,845	4,174	9,019	75 - 79	3,019	3,214	6,233
75 - 79	3,007	2,387	5,394	80 - 84	1,847	1,986	3,833
80 - 84	2,084	1,682	3,766	85 - 89	1,186	1,174	2,360
85 +	1,659	1,667	3,326	90 - 94	496	476	972
				95+	523	829	1,352

**-END OF EXAMINATION-
GOOD LUCK!**



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

DE 9210 (HEALTH DEMOGRAPHY) EXAM

DATE: TUESDAY 23TH NOVEMBER 2021

TIME: 9- 12 HOURS

VENUE: DEMOGRAPHY LECTURE THEATER

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

Section A (Compulsory, 5 marks total)

1. Define the following concepts:
 - a) Sub-fecundity (1 mark)
 - b) Case Fatality Rate (1 mark)
 - c) Sexually Transmitted Infections (1 mark)
 - d) Risk ratio (1 marks)
 - e) Attack rate (1 marks)

Section B (Compulsory, 30 marks total)

2. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Lifetime Risk to Maternal Death (2 marks)
 - b) Prevalence rate for chronic illness (2 marks)
 - c) Reproductive health indicator (2 marks)
 - d) Average duration of illness (2 marks)
 - e) Incidence rate for chronic illness (2 marks)
3. With examples state the difference between:
 - a) Gender and sex (3 marks)
 - b) Multiple decrement method and increment decrement method (3 marks)
 - c) Reproductive and respiratory tract infections (3 marks)
 - d) Maternal mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio (3 marks)
 - e) Point prevalence and period prevalence (3 marks)

4. Interpret the following:

a) Lifetime Risk of a Maternal Death of 2 (1 marks)

b) Childlessness among women aged above 50 years of 6.7 percent (1 mark).

5. Identify the concept being explained

a) The umbrella term for impairment, activity limitation and participation restriction (1 mark)

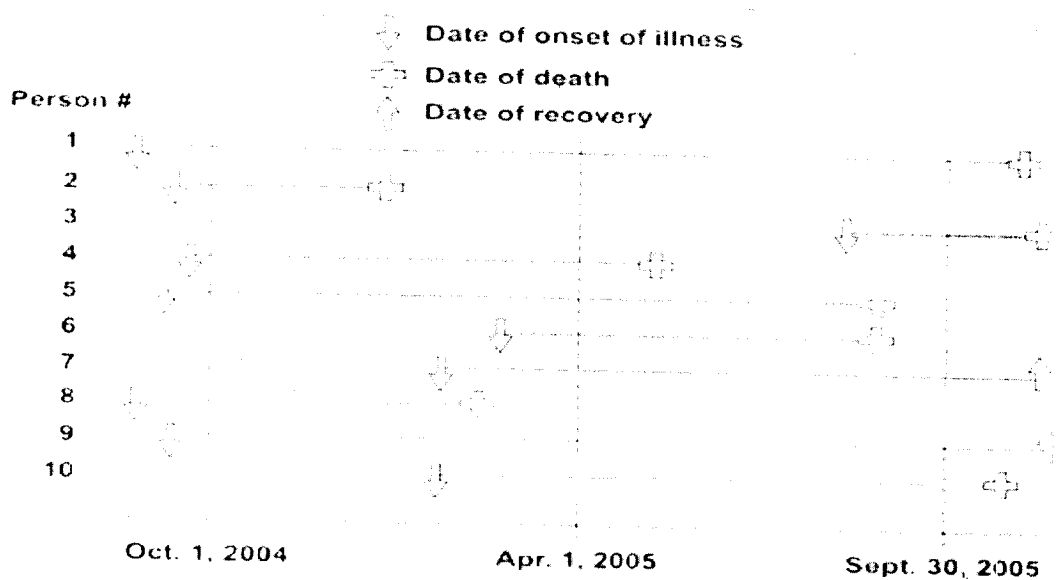
b) Practices that help individuals or couples avoid unwanted births, have wanted births, regulate the intervals between pregnancies, control the time at which births occur and determine the number of children (1 mark)

c) A measure that combines the impact of premature death and disability into a single measure (1 mark)

Section C (Compulsory, 50 marks)

6. Figure Y represents 10 new cases of illness over about 15 months in a population of 20 persons. Each horizontal line represents one person. The down arrow indicates the date of onset of illness. The solid line represents the duration of illness. The up arrow and the cross represent the date of recovery and date of death, respectively.

Figure Y: New Cases of Illness from October 1, 2004–September 30, 2005



- Calculate the incidence rate from October 1, 2004, to September 30, 2005, using the midpoint population (population alive on April 1, 2005) as the denominator. Express the rate per 100 population (5 marks)
- Calculate the point prevalence on April 1, 2005 (5 marks)
- Calculate the period prevalence from October 1, 2004, to September 30, 2005 (5 marks)

8. The table X below illustrates lung cancer mortality rates for persons who continued to smoke and for smokers who had quit at the time of follow-up in one of the classic studies of smoking and lung cancer conducted in Great Britain.

Table X: Number and Rate (Per 1,000 Person-years) of Lung Cancer Deaths for Current Smokers and Ex-smokers by Years Since Quitting, Physician Cohort Study- Great Britain, 1951–1961

Cigarette smoking status	Lung cancer deaths	Rate per 100 person years	Rate ratio
Current smokers	133	1.30	-
For ex-smokers, years since quitting			
< 5 years	5	0.67	9.6
5-9 years	7	0.49	7.0
10-19 years	3	0.18	2.6
20+ years	2	0.19	-
Non smokers	3	0.07	1.0 (Reference group)

Using the data in table X, calculate the following:

- Rate ratio comparing current smokers with non-smokers (5 marks)
- Rate ratio comparing ex-smokers who quit at least 20 years ago with (5 marks)
- What are the public health implications of these findings? (5 marks)

9. Given the table below, answer the questions that follow:

Category	Frequency in a given year
Women aged 15-49 years	2,346,790
Live births	1,078,969
Infants born with congenital syphilis	14
STD/HIV related cause specific deaths among women aged 15-49 years	249
Maternal deaths	54

- Calculate the rate of congenital syphilis (5 marks)
- The STD/HIV related cause specific mortality rate (5marks)
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (5marks)
- What intervention can you put in place to reduce congenital syphilis in this population? (5 marks)

Section D (Answer only one (1) question, 15 marks)

10. The Minister of Health in 2018 attended the Commonwealth Ministers of health meeting on Non Communicable Diseases and Universal Health Coverage on the sidelines of the 71st World Health Assembly in Geneva. In his speech, has called on the Commonwealth to pool resources for a collective campaign against Non Communicable Diseases (NCD). He mentioned Zambia is experiencing an epidemiological transition culminating in a complex dual burden of disease of Communicable and Non Communicable diseases. As a health demography expert, showcase your understanding of the epidemiological transition theory to detail the stages of the epidemiological transition theory to other delegates at the conference using relevant examples form Zambia.

OR

11. Below is the weekly Situation Report (Sitrep) for COVID 19 during the third week of the month of June in Zambia.

COVID Situation report for the week 14th - 20th June:

- *Cases 7,104*
- *Deaths 103*
- *Recoveries 2,667*
- *In the last 24hrs, 3,026 new cases, 48 deaths and 528 recoveries*
- *The cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 cases recorded to date is 118,850 with 1,492 deaths (CFR=1.3%) and 100,423 recoveries (84% recovered)*
- *Of the total deaths, 875 have been classified as COVID-19 deaths (CFR=0.7%) and 617 as associated deaths.*
- *There are currently 16,935 active cases: of these, 16,145 (95%) cases are under community management and 790 (5%) are hospitalised*

As a health demography expert in the Ministry of health, write a report explaining:

- a) The figures and rates in the Sitrep
- b) The possible causes for the observed number of cases, deaths and recoveries
- c) The interventions that need to be put in place to reduce the number of cases and deaths further

End of Exam

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

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

**DEV 2250: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES**

INSTRUCTIONS:

Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

Section A is **Compulsory**, and also answer any **two (2)** questions from Section B.

Marks for each section and question have been indicated.

SECTION A

1. Zambia's external debt is estimated at US\$ 14.48 billion. This is over 60% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The major component of the 2022 National Budget allocation increase was to debt servicing which had a K34 billion increase representing a huge 75.5% increase from K45 billion to K79 billion allocation. From this it is evident, that debt servicing exerts pressure on resource allocation to the social sector. Consequently, the Zambian government has in the recent past been having discussions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with a view of securing a US\$1.3 billion bailout package by Mid-November, 2021. Is the much anticipated IMF programme a solution to the country's prevailing economic malaise? Give practical examples to substantiate your answer. **(40 Marks)**

SECTION B

2. Law of the Negation of the Negation, according to the Marxist Theory States that when a phenomenon is at a stage of breaking in continuity and is about to leap into a new phenomenon, there is the negation or removal of the retrogressive aspects of the previous phenomenon that are not binding or basically found in the next stage. There is tension of positive aspects of the previous phenomenon into the new phenomenon and relaxation of the negative aspects. In your view, to what extent has Zambia negated the negation amidst the Covid 19 pandemic? **(30 Marks)**
3. According to the Neo-Marxism Theory, Colonialism is a 'one-armed bandit' and never gives back. It not only destroys and disturbs development of 3rd world countries but also takes them backward, resulting in underdevelopment. Underdevelopment is a very specialized concept, it's not the absence of development but a continuous process of backwardness/severe reverse development. Developed countries after engaging in colonization began to develop at the expense of 3rd world countries. The more they

develop, the more 3rd world countries underdevelop. Using Zambia as a country of reference, critically analyse the applicability of the above argument. **(30 Marks)**

4. Social and economic experts have observed that Zambia post 2021 General Elections from the outset thus far, looks to have sidelined the Chinese Assistance and seems to side more with the Traditional Assistance. Discuss Chinese Assistance to Africa and explain how it differs from the Conventional Western Donors and briefly give alternative development finance options for Africa. Your arguments should clearly be supported with practical examples. **(30 Marks)**
5. Write brief notes on all of the following concepts **(30 Marks)**
 - a) Right Wing Vs Left Wing critique of Aid
 - b) Social Formation and its major components
 - c) Dialectical Materialism
 - d) Liberal views of imperialism
 - e) Subjective Vs Objective Idealism
 - f) Articulation of Modes of Production

END OF THE EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES DEPARTMENT
2020/21 EXAMINATION**

DEV 2254: RESEARCH METHODS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer **ALL** questions in Both Section A and B.
- Please turnover for section B.
- The Duration for the examination is three (3) hours.

SECTION A

1. Mention any three assumptions underlying quantitative research. (3 marks).
2. List and describe three measures of relative standing. (3 marks).
3. 21 Teachers at Ruins International school get the following weekly wages(in US\$): 30,33,29,40,38,30,50,40,47,35,32,40,34,48,45,27,34,32,49,34,30. Calculate P_{75} . (3 marks).
4. Mention three ways of presenting data under descriptive statistics.(3 marks).
5. Unlike the experimental, why is the quasi-experimental design often ideal in social research? (2 marks).
6. With examples, distinguish between discrete and continuous variables.(2 marks).
7. With regard to the properties of the standard deviation, under what condition can the standard deviation be less than 0? (2 marks).
8. Distinguish between trend and panel studies. (2 marks).
9. The mean monthly expenditure on internet bundles by students at NewRes University is K300 with a standard deviation of K15. Compute and interpret the standard score for a student whose monthly expenditure on internet bundles is K250. (3 marks).
10. Define sampling error, and mention two ways it can be minimized. (3 marks).
11. With regard to a data collection instrument, distinguish between reliability and validity. (2 marks).
12. October Airport Corporation has a total of 200 employees comprising 50 managers, 80 general workers, and 70 engineers. Select 100 employees from this Corporation using proportionate stratified sampling. (3 marks).

13. List and describe 4 threats to internal validity in an experimental study design.(5 marks).

14. Compare and contrast the mean and the standard deviation.(2 marks).

15. What is phenomenology? (2 marks).

SECTION B

16. The following data shows the weights (in Kgs) of a sample of 40 bags of relief maize delivered to Monksquare community:

50,45,50,70,55,67,45,40,75,60,58,70,50,55,60,48,57,55,67,70,45,50,54,65,67,55,57,66,58,60,67,65,55,50,57,58,66,45,70,72

- Compute the z-score for 70. (10 marks).
- Construct a grouped cumulative frequency distribution table.(4 marks).
- Construct a relative frequency distribution table.(4 marks).
- Compute the stated and real limits.(2 marks).

17. The weekly egg sales of a population of 50 small-scale farmers at Gomafield village are as follows;

Weekly sales (US\$)	Number of farmers
15-19	10
20-24	20
25-29	12
30-34	6
35-39	2

- Construct a frequency polygon.(5 marks).
- Compute the mean.(5 marks).
- Compute the variance. (5 marks).
- Compute the standard deviation.(5 marks).

18. The following data set shows the amount (in K) of social cash transfer disbursed across 20 wards of Vet district;

205,1050,1120,205,250,247,755,500,1160,375,300,450,600,260,810,460,550,195,315,250

- Compute and interpret the percentile for 810? (5 marks).
- Calculate the interquartile range.(8 marks).
- State any potential outliers? (5 marks).
- State the 5 number summary.(2 marks).

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES DEPARTMENT
2020/21 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. With the aid of an adapted diagram from the Department for International Development (DFID), explain the sustainable livelihoods framework. As a development expert, critically evaluate with examples the relevance of the framework in understanding and tackling rural poverty in developing countries. (40 marks).

SECTION B

2. Africa is a continent with the highest incidence of undernourishment in the world. Taking into account the nature of Africa's food problems, to what extent is food aid a solution to zero hunger in sub-Saharan Africa? (30 marks).
3. Identify and explain the threats to global food security. At a national level, how can Zambia mitigate the identified threats to strategically become one of the global food baskets? (30 marks).
4. Small-scale farmers remain the majority and amongst the poorest rural dwellers in most of the countries in the global south. In the context of agricultural and rural development policies, critically analyze why agriculture appears to have failed to transform the livelihoods of the majority rural poor in a developing country like Zambia. (30 marks).

END OF EXAMINATION!



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
2021 FINAL EXAMINATIONS
DEV 4450: TRADE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Instructions

1. This Examination carries 60 marks
2. Attempt **all** questions in Parts A, B, C and E and choose **TWO (2)** questions in Part D and **ONE (1)** from Part F
3. Transfer all your answers to the Examination Booklet provided
4. Write legibly
5. Duration: 3 Hours

Part A: True or False (5 marks-a mark each)

1. In a scenario where Zambia's Trade Intensity Index with the United Arab Emirates is higher than 20, and where the United Arab Emirates' total share in Zambia's total exports is 4.8%, this may mean that Zambia is less specialized in trading with the United Arab Emirates than the rest of the world.
2. The TRIPS Agreement is often referred to as the "TRIPS-Plus" Agreement because it has additional special requirements for developing countries.
3. The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) contains three categories of provisions-with category B designated for implementation upon entry into force of the agreement.
4. Export restrictions relating to products that are consumed in raw form without much value added by processing are basically measures to protect consumers to win their political support.
5. Zambia's high degree of dependence on minerals and related articles for exports determines the country's trade volatility and dependence on partners.

Part B: Short Answers (5 marks)

6. State the underlying principle of the WTO Agreement on Special and Differential Treatment for Developing Countries (1 mark).
7. State any **two (2)** trade policy instruments you know (2 marks).
8. State any **one (1)** common feature found in all WTO agreements (1 mark).
9. Give **one (1)** reason why Rules of Origin is a very important aspect of any regional trade agreement (1 mark).

Part C: Multiple Choice (5 marks, a mark each)

10. What is the primary objective of the "Aid for Trade"?
- To provide grants and loans to poor countries
 - To fund trade-related programmes and projects in developing countries
 - To improve the developing countries' capacity to participate and benefit from trade
 - It is just like any other aid with a focus on trade in poor countries
11. What determines the potential gains from structural transformation resulting from trade openness?
- The nature of jobs and other opportunities that trade creates
 - The level of development in the individual countries
 - The extent to which resources are redistributed to the economic sectors in which the country has a comparative advantage in
 - Economic structural transformation from the exports of industrial goods
12. What makes the case of "Fruitcane Kawawasha" a non-infringement against Azam's "Ukwaju" on the Zambian market?
- Because Azam's "Ukwaju" is fairly received and treated by consumers and market regulators in Zambia, respectively
 - Because the taste is very different
 - Because "Fruitcane Kawawasha" is not involved in cross-border trade
 - Because trademarks are territorial or have a jurisdiction
13. How many key aspects does the TBT Agreement have?
- 1
 - 5
 - 2
 - 3
14. When did Zambia join the WTO?
- 25th February, 1996
 - 1st March, 1990
 - 23rd December, 1964
 - 1st January, 1995

Part D: Situational questions (20 marks): Choose only two questions

15. Following the ban on the distribution and further import of genetically modified maize in 2002, the data in the table below presents changes in the volume of imported maize in Zambia for the period 2001-2004.

Table 1. Zambia's Maize Imports (2001-2004)

Exporters	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity, Tons
World	5958	142165	127882	607
South Africa	3830	107603	95612	580
Zimbabwe	1228	7492	821	0
United States of America		5643	16	
Mexico			6133	

Source: ITC 2021

In view of the above information, answer the following questions:

- What was Zimbabwe's share in Zambia's total maize imports in 2002? (1 mark).
- Briefly explain the drastic drop in imports of maize from the USA in 2003 and calculate the percentage change from the previous year (2002) (2 marks).
- Unilaterally, on what account did the government of Zambia ban the distribution and further importation of GMO maize? (1 mark).
- Are government's arbitrary bans on maize exports economically justifiable? Briefly explain (2 marks).
- State two reasons why Zambia's agricultural trade is important, especially during the Covid-19 Pandemic (1 mark)
- Can a donation of maize from the USA in 2002 be considered as "Aid for Trade"? Briefly explain (2 marks).
- Give any one (1) reason why Zambia's agricultural exports to the USA under AGOA is still very low (1 mark).

16. On the 4th of October 2021, it was reported that the Zambia Compulsory Standards Agency (ZCSA) quarantined and suspended production of packaged drinking water at Coca-Cola Beverages Zambia on account of poor hygiene in the production process. This followed laboratory tests indicating the presence of coliforms above the permissible levels.

- In view of what you learnt in DEV4450, identify a WTO Agreement that deals with such cases (1 mark).
- State any two (2) of the aims of the agreement identified in question 16(a) above that address this specific case (2 marks)
- What should be the basis for decisions when imposing measures stated in 16 (a.) above? (1 mark).
- Under which category of trade barriers does the other Agreement, similar to the one in question 16(a.) above fall under? (1 mark)

- e. Name and state the main aim of the Agreement referred to in question 16 (d.) above, respectively (2 mark)
- f. State any one (1) condition that a WTO member country must satisfy before imposing any safeguard measures. (1 mark)
- g. In the context of the case above and borrowing from the New Trade Theory, how can Zambia best take advantage of the implementation of the African continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA)? (2 marks).

17. On 5th November 2021, it was reported that the UK government signed a New Green Growth Compact with Zambia to drive sustainable economic growth and collaboration between the two countries. The Compact is worth 1 billion British Pounds and is targeting new investments from the UK and doubling trade volumes between the two countries.
- a. Why should issues of gender be mainstreamed in such agreements? (2 marks).
 - b. State two (2) reasons why the investment from the UK under this Compact is necessary (2 marks)
 - c. Given that utilization of preferences under existing schemes has been low, how will this Compact double trade volumes from Zambia to the UK? (2 marks).
 - d. What is the relationship between investment and trade? Give two points (2 marks).
 - e. What should Zambia do to increase its capacity to effectively participate in and gain from such international compacts, especially as they relate to trade? (2 marks).

Part E: Trade Data Analysis (15 marks)

18. The table below presents Zambia's export destinations for the year 2020 in value terms expressed in thousands (USD).

Table 2. Zambia's exports to selected countries (2020)

Market	From Zambia	From World
World	7804715	17,142,104,584
Singapore	905456	328,822,696
Malawi	104407	2,730,273
China	1457247	2,055,590,612
Switzerland	3460281	291,035,118
Congo DR	971476	6,663,099
South Africa	200154	68,704,670

Source: Haggai Kanenga (2021) based on ITC Data

- a. Based on the data above, calculate Zambia's Trade Intensity Indices with China, Congo DR and South Africa (7 marks).
- b. Based on your answer in 18 (a.) above, which one has the highest index and explain why its trade with Zambia has caught the attention of the New Dawn Government? (4 marks)
- c. Given Zambia's Trade Intensity index with China, can claims of neocolonialism be justified, and why or why not? (4 marks)

Part F: Essay-choose only One (1) question (10 marks)

19. In the context of the proposed 2022 National Budget, discuss how trade can help in recovering, repairing and reviving the Zambian economy amidst high debt levels and the adverse effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.
20. As the newly appointed Director for International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry in the New Dawn Government, explain to the Ministers of Finance and National Development Planning, Small and Medium Enterprises and Commerce, Trade and Industry why investment in the modernization of the Kasumbalesa Border Post should be prioritized in the 2022 and subsequent national budgets.
21. In March 2021, Zambian Music star, “Macky 2” was accused of stealing a concept and artistic work for his “Kabotolo” song from Malawi’s Kell Kay’s “M’botolo”. State and discuss the aspect of intellectual property rights that deals with such cases.

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

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

**2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR END OF EXAMINATION
DEV 9210: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT**

Instructions:

Duration: **3 Hours**

Section A is **Compulsory**

Answer **any Two (2)** questions from Section B

SECTION A

1. Stakeholders' analysis is an important aspect of project and program management. Nevertheless, it has challenges which if not well managed can lead to a failed development intervention. Identify and discuss some of the key problems that can arise from a poorly conducted stakeholders' analysis.

SECTION B

2. Clearly discuss the various elements of a project cycle. In a project cycle monitoring and evaluation are cardinal and therefore, you should clearly state where it is appropriate to undertake the functions of monitoring and that of evaluation. Justify your answers with solid arguments.
3. 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.
4. Indicators are important towards a successful project monitoring and evaluation (M&E). What is an indicator? With illustrations, describe how indicators are useful during the entire process of project implementation. Why are indicators significant to other major stakeholders such as the donors, government, etc?
5. Problem analysis is broadly argued as the missing-vital in impactful and sustainable development management. Show understanding of this statement by justifying why problem analysis is significant in good management of development interventions. Briefly discuss how you may conduct a complete problem analysis up to implementation stage.
6. "An Exit Strategy or Plan is necessary in sustaining any development intervention, be it a project, program or a policy". As a Development management expert, do you think this statement is worthy support?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEV 9350: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 17TH NOVEMBER 2021

SESSION: AFTERNOON: 14.00 – 17.00 HRS

VENUE: LLB

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS IN TOTAL
2. SECTION A (COMPRISING QUESTION 1) IS COMPULSORY
3. ANSWER ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

SECTION A

1. To what extent is the population factor responsible for poverty and environmental degradation in developing countries? How does it compare with the population dynamics in developed countries within the broader theoretical perspective?

SECTION B

1. Define the concept of solid waste management within the framework of environmental sustainability and analyze the effectiveness of Zambia's solid waste management approach/plan drawing practical examples from the greater city of Lusaka.
2. Define and write short and concise notes on any five (5) of the following concepts drawing practical examples as much as possible from the Zambian experience?
 - A. Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)
 - B. Global Warming
 - C. Biodiversity Loss
 - D. Tragedy of the Commons
 - E. Ozone Layer Depletion
 - F. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
3. Define the Concept of Sustainable development and analyze the extent to which SDGs may aid the attainability of sustainable development globally but with specific reference to southern Africa.
4. Based on your own understanding of global environmental problems, recommend the best ways in which these problems may be explained, understood and resolved.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

DEV 9550: ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

INSTRUCTIONS

- **DURATION: THREE HOURS**
 - This paper has four questions, answer question ONE (compulsory) and any other TWO questions
.....
1. Zambia's external debt is currently hovering around 12 billion dollars, translating to over 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This debt crisis has weakened the economy by forcing the state to spend money on interest payments when it should be spending on national development. Consequently, the Zambian government has in the recent past been having discussions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with a view of securing a 1.3 billion dollars bailout package. Is the much anticipated IMF programme a panacea to the country's prevailing economic malaise? Give practical examples to substantiate your answer. How does the IMF propel the process of globalization among its member countries? (40 MARKS)
 2. Why do member states of the World Trade Organization (WTO) sometimes impose restrictions to the flow of goods and services across national borders? In what ways do they do so? Provide practical examples to validate your answer. (30 MARKS)
 3. What do you understand by financial liberalization? How is it different from financial globalization? What would you say is the rationale for state intervention in the financial sector in developing countries? (30 MARKS)
 4. Development cooperation is a futile endeavor. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Use practical examples to justify your answer. (30 MARKS)

End of Examination



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEV 9650: WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Carefully read the questions before attempting any.
 - Question one (Section A) is **compulsory**; Each question carries 5 marks and each should be written within half a page
 - Answer any **THREE** questions from Section B. Each question in section TWO must be written within two pages.
 - Ensure that your English is concise, logical and handwriting legible.
 - Duration: Three (3) Hours
-

SECTION ONE

1. Write short notes on the following **(5 Marks for each question)**
 - a) Intersectionality in Gender
 - b) CEDAW and its prospects and limitation
 - c) Harvard Analytical framework and social relations approach to Education
 - d) Give an outline of Practical and Strategic gender needs
 - e) Give a brief synopsis of three pillars to the rights-based approach in gender programming

SECTION B

Choose any 3 (Three) (25 Marks for each question)

2. Gender responsive budgeting has recently gained prominence in national strategies across the world to address gender imbalances associated with poor fiscal spending in sectors mostly affected by women. For example, spending on education programmes benefited women and girls less than men and boys, but spending on health benefited poor women as

much as poor men. Give a critical review of how and why Gender responsive budgets maybe essential in reducing this oversight in dealing with gender critical needs and priorities in national planning. (25 Marks)

3. "Feminist theory is a major branch of theory within sociology that shifts its assumptions, analytic lens, and topical focus away from the male viewpoint and experience and toward that of women. Discuss at least three perspectives of feminism giving their critical point of departure in their analysis of women's opportunities and challenges especially in LDCs. (25 Marks)
4. The five policy and analytical approaches to women's inclusion in WID are considered critical for addressing various issues that affect women's productivity and role in both the home space and their role in the productive economy as income earners? State the 5 (five) approaches giving some of the challenges associated with these approaches in the developing country context. (25 Marks)
5. While gender equality in education necessitates those girls and boy have equitable educational conditions, treatment and opportunities, policymakers and practitioners have different rationales for improvement. The need to address gender inequality permeates the Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Education for All (EFA) goals, and development-agency policy and practice. Discuss the three point-framework for understanding the rights agenda in schools. (25 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

DEV 9850: ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS

- **DURATION: THREE HOURS**
- This paper has Five questions, answer **ANY FOUR** questions.
- Write clearly and in academically acceptable manner.

.....

1. What do you understand by Enterprise? Discuss the common types of Business Enterprises in Zambia. What role do small and medium scale enterprises play in National Development? (25 MARKS)
2. Critically discuss the Benefits and Limitations of Self-employment vis-à-vis Formal or Regular employment. Suggest the ways in which Self-employment can be heightened in Zambia, especially among young people. (25 MARKS)
3. Discuss the core elements of a Business Plan. Briefly explain the importance of writing a Business Plan for a new business. (25 MARKS)
4. What is a franchise business? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of franchising from the perspective of both the franchisor and franchisee. (25 MARKS)
5. State and discuss the triggers to entrepreneurship around the world. Which of these triggers are more pronounced in Zambia. Give reasons for your answer. (25 MARKS)

..... **END OF EXAMINATION**.....

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

DS 9250: INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer **Question One** and any other two questions (in Section Two).
 2. Write clearly and in an academically acceptable manner.
-

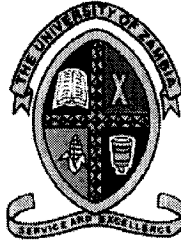
Question One (To be attempted by all candidates) (40 Marks)

1. As an expert in industrial policy, discuss the pros and cons of direct foreign investment as a source of finance for industrialization in less developed countries (LDC) like Zambia.

Section Two: (Attempt only two Questions)

2. Provide a critique of the Kaldorian Model. What lessons, if any, can a less developed country (LDC) like Zambia learn from this model?(30 Marks)
3. The UNIDO definition emphasises value addition in defining industrialisation. Critically discuss the relevance of this argument giving practical examples from the Zambian case.(30 Marks)
4. Some development experts have argued that policies towards the industrial sector need to be emphasised compared to other sectors of the economy. Critically discuss the reasons that are given to justify this argument.(30 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

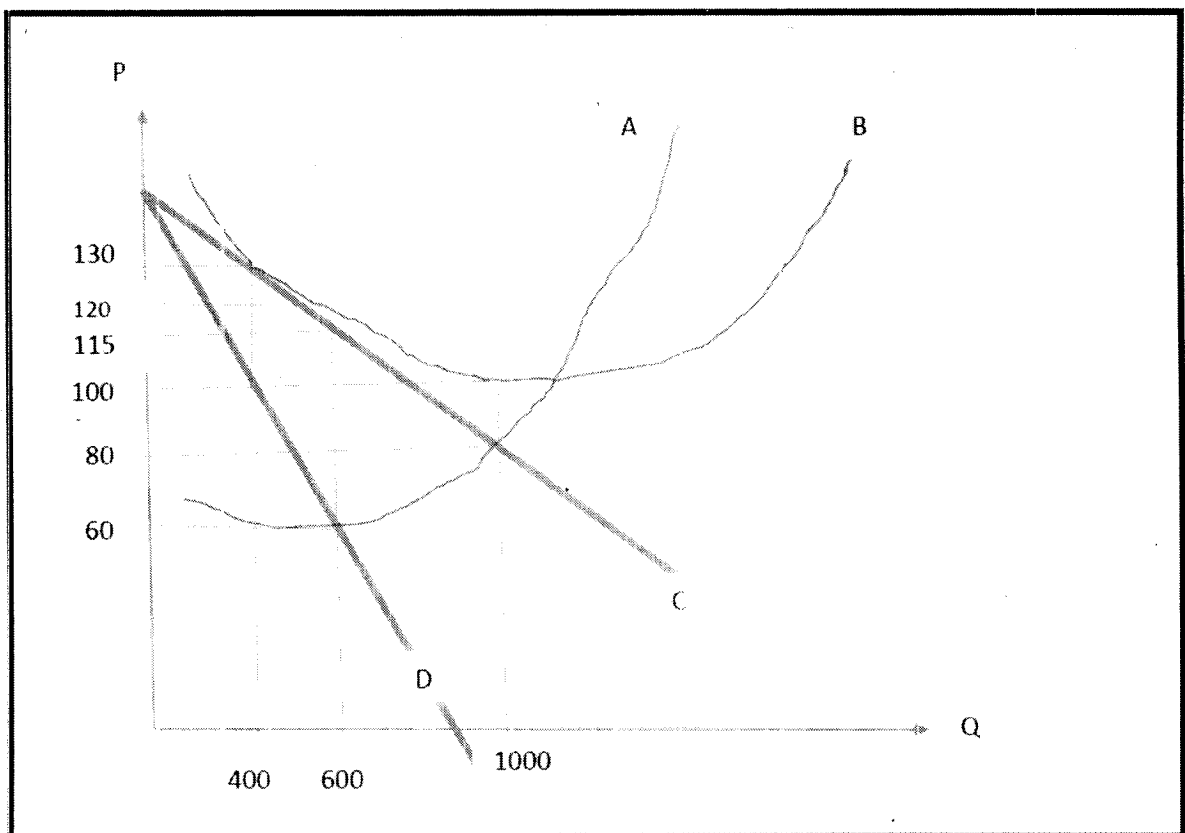
ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMICS THEORY
FINAL EXAMINATIONS 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

INSTRUCTIONS: TIME: 2 HOURS : ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE AND TWO ARE COMPULSORY; CHOOSE EITHER QUESTION THREE OR FOUR

QUESTION ONE

CAREFULLY study the following revenue and cost structures (curves) of a profit maximizing (or loss minimizing) firm and answer the questions that follow;



- In what market structure is this firm operating? Justify your answer.
- Clearly state and explain any four sources of this kind of a market structure
- Clearly name the curves labelled A, B, C and D.
- Is the firm incurring economic profits, or losses or breaking even; what is the level of profits or losses.

QUESTION TWO

- If the marginal cost of production is greater than the average variable cost, what does this tell you about the nature of the average variable cost? Explain.
- If the firm's average cost curves are U-shaped, why does its average variable cost curve achieve its minimum at a lower level of output than the average total cost curve?
- If a firm enjoys increasing returns to scale up to a certain output level, and then constant returns to scale, what can you say about the shape of the firm's long-run average cost curve?
- How does a change in the price of one input change the firm's long-run expansion path?
- Why are isocost lines straight lines?
- If the marginal cost of production is increasing does this tell you whether the average variable cost is increasing or decreasing? Explain.

QUESTION THREE

Suppose that Rabbecca consumes two goods X and Y with price of good X (P_x) being K9, price of good Y (P_y) being K18 and her available income (M) given as K360.

- Using the general form, illustrate Rabbecca's opportunity set. (*Hint: Make your equation a function of Y and M*).
- Use the general form in (a) above to draw Rabbecca's actual opportunity set given the information above.
- Suppose that the price of good Y decreases by K3 (ceteris paribus), illustrate what happens to Rabbecca's budget set. Is this a shift or a rotation?
- Suppose that in addition to the adjustment in (c) above, the price of good X falls to K7.5, how is the budget set affected in comparison to the one drawn in (b) above? (*Hint: Assume that the impacts in (c) and (d) take place at the same time*).
- Compare her initial budget set in (b) with one when all the prices and income are doubled.
- Given your budget set in (b), add Rabbecca's tastes and preferences to your graph to illustrate how she would choose her optimal bundles of good X and Y given her opportunities. (*Hint: Assume any type of a good of your choice. Be sure to state the equilibrium condition*).

QUESTION FOUR

- Given the following production functions, determine the kind of returns to scale each exhibits.
 - $Q = f(K, L) = 4K^2 L^6$
 - $Q = f(K, L) = 4K^{0.2} L^{0.6}$
 - $Q = f(K, L) = K + L$
- Graphically derive the demand curve for a normal good (Good X) assuming a decrease in its price.
- Differentiate the income and substitution effects graphically for the following goods;
 - Normal Good.
 - Inferior Good (*Hint: In your analysis, comment also on the case of a Giffen good*).
- Given that the demand curve for UNZA-NICE is given by $Q_x = 2000 - 15M - 5.5P_x - 0.5P_y$ and that P_x (Price of Good X) = 200, P_y (Price of Good Y) = 150 and M (Income) = 20;
 - Sketch the demand curve for UNZA-NICE. (*Hint: Use the law of demand as a guide*).
 - Find the own price elasticity and cross-price elasticity of demand and interpret your results.
 - Find the income elasticity of demand and interpret your results.

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATION**

**ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMICS
TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS ONLY
DATE: FRIDAY 17TH DECEMBER 2021**

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN BOTH SECTIONS.**
 - ii. ALL EXPLANATIONS SHOULD BE IN BULLET POINT FORM.**
 - iii. SHOW ALL THE NECESSARY WORKING TO OBTAIN FULL MARKS.**
 - iv. WHERE APPLICABLE, DRAW CLEAR AND WELL LABELLED DIAGRAMS.**
-

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

1. Which of the following statements below is always TRUE?
 - A. Opportunity cost is equal to total revenue minus total variable cost.
 - B. Opportunity cost is constant.
 - C. Opportunity cost is the cost in terms of the best foregone alternative.
 - D. Opportunity cost is the addition to total cost of producing one extra unit of a good.
2. Which of the following will result in a deterioration in the domestic country's terms of trade?
 - A. A rise in the average price of exports relative to the average price of imports.
 - B. A rise in the average price of imports relative to the average price of exports.
 - C. An appreciation of the domestic currency.
 - D. A rise in the domestic country's terms of trade index from 100 to 120.
3. Which one of the following is most likely to be the best method of reducing long term structural unemployment?
 - A. Expansionary fiscal policy
 - B. Expansionary monetary policy
 - C. Better education and training
 - D. A reduction in trade union power
4. A country with a population of 20 million has 15 million in employment and 1 million unemployed. What is the unemployment rate?
 - A. 4.76%
 - B. 5.0%
 - C. 6.25%
 - D. 6.67%
5. Which of the following could explain why a country's aggregate demand curve might shift outwards to the right?
 - A. An increase in interest rates
 - B. A depreciation in its exchange rate

- C. A fall in government expenditure
 - D. A decrease in business confidence
6. The business cycle is defined as:
 - A. The annual cycle of output.
 - B. The long run trend path of output after removing short run variations.
 - C. The periodic fluctuations of output around the long run trend.
 - D. None of the above.
 7. Firms can benefit through specialization and international trade due to:
 - A. Comparative advantage.
 - B. Absolute advantage.
 - C. Different factor endowments.
 - D. All of the above
 8. Structural unemployment is unemployment that:
 - A. Increases in a recession and falls in a boom.
 - B. Arises when the unemployed lack the skills needed by newly created jobs.
 - C. Arises when those seeking work give up hope of finding a job.
 - D. Occurs as the result of a transition from one job to another.
 9. A country with a population of 38 million has 32 million in employment and 2 million unemployed. What is the unemployment rate rounded up to one decimal point?
 - A. 5.9%
 - B. 5.3%
 - C. 5.0%
 - D. 6.3%
 10. Which of the following is NOT a cost of inflation?
 - A. Menu costs.
 - B. Cost of employing extra resources.
 - C. Arbitrary redistribution of wealth from lenders to borrowers.
 - D. Arbitrary redistribution of wealth from borrowers to lenders.
 11. In the circular flow of income model which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Savings, taxes and investment are withdrawals.
 - B. Exports, imports and government expenditure are withdrawals.
 - C. Investment, government expenditure and exports are injections.
 - D. Investment, exports and consumption are injections.
 12. Money that is held because of possible unforeseen events is held because of the:
 - A. Speculative motive for holding money.
 - B. Transactions motive for holding money.
 - C. Precautionary motive for holding money.
 - D. Asset motive for holding money.
 13. The short run Phillips curve shows:
 - A. The influence of fiscal policy on the level of inflation and unemployment.
 - B. The influence of monetary policy on the level of inflation and unemployment.
 - C. A negative relationship between inflation and unemployment.
 - D. A positive relationship between inflation and unemployment.

14. If the government imposes a minimum wage that is above the market equilibrium wage we would expect:
 - A. An increase in the quantity of labor demanded.
 - B. The labor supply curve to shift to the left.
 - C. An increase in the quantity of labor supplied.
 - D. The demand for the labor curve to shift to the left.
15. The adoption of an expansionary fiscal policy will result in:
 - A. An increase in aggregate demand and a reduction in real output and unemployment.
 - B. An increase in aggregate demand, real output and unemployment.
 - C. An increase in aggregate demand and real output and a reduction in unemployment.
 - D. A reduction in aggregate demand and real output and an increase in unemployment.
16. The problem of scarcity in economics:
 - A. Exists only in economies which rely on the market mechanism.
 - B. Could be eliminated if prices are forced to fall.
 - C. Means that there are shortages of some goods.
 - D. Exists because there are insufficient resources to satisfy human wants.
17. If the government chooses to use resources to build a hospital instead of a school, this illustrates the concept of:
 - A. A market system.
 - B. Macroeconomics.
 - C. Competition.
 - D. Opportunity cost.
18. Which of the following types of unemployment would exist even in a well functioning free market economy?
 - A. Classical
 - B. Frictional
 - C. Technological
 - D. Structural
19. All other things being equal, which one of the following statements is always TRUE?
 - A. An appreciation of a country's exchange rate will increase its import expenditure and decrease its export revenues.
 - B. An appreciation of a country's exchange rate will increase its import volumes and decrease its export volumes.
 - C. A depreciation of a country's exchange rate will decrease its import volumes decrease its export volumes.
 - D. A depreciation of a country's exchange rate will decrease its import expenditure and increase its export revenues
20. The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage, is given by the number of unemployed divided by:
 - A. The total population.
 - B. The total labor force.
 - C. The number of employed.
 - D. The number in the population who are of working age.

21. Which of the following does NOT form part of a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
- A. Salaries of school teachers
 - B. Net income from abroad
 - C. Company profits
 - D. Investment expenditure
22. Which one of the following will have net exports directly measured in the method used to calculate Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
- A. The income method
 - B. The expenditure method
 - C. The product method
 - D. The investment method
23. Assume that the marginal propensity to consume domestically produced goods is 0.7 and there are no taxes. The government decides to increase public spending by K100 million. According to simple Keynesian multiplier analysis, what is likely to be the total change in national income resulting from this increase in government expenditure (to the nearest million)?
- A. K70 million
 - B. K143 million
 - C. K170 million
 - D. K333 million
24. To obtain a measure of Net National Income from Gross Domestic Product it is necessary to:
- A. Add net income from abroad and add capital depreciation.
 - B. Add net income from abroad and deduct capital depreciation.
 - C. Deduct net income from abroad and add capital depreciation.
 - D. Deduct net income from abroad and deduct capital depreciation.
25. If the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in an economy rises and the unemployment rate falls then:
- A. The GDP per capita must rise.
 - B. The GDP per capita must fall.
 - C. The GDP per capita remains constant.
 - D. There is insufficient information to determine what has happened to GDP per capita.
26. Which one of the following is likely to lead to cost push inflation?
- A. A decrease in trade union powers
 - B. A depreciation of the domestic currency's exchange rate
 - C. A rise in labor productivity
 - D. A fall in the profit margins applied by firms
27. Which one of the following statements about the demand for money is TRUE?
- A. The demand for money is positively related to the interest rate.
 - B. The demand for money is negatively related to wealth.
 - C. The demand for money is negatively related to the general price level.
 - D. The demand for money is positively related to real income.

28. The solution to the economic problem of deciding which goods to produce requires:
 - A. The establishment of freedom of entry and exit.
 - B. The establishment of a system of market prices.
 - C. A choice between the production of consumer goods and the sacrifice of alternatives.
 - D. A decision to be made on the degree to which capital will be used in the production process rather than labor.
29. Opportunity cost is always:
 - A. Constant.
 - B. Equal to a firm's supernormal profits.
 - C. Equal to total revenue minus total variable cost.
 - D. The cost in terms of the best foregone alternative.
30. Which one of the following is likely to be the most effective method of reducing the natural rate of unemployment?
 - A. Increase the money supply
 - B. Increase unemployment benefit
 - C. Increase government expenditure
 - D. Increase information flows on job availability
31. The business cycle is defined as:
 - A. The long run trend path of output after removing short run variations.
 - B. The periodic fluctuations of output around the long run trend.
 - C. The annual cycle of output.
 - D. None of the above.
32. Which of the following is a potential source of cost push inflation?
 - A. A decrease in direct taxes
 - B. An increase in consumer expenditure
 - C. A depreciation of the domestic currency
 - D. A decrease in imported commodity prices
33. Which of the following does NOT form part of a country's Gross Domestic Product?
 - A. Company profits
 - B. Investment expenditure
 - C. Net income from abroad
 - D. Salaries of school teachers
34. Which one of the following statements about the demand for money is TRUE?
 - A. The demand for money is negatively related to the interest rate.
 - B. The demand for money is negatively related to wealth.
 - C. The demand for money is negatively related to the general price level.
 - D. The demand for money is negatively related to real income.
35. In the circular flow of income model:
 - A. Savings, taxes and investment are withdrawals.
 - B. Savings, imports and taxes are withdrawals.
 - C. Investment, government expenditure and imports are injections.
 - D. Investment, exports and consumption are injections.
36. If a country has a positive balance of net income from abroad then:

- A. Gross Domestic Product is greater than Gross National Income.
 - B. Gross Domestic Product is less than Gross National Income.
 - C. Gross Domestic Product is the same as Gross National Income.
 - D. We cannot say whether Gross Domestic Product differs from Gross National Income from this information.
37. To obtain a measure of Net National Income from Gross Domestic Product it is necessary to:
- A. Add net income from abroad and deduct transfer payments.
 - B. Deduct net income from abroad and add capital depreciation.
 - C. Add net income from abroad.
 - D. Add net income from abroad and deduct capital depreciation.
38. Which one of the following is NOT likely to lead to cost push inflation?
- A. An increase in trade union powers.
 - B. An appreciation of the domestic currency's exchange rate.
 - C. An increased budget deficit which causes interest rates to rise.
 - D. An increase in the profit margins applied by firms.
39. In the model of the circular flow of income if injections are greater than withdrawals:
- A. National income will tend to increase.
 - B. National income will tend to decrease.
 - C. Unemployment and production will tend to fall.
 - D. The general level of prices will tend to fall.
40. Scarcity exists if:
- A. Prices are too high.
 - B. Human wants cannot be satisfied.
 - C. There are shortages of some goods.
 - D. Markets are not perfectly competitive.
41. Which one of the following will NOT happen following a devaluation of the domestic currency on the foreign exchange market?
- A. Import volumes will increase.
 - B. Export volumes will increase.
 - C. Exports become less expensive when measured in the foreign currency.
 - D. Imports become more expensive when measured in the domestic currency.
42. The direct impact of open market operations, where the central bank purchases government securities, is to:
- A. Reduce the cash reserves of commercial banks and reduce the monetary base.
 - B. Reduce the cash reserves of commercial banks and increase the monetary base.
 - C. Increase the cash reserves of commercial banks and reduce the monetary base.
 - D. Increase the cash reserves of commercial banks and increase the monetary base.
43. Which of the following would cause the demand for money curve to shift inwards to the left?
- A. An increase in prices
 - B. A decrease in the rate of interest
 - C. An increase in real Gross Domestic Product
 - D. An increase in the frequency of payments to individuals

44. If an economy moves from producing 10 units of Good X and 5 units of Good Y to producing 8 units of Good X and 6 units of Good Y, the opportunity cost of the 6th unit of Good Y is:
- A. 8 units of Good X.
 - B. 10 units of Good X.
 - C. 2 units of Good X.
 - D. 1.25 units of Good X.
45. The budget deficit tends to decrease when:
- A. National income falls.
 - B. National income rises.
 - C. Governments decrease the personal income tax rate.
 - D. Government expenditure increases.
46. The equilibrium level of unemployment in an economy is the sum of:
- A. Frictional unemployment and structural unemployment.
 - B. Regional unemployment and seasonal unemployment.
 - C. Structural unemployment and regional unemployment.
 - D. Frictional unemployment and seasonal unemployment.
47. Which one of the following will result in an improvement in a country's terms of trade?
- A. A fall in the price of its imports combined with a rise in the price of its exports.
 - B. A fall in the price of its imports combined with a fall in the price of its exports.
 - C. A rise in the price of its imports combined with a rise in the price of its exports.
 - D. A rise in the price of its imports combined with a fall in the price of its exports.
48. The problem of scarcity in economics:
- A. Exists only in economies which rely on the market mechanism.
 - B. Could be eliminated if we force prices to fall.
 - C. C means that there are shortages of some goods.
 - D. D exists because there are insufficient resources to satisfy human wants.
49. Structural unemployment is unemployment that:
- A. Increases in a recession and falls in a boom.
 - B. Arises when the unemployed lack the skills needed by existing and newly created jobs.
 - C. Arises when those seeking work give up hope of finding a job.
 - D. Occurs as the result of a transition from one job to another.
50. Which one of the following is most likely to be the best method of reducing long term structural unemployment?
- A. Expansionary fiscal policy.
 - B. Increasing the money supply.
 - C. A reduction in trade union powers.
 - D. Better education and training.

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE

- A. In a hypothetical economy, it has been reported that the spending by the households (financed from savings) on goods and services is 3000 while expenditure by firms is 1800. It has further been reported that the government is injecting an amount of 2200 and levies a tax of 20% of income. The trade situation in this economy reveals that the value of exports and imports that are invariant of income are 6500 and 5500 respectively and that for any decreases in income, imports decrease by 20%. If the tendency of consumers in this economy is to vary their consumption by 50% for variations in income,
- What is the level of equilibrium income in this economy?
 - If the expenditure by firms decreases by 100, what will be the new equilibrium level of income Y? Sketch a graph illustrating what happens in this economy.
 - If the wealth in this country increases by 300, what will be the change in the new equilibrium level of output? Illustrate this graphically.
 - Using the injection-withdrawal approach, prove that your answers in parts (iii) above is correct.

B. You are given the following balance sheet of a commercial bank:

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Reserves	K 800	Deposits	K5 000
Loans	K4 200		

If the required reserve ratio is 10 percent,

- How much is the bank required to hold as reserves given its deposits of K5 000?
- How much are its excess reserves?
- Calculate the deposit and credit multiplier.
- By how much can the bank increase its loans?
- Suppose Mr. Vincent comes to the bank and withdraws K200 in cash, assume the bank obtains the cash by drawing down its reserves. Is it still meeting the required reserve ratio? What two options can you give to this bank if it's not meeting its required reserves?
- Faith Mumba has just stolen K10, 000 and deposits the entire K10, 000 in a current account that she holds with ABSA Bank. If ABSA Bank and all the other commercial

banks in the country are profit maximizing and do not keep excess reserves, by how much will credit grow in the economy as a result of Faith's deposit of K10, 000? Assume a required reserve ratio of 20%.

QUESTION TWO

A. Various theories such as the Absolute Advantage and Comparative Advantage have been used to explain the gains that accrue to countries from trade. The table below shows the labor cost of production in hours in the production of 1 bag of Wheat and 1 bag of Maize.

	Groundnuts	Maize
Zambia	120	100
Malawi	80	90

- Illustrate the above with the aid of a well labeled diagram(s).
- Which country has an Absolute advantage in the production Wheat and/or Groundnuts?
(*Hint: Explain your answers*)
- Which country has a Comparative advantage in the production of Wheat and/or Groundnuts? (*Hint: interpret your answers*)

Mr. Hamududu conducts another research and collects the following outputs for Malawi and Zambia given the same resources.

	Maize	Groundnuts
Zambia	4	2
Malawi	1	6

- Which country has an Absolute advantage in the production of Wheat and/or Groundnuts? (*Hint: Explain your answers*)
- Which country has a Comparative advantage in the production of Wheat and/or Groundnuts? (*Hint: interpret your answers*)
- Mr. Ndanji, an economist makes a statement during a public lecture that the absolute advantage and comparative advantage lead to the same conclusion. **Based on your answers** in parts (i) and (ii) above, is his statement true or false?
- Illustrate what happens to the table if the two countries specialize.

B. The table below shows the output of maize, cotton and cassava and their corresponding prices that Malawi produced in 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively.

Product	2004		2005		2006	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
Maize	500	20	500	25	500	27
Cotton	220	10	610	12	600	18
Cassava	800	30	710	35	750	35

- Calculate real GDP for each year using 2004 as the base year.
- Calculate the GDP deflator for each year taking 2004 as the base year.
- Calculate the GDP growth rate from 2005 to 2006.
- Briefly, in not more than 6 bullet points each, explain how fiscal policy and monetary policy can be used to boost the level of economic activities in a country.
- With the aid of well labelled diagrams, distinguish the two types of inflation covered in this course. (*Hint: Do not explain anything*).
- List any 5 functions of the Central Bank.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2021 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMIC THEORY

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS. BE CLEAR IN YOUR ANSWER AND LABEL YOUR WORK.

Question 1.

- (a) The Phiri Lawn Mowing service is a small business that acts as a price taker. The prevailing market price of lawn mowing is US\$20 per acre. Although Phiri can use the family mower for free, she has other costs given by:

Total costs $\approx 0.1q^2 + 10q + 50$, where q = the number of acres Phiri chooses to mow in a week

- i) How many acres should Phiri choose to mow in order to maximize profit?
 - ii) Calculate Phiri's maximum weekly profits.
- (b) A garbage collector in the Roma Community is a monopolist. The community decides to impose a lump sum tax of K20,000 per year on the garbage collector. Can the garbage collector shift the burden of the lump sum tax to consumers in the community? Depict the solution graphically.

Question 2.

- a) The monopoly and perfect competitive models are said to be the two extreme market structures. Show and contrast the equilibrium conditions for the two market models. Why should one choose one over the other?
- b) With the aid of a diagram, discuss the market long equilibrium and supply curve of a perfectly competitive market structure with constant input costs.

Question 3.

You are given a monopoly in the production of Chibuku. This is produced in two plants. The demand curve for Chibuku is given by the function,

$Q \approx 10 - 0.2P$ where Q is quantity of Chibuku and P is its market price. The two plants face cost functions, $C_1(Q_1) \approx 20 + 10Q_1$ and $C_2(Q_2) \approx 10 + 12Q_2$ where C_1 and C_2 are the total cost functions for plant 1 and plant 2.

a) Determine the equilibrium price and quantities of Chibuku produced in each plant

b) The State decides to break up the monopoly so as to create two oligopolistic firms. Each plant then becomes an independent firm, firm 1 and firm 2, each producing and selling Chibuku.

(i) Find each firm's equilibrium output and market price if the two firms behave non-cooperatively? .

(ii) Draw the firms' reaction curves and show the equilibrium.

Question 4.

a) Suppose Busiku Bus Services Limited has a pool of 10 buses and runs passenger bus services between Lusaka and Nakonde. Each bus needs one driver, one conductor and one mechanic and has a capacity to carry 60 passengers per unit of time. What kind of isoquant will the transport company have? Suppose the number of drivers increases to 3. What will be the increase in the number of passengers transported? Show the isoquant map for drivers and mechanics.

b) Suppose you are given three production functions:

(i) $Q \approx 0.5KL$ and (ii) $Q \approx 2K + 5L$. (iii) $Q \approx 50 K^{1/2} L^{1/2}$

What returns to scale do these production functions exhibit?

c) Suppose the production function for firm G has been estimated as:

$$Q_G \approx 100K^{0.25} L^{0.75}$$

And one for firm Y has been estimated as:

$$Q_Y \approx 50 K^{0.25} L^{0.80}$$

Where Q = number of chairs produced per day, K = units of capital, L = units of labour. Suppose also that both firms are using capital and labour in the same proportion. Find the following:

- i) Which firm is operating under what law of returns to scale?
- ii) What is the marginal product of labour for each firm?
- iii) What is the marginal product of capital for each firm?

Question 5.

a) You have two goods, X and Y . Explain the three common indifference maps that you can depict.

b) Sylvia consumes two goods, Amarula and Sausages in a night. Her utility function can be described as:

$$U = U(A, S)$$

where A is a glass of Amarula and S is a piece of sausage. The market price of a glass of Amarula is K3 and a piece of Sausage cost K2 each. Sylvia can neither buy half a glass of Amarula or buy half a piece of a Sausage. Sylvia's total income that she can spend per night is K20. The specific form of Sylvia's utility function can be described as: $U \approx 3A^2 + 4S^2$

- i) What is Sylvia's optimal bundle for the night?
- ii) How much does Sylvia spend for the night?
- iv) Suppose Sylvia's total income for the night is increased and by the benevolence of an old friend she is able to spend K40 per night. Sketch the Engel curves for her consumption of Amarula and Sausages.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

ECN 2215: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMIC THEORY

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS ONLY

DATE: THURSDAY 18TH NOVEMBER, 2021

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. **THERE ARE SIX (6) QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER. ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS.**
 - ii. **ALL EXPLANATIONS SHOULD BE IN BULLET POINT FORM.**
 - iii. **SHOW ALL THE NECESSARY WORKING TO OBTAIN FULL MARKS.**
 - iv. **WHERE APPLICABLE, DRAW CLEAR AND WELL LABELLED DIAGRAMS.**
-

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

QUESTION 1

The following equations describe an economy

$$C = 200 + 0.25YD$$

$$I = 150 + 0.25Y - 1000r$$

$$G = 250$$

$$T = 200$$

$$(M/P)^d = 2Y - 8000r$$

$$(M/P) = 1600$$

- Derive the IS curve and state its slope.
- Derive the LM curve state its slope.
- Solve for equilibrium output.
- Solve for the equilibrium interest rate.
- Solve for the equilibrium values of C and I , and verify the value you obtained for Y .
- Now suppose that the money supply increases to $M/P = 1,840$. Solve for Y , r , C , and I , and summarize the effects of an expansionary monetary policy.

QUESTION 2

Suppose that the production function is given by $Y(K, L) = AK^\alpha L^\beta$ with parameter $\alpha = 0.3$ and that $\beta = 1 - \alpha$;

- What fraction of income do capital and labour receive?
- Suppose that immigration raises the labor force by 10%;
 - What happens to total output (in percentage change)?
 - The rental price of capital (in percentage change)?
 - The real wage (in percentage change)?
- Suppose that a gift of capital from abroad raises the capital stock by 10%;
 - What happens to total output (in percentage change)?
 - The rental price of capital (in percent change)?
 - The real wage (in percentage change)?
- Suppose that a technological advance raises the value of the parameter A by 10%;
 - What happens to total output (in percentage change)?
 - The rental price of capital (in percentage change)?
 - The real wage (in percentage change)?

QUESTION 3

- Use the IS–LM diagram and the AD-LRSA-SRAS to describe the *short run* and *long-run* effects of the following changes on national income, the interest rate, the price level, consumption and investment
 - An increase in the money supply
 - An increase in government purchases.
 - An increase in autonomous consumption

- b) Suppose that the government wants to raise investment but keep output constant. In the IS-LM model, what mix of monetary and fiscal policy will achieve this goal?
- c) In the early 1980s, the U.S. government cut taxes and ran a budget deficit while the Fed pursued a tight monetary policy. What effect should this policy mix have?

QUESTION 4

- a) In a small open economy, output (gross domestic product) is K25 billion, government purchases are K6 billion, and net factor payments from abroad are zero. Desired consumption and desired investment are related to the world real interest rate in the following manner:

World Real Interest Rate	Desired Consumption	Desired Investment
6%	K12 billion	K3 billion
5%	K13 billion	K4 billion
4%	K14 billion	K5 billion
3%	K15 billion	K6 billion

- For each value of the world real interest rate find national saving, trade balance, and domestic spending.
 - What is the relationship between desired investment and the world interest rate?
 - What is the relationship between national saving and the world interest rate?
 - Illustrate the above graphically.
- b) Using a well labelled diagram explain what will happen to the natural rate of unemployment, if parliament implements a stronger antitrust law which aims to increase the market competition.

QUESTION 5

Use well labelled diagrams to answer the following questions

- a) In the IS-LM framework, assume that the government has applied an expansionary policy and has observed a crowding out of private investment, what policy mix would you prescribe to eliminate this crowding out and keep interest rates unchanged? Also clearly indicate the crowding out effect on the diagram.
- b) Using the IS-LM model suggest a policy mix to achieve a decrease the fiscal deficit while keeping output constant. What happens to interest rate and investment?
- c) Given the production function $Y = K^{0.7}L^{0.3}$, answer the following questions:
- What type of returns to scale does the above production function exhibit? Discuss. (Hint: Show all your working).
 - Solve for the equilibrium real wage for an economy with this production function. (Hint: Your answer will be a function of K and L).
 - Solve for the equilibrium real rental rate of capital for an economy with this production function. (Hint: Your answer will be a function of K and L).

- iv. What fraction of total income do factors of production receive in this economy?
(Hint: Show all your working).

QUESTION 6

- a) In Zimbabwe the velocity of money is constant. Real GDP grows by 5% each year, the money stock grows by 16% each year, and the nominal interest rate is 11%. What is the real interest rate?
- b) Use the model of the small open economy to predict what would happen to the trade balance, the real exchange rate, and the nominal exchange rate in response to each of the following events.
- A fall in consumer confidence about the future induces consumers to spend less and save more.
 - The introduction of a stylish line of Toyotas makes some consumers prefer foreign cars over domestic cars.
 - The introduction of automatic teller machines reduces the demand for money.
- c) Classical economists such as Fischer considered money as simply a medium of exchange.
- Write the quantity equation and explain it critically?
 - What does the assumption of constant velocity imply?
 - Discuss the link between the quantity theory and the fisher effect.
 - Define and discuss the classical dichotomy.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

Department of Economics

ECN 2311: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS I

2020/2021 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.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

SECTION A (60 MARKS): Answer ALL questions

Question 1

- a) Find the determinant of the following matrix

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & -4 \\ 5 & 6 & -2 \\ 5 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b) Find the inverse of the following matrix

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

- c) Evaluate the following limits:

- i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{x^2 - 100}{x - 10}$
- ii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 10} \ln|x|$
- iii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{(x-8)(x+2)}{|x-8|}$
- iv. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 4}{x - 16}$

- d) Solve the following systems of equations using crammers' rule:

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y - 3z &= -5 \\ 3x + y - 3z &= 4 \\ -3x + 4y + 7z &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

- h) Differentiate the following functions

- i. $y = (2x^3 + 4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- ii. $y = x \ln x - x$
- iii. $y = e^{(2x^2 - 3)}$

- i) A survey of 300 volunteers yielded the following information: 229 belonged to the Teamsters Union, and 197 were Democrats. If 172 of the Teamsters were Democrats, how many volunteers were in the following situations?

- i. Belonged to the Teamsters or were Democrats
- ii. Belonged to the Teamsters but were not Democrats
- iii. Were Democrats but did not belong to the Teamsters
- iv. Neither belonged to the Teamsters nor were Democrats.

Question 2

Given the following functions:

a) $f(x) = x^2 - 3x$

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 2. \\ 5 - x, & x > 2. \end{cases}$

c) $f(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-2}, x \neq 2$

- i. Sketch the functions for the domain $(-1, 5)$
- ii. Determine the limit and continuity of the functions at $x = 2$

SECTION B (40 MARKS): Answer Any ONE (1) Question

Question 3 [40 Marks]

a) Given the following three vectors

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}; V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 9 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- i. Determine if $\{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$ is linearly independent.
 - ii. If possible, find a linear dependence relation among V_1, V_2, V_3
- b) Which of the following sets of vectors are linearly independent and give a reason for each answer:

i. $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

ii. $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Question 4 [40Marks]

- a) The head teacher of a certain primary school needs to set up classrooms for 1st- and 2nd-graders, ensuring that students' performance is maximised. The head teacher hires you, a famous education economist who has recently conducted outstanding research on the educational benefits of attending a multi-grade class, i.e. a class combining students from different year groups. You advise the head teacher that, after considering various plausible factors of school performance, the classroom-level performance can be modelled with the following function:

$$(x, y) = x^3 y^3$$

Where x is the number of 1st-graders and y is the number of 2nd-graders. Find the number of 1st- and 2nd-graders that maximises the classroom-level performance, keeping in mind that a classroom has to host 30 pupils.

- b) Evaluate the following integrals:

i. $\int \frac{(2x+1)}{(x-2)(x+3)} dx$

ii. $\int \frac{4x}{x^2+1} dx$

iii. $\int_0^1 \int_0^x (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

Department of Economics

**ECN 2322: Mathematics for Economics II
2020/2021 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.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

SECTION A (70 MARKS): Answer ALL questions

Question 1

The price of a motor vehicle P is related to its age by the following differential equation

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{-2}{10 + t}$$

- a) Solve for the equation (t) given that the initial price of a car is K15, 000.
- b) At what age will the price of a car be half the initial price?

Question 2

- a) For the following matrices, find their characteristic roots and Eigen vectors.

i. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

ii. $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

iii. $C = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

- b) Prove Cayley – Hamilton Theorem given the matrices above.

Question 3

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

Question 4

In a market model with inventory, if sellers always increase(decrease) price by 10% of the amount of the decrease(increase) in inventory, and given that demand curve has a slope of -1 and the supply curve as a slope of 15 (both slopes with respect to the price axis).

- a) Derive the general solution model for market model for inventory
- b) What will be the behaviour of P_t

Question 5

Solve the following difference equations by using the general method (showing clearly the complementary function and the particular solution);

a) $y_{t+1} - y_t = 1$ $(y_0 = 10)$

b) $y_{t+1} + 3y_t = 4$ $(y_0 = 4)$

c) $2y_{t+1} - y_t = 6$ $(y_0 = 7)$

d) $y_{t+1} = 0.2y_t + 4$ $(y_0 = 4)$

SECTION B (30 MARKS): Answer Any ONE (1) Question

Question 6 [30 Marks]

- a) You are given the following matrices;

$$\text{Transformation matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Diagonal matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the corresponding square matrix that has the above Eigen values and transformation matrix.

- b) Consider the matrix below

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- i. Find the characteristic roots of $A+(-I)$
- ii. Find the characteristic vectors of $A+(-I)$ and prove that your answers (vectors) are correct.
- iii. Prove using the relevant steps that the diagonal matrix with will be in the form $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$.

Question 7 [30Marks]

- a) Given the following demand and supply functions for UNZA-Nice, find the intertemporal equilibrium price and comment on the stability of the model.

$$Q_{dt} = 18 - 3P_t$$

$$Q_{st} = -3 + 4P_{t-1}$$

- b) Test for dynamic stability of the equilibrium in the following functions (*Hint: Be sure to comment on the nature of the time paths as well*);

i. $y_{t+1} - y_t = 1$ ($y_0 = 10$)

ii. $y_{t+1} + 3y_t = 4$ ($y_0 = 4$)

iii. $2y_{t+1} - y_t = 6$ ($y_0 = 7$)

iv. $y_{t+1} = 0.2y_t + 4$ ($y_0 = 4$)

END OF EXAMINATION



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

ECN 3115: ADVANCED MICROECONOMIC THEORY

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS: November, 2021

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: There are **two** sections in this examination, sections one and two. Attempt **all** questions in Section One, which are multiple-choice questions. Attempt **any two** from Section Two

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO
SECTION ONE – ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS**

1. Sandy's current consumer surplus for candy is 20. Candy is a normal good for her. When her income increases and the price of candy remains unchanged, her consumer surplus will
 - A) increase.
 - B) decrease.
 - C) remain the same.
 - D) Not enough information.

2. Sarah's demand curve for whiskey has the same slope as Pete's; however, it lies to the right of Pete's. An increase in the price of whiskey will cause
 - A) Sarah to incur a greater loss of consumer surplus than Pete will.
 - B) Pete to incur a greater loss of consumer surplus than Sarah will.
 - C) Sarah and Pete to incur the same loss of consumer surplus.
 - D) Sarah's demand curve to shift closer to Pete's.

3. Sarah and David both have linear demand curves for lemonade. Sarah's demand curve for lemonade intersects David's demand curve at a price of 50 cents per glass. Sarah's demand curve is more inelastic than David's. A change in the price of lemonade from 50 cents to 25 cents per glass will
 - A) decrease Sarah's consumer surplus more than David's.

- B) decrease David's consumer surplus more than Sarah's.
- C) increase Sarah's consumer surplus more than David's.
- D) increase David's consumer surplus more than Sarah's.

4. The Compensating Variation for an increase in the price of a good is

- A) the minimum amount of money a consumer would accept to voluntarily accept the price increase.
- B) the maximum amount of money a consumer would pay to avoid the price increase.
- C) the change in consumer surplus resulting from a price increase.
- D) the change in utility resulting from the increase in price.

5. Competition Maximizes Welfare

1) Economists claim that measuring society's welfare as $CS + PS$

- A) is inappropriate since ultimately everyone is a consumer.
- B) is valid only when the same person could be either a consumer or a producer.
- C) treats the gains to consumers and producers equally.
- D) is not commonly accepted.

6. The deadweight loss associated with output less than the competitive level can be determined by

- A) subtracting the competitive level producer surplus from the producer surplus associated with less output.
- B) subtracting the consumer surplus from the producer surplus associated with less output.
- C) summing the consumer and producer surplus associated with less output.
- D) summing the change in the total consumer and producer surplus from moving from the competitive level of output to less output.

7. Game theory shows that

- A) sometimes pursuing profit maximization will not yield the highest joint profit.
- B) interdependencies between firms have to be taken into account when few firms dominate the market.
- C) in an oligopolistic market, firms are likely to collude.
- D) All of the above.

8. When neither player has a dominant strategy,

- A) game theory will not provide information.
- B) no Nash-Equilibrium exists.
- C) at least one Nash-Equilibrium exists.
- D) the game cannot be analyzed.

9. The concept of Nash equilibrium states that

- A) no firm can improve their outcome holding the other firm's actions constant.
- B) all firms are earning the highest possible profit.
- C) firms make alternating output decisions.
- D) None of the above

10. In a Duopoly Nash-Cournot equilibrium,

- A) neither firm has an incentive to change its output level given the other firm's output decision.
- B) firms will choose the pair of quantities above the intersection of the two best response functions.
- C) firms will choose the pair of quantities below the intersection of the two best response functions.
- D) firms will choose its quantity regardless of the other firm's output decision.

11. The Stackelberg model is more appropriate than the Cournot model in situations where
- there are more than two firms.
 - all firms enter the market simultaneously.
 - one firm makes its output decision before the other.
 - firms will be likely to collude.
12. The outcome of the Stackelberg model is
- a Nash equilibrium.
 - the same as the Cournot outcome.
 - that the follower earns zero profit.
 - that the follower cannot be on its best-response curve.

TRUE OR FALSE – EXPLAIN WHY V

- A firm operating with diminishing total returns cannot be profit maximizing.
- The actual time length of the short run is determined by when diminishing marginal returns start.
- If marginal productivity is decreasing as more labor is hired, then average productivity must be decreasing as well.
- Describe the relationship between marginal productivity and average productivity. Use calculus or a graph to support your answer.
- Suppose the production function for T-shirts can be represented as $q = L^{0.25} K^{0.75}$. Show that the marginal productivity of labor diminishes in the short run.
- In a simultaneous game where both players prefer doing the opposite of what the opponent does, a Nash equilibrium does not exist.
- If neither firm has a dominant strategy, a Nash equilibrium cannot exist.

SECTION TWO: Answer any TWO questions of your choice

QUESTION ONE

- Consider a consumer's demanded bundle, (x_1, x_2) , and another arbitrary bundle, (y_1, y_2) , that is beneath the consumer's budget line.
- If we assume that this consumer is an optimizing consumer of the sort we have been studying, what inferences can we make can say about the consumer's preferences between these two bundles of goods? Draw the related revealed preference graph to assist your answer
- Express the geometric explanation into equation format and provide an interpretation of this.

QUESTION TWO

Explain the substitution effect and the income effect. Explain the significance of the Slutsky equation in this decomposition of price or income changes, consumer demand. (Use Slutsky equation to demonstrate any perverse effect of price, demand and consumption effects)

QUESTION THREE

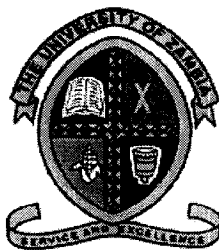
Suppose there are two types of people, high ability and low ability. A high-ability person's productivity is valued at \$100,000, while a low-ability person's productivity is valued at \$50,000. Assume that the employer does not know the ability of a job applicant but knows whether or not the applicant has a degree and that the probability of an applicant being high ability is 50% and pays the expected wage. Define the terms and concepts applicable and in addition, answer the following:

- a. What is the wage offer in a pooling equilibrium?
- b. What is the wage offer in a separating equilibrium?
- c. A degree is more costly to attain for low-ability people and costs them \$60,000, while it costs high-ability people \$40,000. Is a separating equilibrium where high-ability people send education as a signal possible? Explain.

QUESTION FOUR

Given the following information on an oligopolistic market structure, derive the equilibrium price as shown, as a function of industry output. Start by explaining what specific model this is and the assumptions of the model (Answer should show the algebra supported or complemented by graphical analysis.

- Firm 1 is the leader and that it chooses to produce a quantity y_1
- Firm 2 responds by choosing a quantity y_2 .
- Each firm knows that the equilibrium price in the market depends on the total output produced.
- Use the inverse demand function $p(Y)$ to indicate the equilibrium price as a function of industry output and so further show the profit maximising output in the model. There are two options under consideration Case I and Case II.



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

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
ECN 3215: ADVANCED MICROECONOMIC THEORY

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

November, 2021

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: There are **two** sections in this examination, sections one and two. Attempt **all** questions in Section One, which are multiple-choice questions. Attempt **any two** from Section Two

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO
SECTION ONE – ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

1. The structural deficit is
- (a) the difference between the actual deficit and the natural employment deficit and it increases whenever income rises.
 - (b) identical to the natural employment deficit and it decreases whenever tax rates are cut.
 - (c) identical to the natural employment deficit and it increases whenever the natural level of output increases.
 - (d) identical to the natural employment deficit and it decreases whenever the natural level of output increases.

2. The relation $S + (T - G) = I + NX$ describing the equilibrium of an economy explicitly demonstrates
 - (a) deficit spending by the government reduces either investment and/or net foreign investment.
 - (b) deficit spending reduces private saving (assuming net foreign investment remains unchanged).
 - (c) as private saving increases net foreign investment must decrease, exports decline.
 - (d) as private saving increases the deficit must decline if investment decreases.

3. Suppose we are modeling a “closed” economy. The only way its government can obtain more goods and services than it can claim with net tax revenues is for
 - (a) exports to exceed imports.
 - (b) imports to exceed exports.
 - (c) investment to exceed saving.
 - (d) saving to exceed investment.

4. The aggregate demand curve may be derived from the IS-LM analysis by shifting
 - (a) the IS curve as the price changes.
 - (b) the real money supply and thus LM curve for each new price level.
 - (c) both the LM and IS curves since the real money supply and real expenditures change when P changes.
 - (d) the LM rightward when P increases to define Y.

5. If the interest responsiveness of business firms investment is great then the
 - (a) IS curve is flatter and the AD curve is flatter.
 - (b) IS curve is steeper and the AD curve is steeper.
 - (c) IS curve is horizontal and the AD curve is perfectly vertical.
 - (d) IS curve is horizontal and the AD curve is perfectly horizontal.

6. The LM curve will shift to the
 - (a) left if the price level falls and the quantity of money is held constant.
 - (b) right if the price level rises and the quantity of money is held constant.
 - (c) left if the price level is held constant and the quantity of money rises.
 - (d) right if the price level falls and/or the quantity of money rises.

7. The AD curve will shift to the
 - (a) right if the price level falls and the quantity of money is held constant.
 - (b) right if the price level rises and the quantity of money is held constant.
 - (c) right if the price level is held constant and the quantity of money rises.
 - (d) right if the price level is held constant and the quantity of money falls.

8. The real rate of interest
 - (a) is equal to the nominal rate when Y equals Y_N .
 - (b) is equal to the nominal rate minus the rate of inflation.
 - (c) is equal to the nominal rate plus the rate of inflation.
 - (d) is never negative.
9. If the nominal interest rate is 10% and expected inflation is 5%, the real expected interest rate is
 - (a) 15%.
 - (b) -5%.
 - (c) 5%.
 - (d) 10%.
10. From the quantity equation we find that the rate of inflation is equal by definition to the growth rate of the money supply the growth rate of velocity the growth rate of real GDP.
 - (a) plus, plus
 - (b) plus, minus
 - (c) minus, plus
 - (d) minus, minus
11. From the quantity equation we find that the rate of inflation is equal by definition to the growth rate of nominal GDP the growth rate of real GDP.
 - (a) minus
 - (b) plus
 - (c) multiplied by
 - (d) divided by
12. Which of the following occurs as the economy moves leftward along a given IS curve?
 - (a) An increase in the interest rate causes investment spending to decrease.
 - (b) An increase in the interest rate causes money demand to increase.
 - (c) An increase in the interest rate causes a reduction in the money supply.
 - (d) A reduction in government spending causes a reduction in demand for goods.
 - (e) An increase in taxes causes a reduction in demand for goods.
13. Suppose policy makers decide to reduce taxes. This fiscal policy action will cause which of the following to occur?
 - (a) The LM curve shifts and the economy moves along the IS curve.
 - (b) The IS curve shifts and the economy moves along the LM curve.
 - (c) Both the IS and LM curves shift.
 - (d) Neither the IS nor the LM curve shifts.
 - (e) Output will change causing a change in money demand and a shift of the LM curve.
14. Suppose fiscal policy makers implement a policy to reduce the size of a budget deficit. Based on the IS-LM model, we know with certainty that the following will occur as a result of this fiscal policy action.
 - (a) Investment spending will decrease.
 - (b) Investment spending will increase.
 - (c) There will be no change in investment spending.
 - (d) Investment spending may increase, decrease, or not change.
 - (e) none of the above

15. For this question, assume that investment spending depends only on the interest rate and no longer depends on output. Given this information, a reduction in government spending
- (a) will cause investment to decrease.
 - (b) will cause investment to increase.
 - (c) may cause investment to increase or to decrease.
 - (d) will have no effect on output.
 - (e) will cause a reduction in output and have no effect on the interest rate.
16. An increase in the saving rate will affect which of the following variables in the long run?
- (a) output per worker
 - (b) capital per worker
 - (c) the level of investment
 - (d) all of the above
17. A reduction in the saving rate will *not* affect which of the following variables in the long run?
- (a) output per worker
 - (b) the growth rate of output per worker
 - (c) the amount of capital in the economy
 - (d) capital per worker
 - (e) none of the above
18. Which of the following will cause an increase in output per worker in the long run?
- (a) an increase in the saving rate
 - (b) a reduction in the depreciation rate
 - (c) an increase in the stock of human capital
 - (d) all of the above
19. Which of the following statements is always true?
- (a) Investment equals depreciation.
 - (b) Investment equals the capital stock minus depreciation.
 - (c) The capital stock is equal to investment minus depreciation.
 - (d) Any change in the capital stock is equal to investment minus depreciation.
 - (e) The increase in investment is equal to the capital stock minus depreciation.
20. Suppose a country is perceived to have an overvalued real exchange rate does *not* devalue. Which of the following would we expect to occur over time?
- (a) a reduction in its price level
 - (b) a real depreciation of its currency
 - (c) a reduction in its trade surplus
 - (d) all of the above
 - (e) none of the above

SECTION TWO – ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE

QUESTION ONE

Consider the following economy:

Desired consumption $C^d = 1275 + 0.5(Y - T) - 200r$. Desired investment $I^d = 900 - 200r$.

Real money demand $L = 0.5Y - 200i$. Full employment output $\bar{Y} = 4600$.

Expected inflation $\pi^e = 0$.

a. Suppose that $T = G = 450$ and that $M = 9000$.

- i. Find an equation describing the IS curve.
(Hint: Set desired national saving and desired investment equal, and solve for the relationship between r and Y .)
- ii. Find an equation describing the LM curve.
(Hint: Set real money supply and real money demand equal, and again solve for the relationship between r and Y , given P .)
- iii. Finally, find an equation for the aggregate demand curve.
(Hint: Use the IS and LM equations to find a relationship between Y and P .) What are the general equilibrium values of output, consumption, investment, the real interest rate, and price level?

b. Suppose that $T = G = 450$ and that $M = 4500$.

- i. What is the equation for the aggregate demand curve now? What are the general equilibrium values of output, consumption, investment, the real interest rate, and price level? Assume that full employment output Y is fixed.

c. Repeat Part (b) for $T = G = 330$ and $M = 9000$.

QUESTION TWO

An economy is in a steady state with no productivity change. Because of an increase in acid rain, the rate of capital depreciation rises permanently.

a. According to the Solow model, what are the effects on steady-state capital per worker, output per worker, consumption per worker, and the long-run growth rate of the total capital stock?

b. In an endogenous growth model, what are the effects on the growth rates of output, capital, and consumption of an increase in the depreciation rate of capital?

Now, we add the government to the Solow model. Suppose that a government purchases goods in the amount of g per worker every year; with Nt workers in year t , total government purchases are gNt . The government has a balanced budget so that its tax revenue in year t , Tt , equals total government purchases. Total national saving, St , is $St = s(Yt - Tt)$,

where Yt is total output and s is the saving rate.

a. Graphically show the steady state for the initial level of government purchases per worker.

b. Suppose that the government permanently increases its purchases per worker. What are the effects on the steady-state levels of capital per worker, output per worker, and consumption per worker? Does your result imply that the optimal level of government purchases is zero?

QUESTION THREE

In the Solow-Swan (Solow) Model of economic growth, address the following questions in detail, deriving the necessary equations and geometric analysis:

1. How does, s , savings affect growth. Provide a detailed analysis of this
2. What is the steady state value of k that maximises consumption called?
3. Provide a detailed treatment of how we can establish that the economy has attained the Golden Rule level
4. In the transition to the Golden Rule state, show the scenarios under which an economy may exist and the implications for the attainment of the Golden Rule state in each of the three cases.

QUESTION FOUR

Consider the following classical economy:

Desired consumption $cd = 300 + 0.5Y - 200r$.

Desired investment $Id = 200 - 300r$.

Government purchases $G = 100$.

Net exports $NX = 150 - 0.1Y - 0.5e$.

Real exchange rate $e = 20 + 600r$.

Full employment output $Y = 900$.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2020/ 2021 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

ECN 3225: MONEY AND BANKING

DATE OF EXAMINATION: 17/11/2021

Instructions:

1. There are five questions in this paper, each carrying equal marks
2. Section A is compulsory. Choose any other three questions from Section B.

Time Allocation: 2 Hours

SECTION A

QUESTION ONE

- a) List and discuss the objectives of monetary policy management. [15]
- b) Give an account of the evolution of money, explaining the significance of each stage of evolution. [10]

SECTION B

QUESTION TWO

- a) What are financial markets? [3]
- b) What is the significance of financial intermediaries? [10]
- c) Write short notes on the following:
- (i) Players in the bond markets [4]
 - (ii) Stock markets [4]
 - (iii) Foreign Exchange Markets. [4]

QUESTION THREE

- a) What is meant by the term “rate of inflation”? [3]
- b) What are the effects of inflation? [10]

- c) Inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon, (Milton Friedman, 1963).
By analyzing causes of inflation, indicate the extent to which Friedman's statement above is true. [12]

QUESTION FOUR

- a) "The characteristics of money must closely relate to its functions." Discuss. [10]
- b) "One of the major roles of the central bank is to influence monetary variables such as inflation, foreign exchange rates, as well as boosting economic activity through the control of money supply in the economy." In relation to the above role, explain how the central bank achieves this objective. [15]

QUESTION FIVE

a) Write short notes on the following:

- (i) Irvin Fischer's *Equation of exchange* and its implications [5]
- (ii) Speculative Demand for money [5]
- (iii) Friedman's Modern Quantity Theory of money. [5]

- b) Derive the Baumol Tobin's demand for money equation, and describe in detail the factors that influence demand for money. In your explanation, indicate the nature of influence. [10]

End of Exam

Good luck.

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

ECONOMETRICS - ECN3311
FINAL EXAMINATION
2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

DATE: NOVEMBER 2021

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- 1. Read the instructions very carefully.**
- 2. Check that you have the correct examination paper in front of you.**
- 3. This exam consists of two sections: Section A and Section B. Section A consist of 20 compulsory questions. There are 40 total marks in section A. Section B consists of 4 questions (B1, B2, B3 and B4) and you are required to answer any three of the questions only. Section B has 60 total marks.**
- 4. All questions must be answered in the answer booklet provided only.**
- 5. Begin each question on a new page except for section A questions.**
- 6. Calculators are allowed.**
- 7. There shall be no communication between students during the examination. Any students caught doing this will be disqualified.**

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. The height in meters and weight in kilograms of four people is (1.64, 63), (1.86, 72), (1.75, 78), and (1.67, 67). Calculate the correlation between height and weight and comment on the strength.

- A. 0.832, strong correlation
- B. 0.28, weak correlation
- C. 0.68, weak correlation
- D. None of the above

2. What happens to the likelihood of rejecting the null hypothesis as the sample size increases?

- A. Remains the same because the process is efficient
- B. It becomes more likely to fail to reject the null hypothesis
- C. It makes it more likely to reject the null hypothesis
- D. None of the above

3. Which of the following is not true under OLS estimation?

- A. The point \bar{x} , \bar{y} always lies on the regression line where \bar{x} , \bar{y} are sample means of x and y respectively.
- B. The mean of the fitted values of y is the same as the mean of observed values of y .
- C. There are always as many points above the fitted line as there are below it.
- D. The sum of the residuals is always zero.

4. Mr. Holystone Kabwe conducted an econometric analysis in Stata. He sought to understand the relationship between "Talk time consumption" (dependent variable) and an individual's "Income" (independent variable). He established a coefficient of 0.87 with p-values of 0.02. What can you say about this estimation?

- A. Significant at 5% and 10% level of significance
- B. Not significant
- C. Significant at 5% only
- D. None of the above

5. Mr. Mutale conducts a study between y (dependent variable) and x (independent variable) in Stata. He obtains a 0.332 coefficient of x and A standard error of 0.021. What is the value of the t-statistic?

- A. 14.809
- B. 15.809
- C. 16.809
- D. None of the above

6. Is the above variable significant at a 5% (which gives a 1.96 critical value) level of significance?

- A. No
- B. Yes

7. Rejecting the null hypothesis in an F-test process implies?

- A. Variables being tested are insignificant
- B. The variable with the larger coefficient is significant
- C. The variable with a smaller coefficient is significant
- D. Either one of the variables is significant or they are both significantly different from zero

8. In a log-log regression model the slope coefficient measures what?

- A. The elasticity or percentage change of y with respect to a percentage change in x .
- B. The change in y which the model predicts for a unit change in x .
- C. The change in x which the model predicts for a unit change in y .
- D. 100 multiplied by the ratio y/x .

9. In a log-level regression model the slope coefficient can be used to indicate which of the following?

- A. The elasticity or percentage change of y with respect to a percentage change in x .
- B. The percentage change in y which the model predicts for a unit change in x .
- C. The change in the natural log of x which the model predicts for a unit change in y .
- D. 100 multiplied by the ratio y/x .

10. The regression model includes a random error or disturbance term for a variety of reasons. Which of the following is not one of them?

- A. Measurement errors in the observed variables.
- B. To capture unobserved omitted relevant influences on y .
- C. A linear functional form may only be an approximation.
- D. To capture unobserved omitted variables which are irrelevant to y .

11. Unbiasedness of the least squares estimator of the slope coefficient means what?

- A. The estimated slope coefficient will get closer to the true parameter value as the size of the sample increases.
- B. The estimated slope coefficient will be equal to the true parameter if the sample is large.
- C. The mean of the sampling distribution of the slope parameter is zero.
- D. The expectation of the estimator equals the true slope parameter value.

12. Consistency of the least squares estimator of the slope coefficient means what?

- A. The estimated slope coefficient will always be equal to the true parameter value.
- B. The estimated slope coefficient will get closer to the true parameter value as the size of the sample increases to an extremely large number.
- C. The estimated slope coefficient will be equal to the true parameter if the sample is large.
- D. The mean of the sampling distribution of the slope parameter is zero.

13. The standard error of coefficient β incorporates information about what?

- A. The dispersion of explanatory variables about their mean, the number of observations in the sample, and the residual variance.
- B. The total sum of squared deviations of y .
- C. The standard deviation of fitted values of the dependent variable.
- D. None of the above.

14. According to the Gauss-Markov theorem, the OLS estimator is BLUE if what?

- A. Another linear unbiased estimator has a smaller variance.
- B. Any non-linear estimator has a smaller variance.
- C. No other linear unbiased estimator has a smaller variance.
- D. None of the above.

15. The identity matrix pre-multiplied by a non-zero scalar yields what?

- A. The coefficient vector β .
- B. A square matrix with all elements as the non-zero scalars.
- C. A square matrix with all elements as zeros.
- D. None of the above.

16. The biasedness implication of including an irrelevant variable in the regression model is what?

- A. The OLS estimator will be unbiased
- B. The OLS estimator will be upwardly biased
- C. The OLS estimator will be downwardly biased
- D. The OLS estimator will be biased in either direction.

17. According to the “Law of Large Numbers”, if a coin is flipped 1000 times, which of the following statements is true.

- A. The next flip has 0.5 chance of being a “head”.
- B. After 1000 flips the proportion of “heads” and “tails” should be similar.
- C. If the 999th flip yields a “head”, the 1000th flip should yield a “tail”.
- D. All of the above.

18. After conducting an estimation with the dependent variable (child obesity), Mulenga obtained a significant independent variable (Income of parents). If this model is a level-level specification, what is the interpretation of the coefficient value for parents’ income was established to be 0.04?

- A. For a unit increase in parents’ income, child obesity will increase by 0.04
- B. For a unit increase in the dependent variable, income will increase by 0.04
- C. When the income of parents is 0, the constant will be 0.04
- D. None of above

19. Why do we prefer the adjusted R-squared to the R-squared?

- A. Adjusted R-squared is misleading when an insignificant variable is added
- B. The R-squared imposes for adding an insignificant independent variable
- C. The Adjusted R-squared imposes a penalty for adding an insignificant dependent variable
- D. None of the above

20. In estimation, an Econometrician obtained the following values: TSS=437 and RSS=291. Calculate the R-squared.

- A. 0.789
- B. 0.334
- C. 0.28
- D. 8.334

SECTION B: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS

SECTION B: QUESTION ONE

The table below was extracted from Stata. It is an output of a regression that was conducted on EARNINGS in dollars (dependent variable), and the following as independent variables: AGE (years), S (years in school), MALE (dummy for male), LIBRARY, SIBLINGS (number of siblings), and ETHHISP (dummy for Hispanic respondents). Using the information in the table, answer the questions below:

```
. reg EARNINGS AGE S MALE LIBRARY SIBLINGS ETHHISP
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	531
				F(6, 524)	=	23.16
Model	7454.91824	6	1242.48637	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	28115.9859	524	53.6564617	R-squared	=	0.2096
				Adj R-squared	=	0.2005
Total	35570.9042	530	67.1149135	Root MSE	=	7.3251

EARNINGS	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
AGE	.3930994	.1467907	2.68	0.008	.1047289	.6814699
S	1.278186	.1407522	9.08	0.000	1.001678	1.554694
MALE	3.590323	.6458634	5.56	0.000	2.321524	4.859123
LIBRARY	1.010765	.7641504	1.32	0.187	-.4904096	2.51194
SIBLINGS	-.1085979	.1566326	-0.69	0.488	-.4163029	.1991072
ETHHISP	-.404548	1.356467	-0.30	0.766	-3.069328	2.260233
_cons	-19.26833	5.088757	-3.79	0.000	-29.2652	-9.271462

- Using the confidence interval approach, state and explain whether the variable 'AGE' is statistically significant or not? **[3 marks]**
- Using the P-value approach, state and explain whether the variable 'S' (years in school) is statistically significant or not? **[3 marks]**
- Given the model specification is level-level, interpret the relationship between the 'AGE' variable and the dependent variable (EARNINGS). **[2 marks]**
- The table above has the R-squared and Adjusted R-squared. As a student of Econometrics, state and explain which one is appropriate to use between the two. Further, explain what it measures. **[2 marks]**

- e.) Demonstrate/prove how we can get the R-Squared figure using other pieces of information in the table above. **[4 marks]**
- f.) Using the coefficient of the variable 'AGE' (0.3930999) and its standard error (0.1467907), demonstrate how you can conduct a hypothesis testing using the t-statistic approach. Considering 5% significance level (which gives 1.96 critical values. Hint: State all the steps involved. **[4 marks]**
- g.) Comment on whether the above conclusion (in question f) is consistent with the one obtained in question a, using the confidence interval approach. **[2 marks]**

SECTION B: QUESTION TWO

Consider the following Linear Regression Model $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$

- a) Derive the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimator of β_1 and β_0 [5 marks]
- b) Use sections of your answer in question 'a' above to demonstrate that least squares normal equations imply:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i = 0 \text{ and } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i = 0.$$

[3 marks]

- c) Using the information in the table below, calculate the values of the estimates (β_1 and β_0) in question 'a' above. Consider 'Wage' in Kwacha as the dependent variable and 'Age' in years as the independent variable. [6 marks].

Person/Observation	Wage (ZMW)	Age (Years)
1	128	43
2	120	48
3	135	56
4	143	61
5	141	67
6	152	60

- d) State the fitted regression and interpret the coefficients given the model is a level-level specification [2 marks].
- e) State and explain the classical linear regression assumptions [4 marks].

SECTION B: QUESTION THREE

The height in meters and weight in kilograms of five people is given by (1.64, 63), (1.86, 72), (1.82, 88), (1.75, 78) and (1.67, 67). The first (x) coordinate being height and the second (y) being weight. A regression was conducted with **height** as the X (independent variable) and **weight** as the Y (dependent variable). Answer the questions below:

- a) Calculate and interpret the variance and standard deviation of the independent variable (x). **[5 marks]**.
- b) Calculate and interpret the covariance between the two variables **[5 marks]**.
- c) Calculate and interpret the coefficients. **[6 marks]**.
- d) With the above regression what would you expect the intercept to be? **[2 marks]**.
- e) We could force the intercept to the value you expected what might the downside to this be? What do you think about this trade off? **[2 marks]**.

SECTION B: QUESTION FOUR

If someone owns a smart meter it is measured as one if they don't own it is measured as zero. The amount that someone spends on energy and whether or not they own a smart meter is given below. (634,1), (978,1) (1385,0), (787,0) and (982,0). The bill is measured in Kwacha (ZMK).

- a) Calculate the regression line for the above points by choosing an appropriate dependent and independent variable using your own logic. **[6 marks]**.
- b) How might you interpret these results? **[5 marks]**.
- c) Explain why you have chosen your explanatory variable and your dependent variable. Which way do you think the causality is in this case? **[5 marks]**.
- d) Calculate the R^2 (R-squared) for the regression line in question 'a'. **[4 marks]**.

END OF EXAMINATIONS

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

ECONOMETRICS - ECN3322

FINAL EXAMINATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

DATE: NOVEMBER 2021

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Read the instructions very carefully.
2. Check that you have the correct examination paper in front of you.
3. This exam consists of two sections: Section A and Section B. Section A consist of 20 compulsory questions. There are 40 total marks in section A. Section B consists of 4 questions (B1, B2, B3 and B4) and you are required to answer any three of the questions only. Section B has 60 total marks.
4. All questions must be answered in the answer booklet provided only.
5. Begin each question on a new page except for section A questions.
6. Calculators are allowed.
7. There shall be no communication between students during the examination. Any students caught doing this will be disqualified.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1) What does autocovariance measure?

- A) Linear dependence between multiple points on the different series observed at different times
- B) Quadratic dependence between two points on the same series observed at different times
- C) Linear dependence between two points on different series observed at same time
- D) Linear dependence between two points on the same series observed at different times

2) Which one of the options below refer to the situation where at least one of the explanatory variables is determined simultaneously along with the dependent variable?

- A. Correlation of variables
- B. Reverse causality
- C. Simultaneous correlation
- D. None of the above

3) Which of the following is a disadvantage of the random effects approach to estimating a panel model?

- A) The approach may not be valid if the composite error term is correlated with one or more of the explanatory variables
- B) The number of parameters to estimate may be large, resulting in a loss of degrees of freedom
- C) The random effects approach can only capture cross-sectional heterogeneity and not temporal variation in the dependent variable.
- D) All of (a) to (c) are potential disadvantages of the random effects approach.

4) Mubita has just been employed as a Research Specialist at the Ministry of Finance, Research Division. In his first research, he is using panel data to investigate the relationship between FDI and economic growth in Zambia. Which test should he use in deciding whether the Random Effects or the Fixed Effects is the appropriate model for consideration?

- A. Hausman Taylor Panel Test
- B. Hausman Panel Test
- C. Breustch Pagan Test
- D. None of the Above

5) What is the null hypothesis in the above test?

- A. The pooled OLS is the consistent model
- B. Random Effects and Fixed Effects Models are consistent
- C. The Fixed Effects Model is consistent
- D. The Random Effects Model is consistent

6) In time series analysis, what test is used in investigating stationarity in the data?

- A. Breustch Pagan Test
- B. P-value test
- C. The Dickey Fuller Test
- D. Null hypothesis test

7) In a probit bivariate analysis (under limited dependent variables), what does the dependent variable comprise of?

- A. Two binary variables
- B. One binary variable
- C. Three binary variables
- D. Two continuous variables

8) In which panel data model is presence of correlation assumed between the error terms and the independent variables?

- A. Chow Model
- B. Random Effects Model
- C. Difference in difference
- D. Fixed Effects Model

9) Which of the following is not an example of a time series model?

- A) Naive approach
- B) Exponential smoothing
- C) Moving Average
- D) None of the above

10) Which of the following is an example of time series problem?

1. Estimating number of hotel rooms booking in next 6 months.
2. Estimating the total sales in next 3 years of an insurance company.
3. Estimating the number of calls for the next one week.

- A) Only 3
- B) 1 and 2
- C) 2 and 3
- D) 1 and 3
- E) 1,2 and 3

11) Which of the following is a disadvantage of the fixed effects approach to estimating a panel model?

- A) The model is likely to be technical to estimate
- B) The approach may not be valid if the composite error term is correlated with one or more of the explanatory variables
- C) The number of parameters to estimate may be large, resulting in a loss of degrees of freedom
- D) The fixed effects approach can only capture cross-sectional heterogeneity and not temporal variation in the dependent variable.

12) Which of the following are advantages of the use of panel data over pure cross-sectional or pure time-series modelling?

- (i) The use of panel data can increase the number of degrees of freedom and therefore the power of tests
- (ii) The use of panel data allows the average value of the dependent variable to vary either cross-sectionally or over time or both
- (iii) The use of panel data enables the researcher allows the estimated relationship between the independent and dependent variables to vary either cross-sectionally or over time or both

- A) (i) only
- B) (i) and (ii) only
- C) (ii) only
- D) (i), (ii), and (iii)

13) Which of the following statements is false concerning the linear probability model?

- A) There is nothing in the model to ensure that the estimated probabilities lie between zero and one
- B) Even if the probabilities are truncated at zero and one, there will probably be many observations for which the probability is either exactly zero or exactly one
- C) The error terms will be heteroscedastic and not normally distributed
- D) The model is much harder to estimate than a standard regression model with a continuous dependent variable

14) The fixed effects panel model is also sometimes known as

- a) A seemingly unrelated regression model
- b) The least squares dummy variables approach
- c) The random effects model
- d) Heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation consistent

15) Which of the following is correct concerning logit and probit models?

- A) They use a different method of transforming the model so that the probabilities lie between zero and one
- B) The logit model can result in too many observations falling at exactly zero or exactly one
- C) For the logit model, the marginal effect of a change in one of the explanatory variables is simply the estimate of the parameter attached to that variable, whereas this is not the case for the probit model
- D) The probit model is based on a cumulative logistic function

16) Suppose that we wished to evaluate the factors that affected the probability that an investor would choose an equity fund rather than a bond fund or a cash investment. Which class of model would be most appropriate?

- A) A logit model
- B) A multinomial logit
- C) A tobit model
- D) An ordered logit model

17) A dependent variable whose values are not observable outside a certain range but where the corresponding values of the independent variables are still available would be most accurately described as what kind of variable?

- A) Censored
- B) Truncated
- C) Multinomial variable
- D) Discrete choice

18) Mr. Mumba conducted a panel data analysis using a certain model in panel data analysis. To his surprise, the key independent variable (dummy for gender) could not be estimated in this estimation. Which panel data model did Mr. Mumba use?

- A) Random effects model
- B) Fixed effects model
- C) Dickey Fuller panel data model
- D) None of the above

19) The "within transform" involves:

- A) Taking the average values of the variables
- B) Subtracting the mean of each entity away from each observation on that entity
- C) Estimating a panel data model using least squares dummy variables
- D) Using both time dummies and cross-sectional dummies in a fixed effects panel model

20) Which of the following is used in model fit comparisons?

- A. Akaike Information Criterion test
- B. The R-squared adjusted
- C. The Bayesian Information Criterion
- D. All of the above

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

Mr. Chone is a resident of Mushili Kawayawaya compound in Ndola. He is very concerned with the recent low turn-out in the just ended 2021 elections in his area. In an effort to understand the occurrence, Mr. Chone conducted research aimed at investigating the factors that drive an individual's decision to participate in a General Election. He has managed to conduct and obtain an output from Stata. The following are the output results from Stata:

Residual Sum of Squares (RSS) = 28238.59 Total Sum of Squares (TSS)= 35570.90 Adjusted R-squared = 0.2016 Constant = -0.762

Independent Variable	Marginal Effects	Standard Error	T-statistic	P-value
Income (in Kwacha)	0.310	0.002	-	0.453
Secondary school education dummy (base primary school)	0.281	0.004	-	0.001
Age (years)	0.358	0.289	1.023	-
Years in School	0.900	0.321	-	0.610
Female (dummy for female)	-0.231	0.111	-	0.010
Married dummy (base single)	0.332	0.001	-	0.000
Number of school-going children in the house	-0.532	0.045	-	0.082

USE THIS ABOVE TABLE ABOVE TO ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND 2 OF THIS SECTION.

SECTION B: QUESTION ONE

As a student of Econometrics (ECN3322) at the University of Zambia, use the above table and assist Mr. Chone by answering the following questions:

a.) Is it possible for Mr. Chone to consider using a Probit Model in this estimation?

Explain your answer. **[5 MARKS]**

b.) Using the information above, calculate the R-squared and explain its meaning to Mr. Chone? Also, comment on the suitability of this test compared to the Adjusted R-squared. **[5 MARKS]**

c.) Which independent variables are significant? Explain how you determine variable significance and discuss the impact/effect of these repressors on the dependent variable using the marginal effects. At this point, please ignore the explanatory variable 'Age'. **[5 MARKS]**

d.) In the estimation table above, marginal effects have been used instead of coefficients. Explain what marginal effects are, and their advantage over the use of coefficients. **[3 MARKS]**

~~ch~~
e.) Explain the key advantage and disadvantages of a probit model. **[2 MARKS]**

SECTION B: QUESTION TWO

- a.) As a student of ECN3322, what is your comment on the standard error values of the variable 'Secondary school' and 'Female'? Which value is better/more preferred between the two? **[4 MARKS]**
- b.) The independent variable 'Age' in the table above has no p-value, therefore, its significance cannot be determined using the p-value technique that was considered for the other variables. However, Mr. Chone is very interested in knowing if the influence of age on the dependent variable (Voting in a General Election) is statistically significant. Remembering class notes, you suggest the use of the hypothesis testing technique using the t-statistic approach. Demonstrate to Mr. Chone how to conduct the hypothesis testing process using the t-test. Use a 5% level of significance which gives 1.96 critical values. **Hint:** Indicate and explain all the steps involved in the process. **[6 MARKS]**
- c.) Highlight how you would conduct hypothesis testing procedure on the above variable (Age) using the confidence interval approach. **[5 MARKS]**
- d.) Explain the concept of type I and type II errors in hypothesis testing. **[3 MARKS]**
- e.) Explain how you can conduct model a fit assessment on Mr. Chone's estimation. **[2 MARKS]**

SECTION B: QUESTION THREE

Using your knowledge on time series, explain the following concepts:

a.) Stationary and non-stationary times series. Use appropriate illustrations/examples

[5 MARKS]

b.) Explain the concept of a spurious regression. Give an appropriate example

[3 MARKS]

c.) Pick a topic and explain how you can implement a time series analysis. Chose a dependent variable and 2 independent variables. Hint: explain the structure of the variables and steps you would take in implementing a time series analysis/estimation.

[5 MARKS]

d.) What is the implication of having a non-stationary time series? What are some of the remedies to such data sets? **[2 MARKS]**

e.) Given the following equation $Y_t = Y_{t-1} + u_t$, conduct a first difference transformation

[3 MARKS]

f.) Highlight the advantages and limitations of time series data **[2 MARKS]**

g.) When is the augmented Dickey Fuller test used? **[1 MARKS]**

g

SECTION B: QUESTION FOUR

As a Leading Economist at your workplace, you have finally been given funding to conduct a study in one of the topics you have been soliciting for in the past 6 months. Your study will employ panel data. In this regard, the board at your workplace has asked you to explain this research undertaking to your colleagues. Answer the following questions:

- a). Briefly state your topic, data structure, the dependent variable, five independent/explanatory variables you will consider, and the hypothesis behind each one of them. **[2 MARKS]**
- b). Explain the concept of **individual heterogeneity** in panel data analysis. Give examples **[3 MARKS]**
- c) Explain how the pooled OLS is different from panel data analysis. **[2 MARKS]**
- d). In panel data, there are two key models, Fixed Effects Model and Random Effects Model. Explain what the two models are, stating their key assumptions, differences, advantages, and disadvantages. **[5 MARKS]**
- e). In your panel analysis, you want to decide on which model to consider between the Fixed Effects Model and Random Effects Model. You conduct a test and obtain a p-value of 0.001. Answer the following sub-questions:
 - i. State which test is conducted or used to decide between the Fixed Effects Model and Random Effects Model **[1 MARKS]**
 - ii. State and explain the null and alternative hypothesis **[1 MARKS]**
 - iii. Using the information (p-value = 0.000) what is your decision, which model is consistent or preferred? State the main assumption in the preferred model **[2 MARKS]**

F
d) The figure below was obtained from Dr. Mubita's estimation of wages (dependent) in log form and several independent variables in the table. Interpret/explain the meaning of the following figures/sections: Observation per group; within, between and overall R-squared; $\text{corr}(u_i, X) = 0$ and the variable female (fem). **[4 MARKS]**

Random-effects GLS regression

Group variable: id

Number of obs = 4,165

Number of groups = 595

R-sq:

within = 0.6124

between = 0.2539

overall = 0.2512

Obs per group:

min = 7

avg = 7.0

max = 7

Wald chi2(12) = 2654.74

corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

lwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
occ	-.0500664	.0166469	-3.01	0.003	-.0826937	-.017439
south	-.0166176	.0265265	-0.63	0.531	-.0686086	.0353734
smsa	-.0138231	.0199927	-0.69	0.489	-.0530081	.0253619
ind	.0037441	.0172618	0.22	0.828	-.0300883	.0375766
exp	.0820544	.0028478	28.81	0.000	.0764729	.0876359
exp2	-.0008084	.0000628	-12.87	0.000	-.0009316	-.0006853
wks	.0010347	.0007734	1.34	0.181	-.0004811	.0025505
ms	-.0746283	.0230052	-3.24	0.001	-.1197178	-.0295389
union	.0632232	.01707	3.70	0.000	.0297666	.0966798
fem	-.3392101	.0513033	-6.61	0.000	-.4397628	-.2386575
blk	-.2102803	.0579888	-3.63	0.000	-.3239363	-.0966243
ed	.0996585	.0057475	17.34	0.000	.0883937	.1109234
_cons	4.26367	.0977162	43.63	0.000	4.07215	4.45519
sigma_u	.26265814					
sigma_e	.15199444					
rho	.74913774	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE
END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

Time Allowed : Two (2) hours

Instructions:

- Answer all the questions.
 - Show all the necessary work.
-

Question One

Explain the differences between:

- a. Real and financial assets (2 marks)
- b. Capital budgeting and financing decisions (2 marks)
- c. Limited and unlimited liability (2 marks)
- d. Corporation and partnership (2 marks)

Question Two

A merchant pays $K100$ for a load of grain and is certain that it can be resold at the end of one year for $K132$.

- a. What is the return on this investment? (2 marks)
- b. If this return is lower than the rate of interest, does the investment have a positive or negative NPV? (2 marks)
- c. If the rate of interest is 10%, what is the NPV of the investment? (2 marks)

Question Three

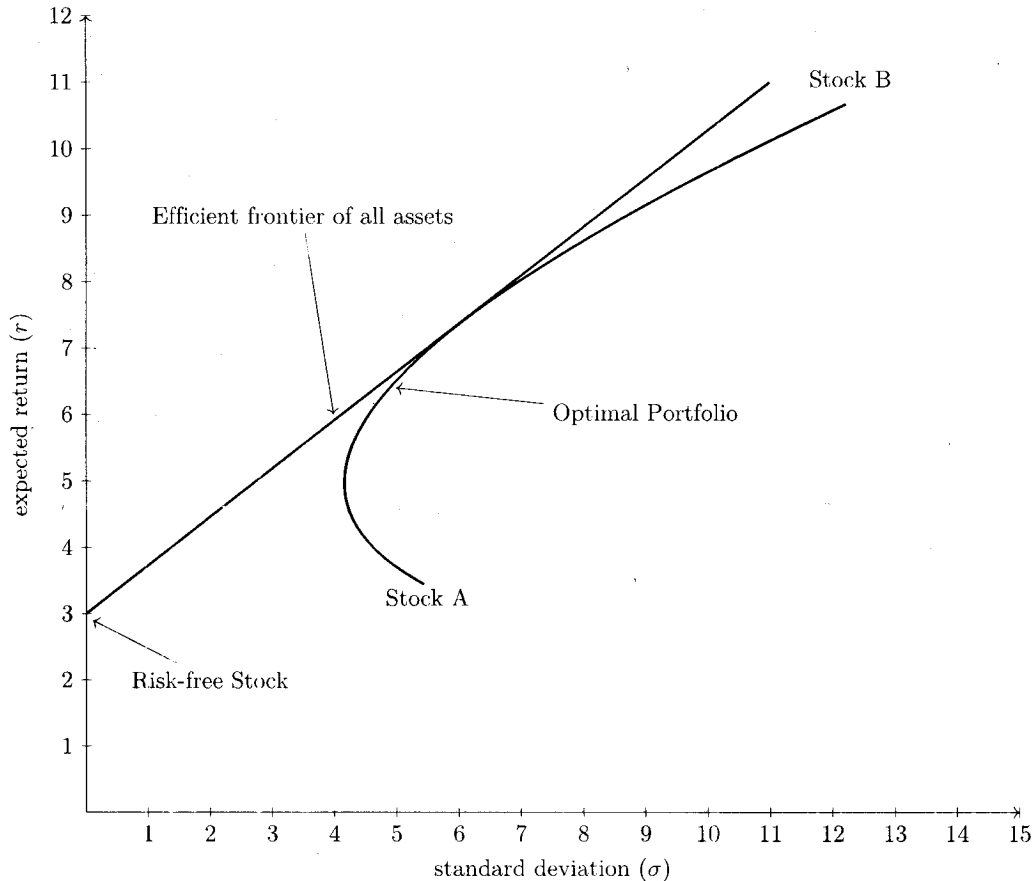
Suppose a possible construction of an office building on a plot of land is appraised at $K50,000$. You conclude that this investment has a positive NPV of $K7,143$ at a discount rate of 12%. Suppose company A comes along, and offers to purchase the land for $K60,000$, where $K30,000$ is paid immediately and the remaining $K30,000$ after one year. Risk free government securities maturing in one year yield 7%.

- a. Assume it is sure that the second instalment will be paid. Should you take the offer or start the office building? (3 marks)
- b. Suppose you are not sure of receiving the money in a year. You observe that other investors demand a 10% return on their loans to company A. Assume that this is a correct assessment of the underlying risk. What is the value of the offer now? (4 marks)

Question Four

You are given the following information and the diagram in Figure 1. The risk-free asset has an expected return of 3% and a standard deviation of zero. Stock B's expected return is 10.8% and the standard deviation is 12.3%. For stock A the standard deviation is 5.5% and the expected return is 3.5%. The correlation between the stocks returns is negative. **No calculations are necessary for this question!**

Figure 1: Opportunity set for two assets and a risk-free one



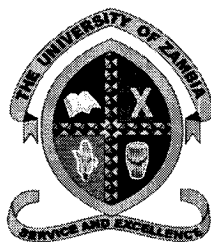
- Explain the line connecting stock A and stock B. (2 marks)
- Suppose you have invested your entire wealth in stock A. An investment adviser is now proposing to exchange part of stock A for stock B. Although stock B has a higher standard deviation, your return would increase and the risk decrease. Is the adviser correct? **Give a brief explanation.** (3 marks)
- Explain what is meant by efficient frontier and optimal portfolio in the above graph. (2 marks)

Question Five

Assume you are a chief financial officer of a big Zambian company. One of your main customers requests a 3% discount for cash payment for a K50,000 purchase. Normally, this customer pays in 30 days with no discount. Suppose your cost of capital is 10%. Is there an incentive to grant a cash discount? (5 marks)

Hint:

$$\text{Effective rate of return} = \left(1 + \frac{\text{discount}}{\text{discounted price}} \right)^{365/\text{extra days credit}} - 1$$



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

ECN4121: INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND PRACTICE

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **TWO** QUESTIONS IN ALL. **SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.**
YOUR MARK WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY ON THE FULLNESS, ACCURACY, AND
CONTENT OF YOUR WORKINGS AND EXPLANATIONS

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

SECTION A - COMPULSORY

QUESTION ONE

State whether the following are TRUE, FALSE or UNCERTAIN.

- (a) Constant opportunity costs arise when all the units of the same factors are homogenous or of exactly the same type.
- (b) International trade promotes beneficial political links between countries.
- (c) The difference in the production frontiers between nations can be attributed to the use of different technologies.
- (d) The factor-price equalization theorem predicts that international trade will eliminate or reduce international differences in returns to homogenous factors.
- (e) With increasing returns to scale, mutually beneficial trade can take place even when two nations are identical in every respect.
- (f) Trade based on comparative is likely to be large when differences in factor endowments among nations is greater.
- (g) Productivity and returns of labour and capital remain the same after growth when both labour and capital grow at the same rate under constant returns to scale.
- (h) All types of technical progress cause the nation's production frontier to shift outward.
- (i) Consumption is protrade if the nation's consumption of its importable commodity increases proportionately more than the consumption of exportable commodity.
- (j) A higher tariff remains prohibitive and a nation would continue to produce and consume at the autarky point.
- (k) Mercantilists advocated for trade protection.
- (l) Identical technology among countries implies no superiority and therefore no possibility for trade.
- (m) According to the labour theory of value, the value of a commodity depends exclusively on the amount of labour used in the production of the commodity.
- (n) An import quota increases the amount consumed of the domestically produced product.
- (o) One of the assumptions underlying the Heckscher-Ohlin theory is that all the resources are fully employed in both nations.
- (p) The rate of effective protection means that a nation imports raw materials either duty free or at a lower tariff rate than the final commodity.
- (q) Temporary protection is justified for infant industries.
- (r) Trade creation occurs when some domestic production in a nation that is a member of the customs union is replaced by lower cost imports from another member nation.
- (s) An optimum tariff is the rate of tariff that maximises net benefits resulting from improvements in a nation's terms of trade against negative effects resulting from the reduction in the volume of trade.
- (t) Safety regulations, labelling requirements and border taxes form part of non-tariff barriers to trade.

SECTION B – ANSWER ONE QUESTION

QUESTION ONE

In 2019, the U.S. Government imposed a 30% duty on several imports from China. The Chinese Government imposed countermeasures on a range of US goods in "response to US unilateralism and trade protectionism". What motivated the US Government to impose duty on imports from China? Discuss in detail the implications of the reaction by the Chinese Government.

QUESTION TWO

Critically analyse the dynamic benefits derived from a customs union.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 4135: LABOUR ECONOMICS

NOVEMBER, 2021

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

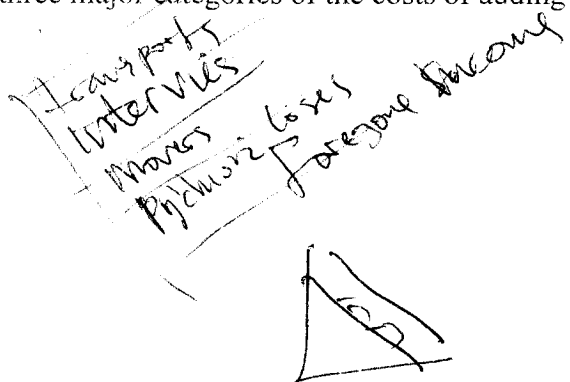
INSTRUCTIONS:

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. CLEARLY SHOW ALL YOUR WORK TO EARN
MAXIMUM POINTS**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

QUESTION ONE

- a) The minister of Labour and Social Security, Hon Brenda Mwika Tumbatamba announced various minimum wages to be paid to various categories of workers that do not belong to labour unions through the issuance of a Statutory Instrument. Ms. Brenda said that the new minimum wages are meant to achieve government's agenda of addressing challenges affecting un-unionised workers. With the aid of a diagram(s), explain the effects of the minimum wages on both the covered and uncovered sectors.
- b) People attend college when they believe they will be better off by so doing. Peter views College as a consumption good with consumption benefits that are unlikely to change much overtime. A person considering college education has two streams of earnings (streams A and B) over his/her lifetime. With the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain Peter's alternative Earnings Streams.
- c) Explain the concept of human capital investment, how does it compare to the other types of investments? What are the three major categories of the costs of adding to human capital?
- d. Briefly explain the following;
 - i. Time-Based Pay
 - ii. Commission
 - iii. Pay for performance
 - iv. Profit-sharing performance



QUESTION TWO

- a) Suppose that the demand for dental hygienists is $LD = 5,000 - 20W$, where L = the number of dental hygienists and W = the daily wage.
 - i. What is the own-wage elasticity of demand for dental hygienists when $W = K100$ per day?
 - ii. Is the demand curve elastic or inelastic at this point?
 - iii. What is the own-wage elasticity of demand when $W = K200$ per day?
 - iv. Is the demand curve elastic or inelastic at this point?
- b) Calculate the own-wage elasticity of demand for occupations a, b, and c below. ED and W are the original employment and wage. $E'D$ and W' are the new employment and wage. State whether the demand is elastic, inelastic, or unitary elastic.

a. $\% \Delta ED = 5, \% \Delta W = -10$

b(1) c(11) 0.74

i.	$ED = 50, W = 7$
ii.	$ED = 40, W = 8$
iii.	$ED = 80, W = 8$
iv.	$ED = 100, W = 6$

$\frac{15}{10} = 1.5$

c) When the cost of dough-making machines fell by 10 percent, the demand for assistant bakers fell by 15 percent. What is the cross-wage elasticity of demand for assistant bakers in this case? Are assistant bakers and dough-making machines gross substitutes or gross complements?

$\frac{10}{18}$

d) Hamududu has had an easy final semester in the university as he is about to graduate with his Masters in political Science at the University of Zambia, while Sean Tembo sees good opportunities in terms of marginal benefits for Investment in human capital. With the help of separate diagrams, show and explain the Optimum Acquisition of Human Capital by Hamududu who finds learning easy and for Sean Tembo who expects higher marginal benefits from investment in Human capital.

e) Suppose a firm's labor supply curve is $E = 5W$, where W is the hourly wage.

- Solve for the hourly wage that must be paid to attract a given number of workers (E) to the firm.
- Express the total hourly labor cost associated with any given level of employment.
- Express the marginal expense of labor (MEL) incurred when hiring an additional worker.

QUESTION THREE

a) Demonstrate your understanding of the relationship among Wages, Earnings, Compensation, and Income (Hint: you may either use an equation or a figure to demonstrate the relationship)

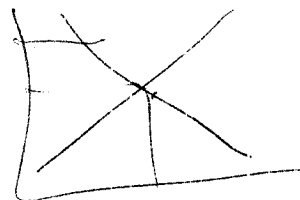
b) It has been argued that the demand for labour is a derived demand. Explain what you understand by this argument and demonstrate your answer with the use of a demand curve for labour by assuming an increase in the demand for a product

c) With a use of a well labelled diagram based on (b) above, show the new labour market equilibrium

d) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain the following:

- Effects of an Above-Market Wage
- Effects of a Below-Equilibrium Wage

wage x t =



QUESTION FOUR

Consider the following statistics from a hypothetical Labour Market and then answer the questions which follow:

- 8, 570 workers have been laid-off from employment and are waiting to be recalled.
 - 4,523 have lost morale and quit actively seeking employment. ✓
 - 3,498 people are below 16 years.
 - 53,862 people are currently in education and not searching for employment.
 - 9,454 workers have been retired from employment.
 - 57,367 workers are employed but 65 percent are still searching for better employment.
 - 378 people have switched between jobs.
 - 157 quit their jobs because of low salaries and are seeking better paying jobs.
 - 12,321 new graduates are actively seeking formal employment.
 - 1,563 are in jail.
- i. How many people are discouraged workers?
 - ii. How many people are unemployed?
 - iii. How many people are in the Labor Force?
 - iv. Calculate the unemployment rate?
 - v. How many people are not in the Labor Force?
 - vi. How many people are part of the Adult Working Population?

QUESTION FIVE

(a). Each day on a stretch of privately owned coastline (Crab Bay) a type of crab comes ashore with the tide in search of food. These crabs are much sought after in local restaurants but are not easy to catch. A diving club approaches the owner of Crab Bay and presents him with data on the average number of crabs the club could catch daily with different numbers of divers, i.e. average productivity of divers (*Hint: show all necessary computation and be clear in your decision rule*)

Number of Divers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Average productivity of divers (Number of crabs)	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2

The diving club charges K11 per day per diver and the owner can sell his crabs for K8 each.

Requires:

i) If the owner wishes to maximize profit (Revenue – Divers' costs), how many divers should he hire per day?

i.) Calculate what will be his daily profit?

(b). The supply of labor is given in the table below for Saul's Treats, a fruticana making company, which is a profit-maximizing monopolist.

Offered Wage (K)	Supply of Labor (Number of Hours)
4	18
5	19
6	20
7	21
8	22

- Calculate the total labor cost and the marginal expense of labor for each level of employment.
- Draw the supply of labor curve and the marginal expense of labor curve.

END OF THE EXAMINATION, GOOD LUCK.



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

2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 4145: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Duration: TWO (2) Hours

Date: Wednesday, 24th November, 2021

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This examination has two sections.
 2. You are required to choose one question from Section A, and one question from section B.
-

SECTION A: Choose ONE question from this section.

Question One

Assume that there are two firms in an economy, each emitting respectively a quantity Q_1 and Q_2 of a uniformly mixed pollutant (in tons). Firm 1's marginal abatement cost (hereafter MAC) is given by $MAC_1 = 60 - 6Q_1$ and firm 2's MAC is given by $MAC_2 = 80 - 4Q_2$. The marginal social costs of damages from emissions are given by $MC_{\text{damages}} = 2Q$.

- (a) Find society's aggregate marginal abatement cost function MACs.
- (b) Plot MAC_1 , MAC_2 , MAC_s and MC_{damage} together on a graph with pollution quantity on the horizontal axis.
- (c) What level of pollution will be generated without regulation? What is the efficient level of pollution?
- (d) Assume the regulator wants to impose a uniform mandate across the two firms to achieve the efficient level of pollution Q^* . What would total abatement costs be? Draw them on a graph.

Question Two

- (a) Describe how the contingent valuation method measures the willingness to pay (WTP) for changes in environmental quality. You can use an illustration of environmental quality of your own.
- (b) Discuss at least three limitations of the contingent valuation method in estimating WTP.

SECTION B: Choose ONE question from this section.

Question One

- (a) One of the popular revealed preference valuation techniques is the Travel cost method (TCM). Describe how the travel cost method is used to estimate environmental quality changes.
- (b) Mention the methodological issues which remain unresolved concerning the appropriateness of the TCM model.

Question Two

- (a) Outline the main components of an environmental impact assessment (EIA). What is the usefulness of an EIA in decision making for natural resource conservation?
- (b) Electric cars are recommended as replacements for cars based on fossil fuels. Why might or might not consumers voluntarily make the economically efficient choice to adopt electric cars? If indeed consumers do not adopt electric cars to an environmentally-efficient level, suggest what environmental policy measures the government could implement to rectify the problem.

-END-



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

ECN4222: INTERNATIONAL FINANCE THEORY AND PRACTICE

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **THREE** QUESTIONS IN ALL. **SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.**
YOUR MARK WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY ON THE FULLNESS, ACCURACY, AND
CONTENT OF YOUR WORKINGS AND EXPLANATIONS

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

SECTION A - COMPULSORY

QUESTION ONE

State whether the following are TRUE, FALSE or UNCERTAIN.

- (a) A debit denotes a reduction in assets or an increase in liabilities in the balance of payments.
- (b) Foreign bonds are long-term debt securities sold outside the borrower's country to raise long-term capital in a currency other than the currency of a nation where bonds are sold.
- (c) The random walk hypothesis provides good economic reasons to explain predictable behavior of exchange rates.
- (d) The role of all financial assets is emphasized in the monetary approach to exchange rate determination.
- (e) The correction of the balance of payments imbalance under the gold standard depended on adjustment policies.
- (f) Arbitrage involves covering the risk in the foreign exchange market.
- (g) A higher devaluation is needed to correct the balance of payment deficit if demand and supply curves of foreign exchange are elastic.
- (h) Market efficiency is inconsistent with rational market expectations behaviour.
- (i) An increase in a nation's disposable income relative to major trade partners will tend to increase the current account balance.
- (j) According to the price-specie flow mechanism, a nation facing a balance of payment deficit will experience an increase in money supply.

QUESTION TWO

This question is in TWO parts: A and B

PART A

1. For all parties involved, which of the following financial instruments is an example of a contingent claim?
 - a) Forward rate agreement
 - b) Futures contract
 - c) Forward contract
 - d) Put option
2. The main risk faced by a company which enters into a forward contract to sell copper in six months' time is that
 - a) Interest rates may rise
 - b) The kwacha may depreciate against major currencies
 - c) The price of copper may rise
 - d) Market volatility may fall
3. Which of the following statements is *most* accurate?
 - a) Futures contracts are private transactions
 - b) Forward contracts are marked-to-market
 - c) Option contracts are forward commitments
 - d) A short position in a put option is obligated to deliver irrespective of market conditions on the date the option expires

4. Which of the following statements is *least* accurate?
- Futures contracts are easier to offset than forward contracts
 - Forward contracts are generally more liquid than futures contracts
 - Forward contracts are easier to tailor to specific needs than futures contracts
 - Futures contracts are characterized by having a clearinghouse as an intermediary

5. A forward contract is *best* characterized as
- A contract that is marked-to market on a daily basis
 - Standardized with respect to quantity, quality and delivery months
 - Customized to the needs of the contracting parties
 - Settled on a daily basis

6. Which of the following is *most* representative of forward contracts and contingent claims?

Forward Contracts

- Trades on an exchange
- Premium paid at inception
- Marked-to-market daily
- Legally binding

Contingent Claims

- Trades only in the over-the-counter market
 No premium paid at inception
 No premium paid at inception
 Payoff depends on future market conditions

7. The most *likely* advantage of forward commitments over contingent claims is that forward commitments
- Carry little default risk
 - Are easier to offset than contingent claims.
 - Permit gains while protecting against losses
 - Are typically cheaper to initiate than contingent claims
8. Which of the following is *least* likely to be a purpose served by derivatives markets?
- Arbitrage
 - Price discovery
 - Risk management
 - Hedging and speculation
9. If the one-year yield rate on a Treasury bill is 7% and an investor buys an ounce of gold and carries it forward for one year. At what rate will the gold position grow in one year in the absence of arbitrage opportunities?
- 0%
 - Between 0% and 7%
 - 7%
 - More than 7%
10. If the spot Kwacha/US dollar exchange rate is K20/\$ and the one-year risk-free rates of interest for the Kwacha and the US dollar are 15% and 10%, respectively, the one-year forward exchange rate between the Kwacha and the US dollar is closest to (assume that Zambia is a home country)
- K19.13/\$
 - K30/\$
 - K20.05/\$
 - K20.91/\$

11. Concerning efficient financial markets (including derivatives), the most *appropriate* description is that
- It is often possible to earn abnormal profits
 - The law of one price holds only in the academic literature
 - Arbitrage opportunities rarely exist and are quickly eliminated
 - Arbitrage profits often exist and can be exploited for profit
12. The *most likely* advantage of hedging is that
- It increases earnings volatility
 - It is preferred by capital market regulators
 - It affects a company's competitiveness
 - It enables the company to concentrate on its core line of business
13. In futures trading, the minimum level to which an equity position may fall before requiring additional margin is the:
- Initial margin
 - Variation margin
 - Cash flow margin
 - Maintenance margin
14. A silver futures contract requires the seller to deliver 5,000 Troy ounces of silver. An investor sells one July silver futures contract at a price of \$8 per ounce, posting a \$2,025 initial margin. If the required maintenance margin is \$1,500, the price per ounce at which the investor would first receive a margin call is closest to:
- \$5.92
 - \$7.89
 - \$8.11.
 - \$10.80
15. Which of the following statements about the value of a call option at expiration is **FALSE**?
- The short position in the same call option can result in a loss if the stock price exceeds the exercise price.
 - The value of the long position equals zero or the stock price minus exercise price, whichever is higher.
 - The value of the long position equals zero or the exercise price minus stock price, whichever is higher.
 - The short position in the same call option has a zero value for all stock prices equal to or less than the exercise
16. A put option has an exercise price of \$80. At expiration the stock on which it is written has a price of \$76. Ignoring transactions costs, which of the following statements about the value of the put option at expiration is **TRUE**?
- The value of the short position in the put is \$4 if the stock price is \$76.
 - The value of the long position in the put is -\$4 if the stock price is \$76.
 - The long put has value when the stock price is below the \$80 exercise price
 - The value of the short position in the put is zero for stock prices equalling or exceeding \$76

17. Two parties enter into a three year, plain-vanilla interest rate swap agreement to exchange the LIBOR rate for a 10 percent fixed rate on \$10 million. LIBOR is 11 percent now, 12 percent at the end of the first year, and 9 percent at the end of the second year. If payments are in arrears, which of the following characterizes the net cash flow to be received by the fixed-rate payer in a swap?
- i) \$100,000 at the end of year 2
 - ii) \$100,000 at the end of year 3
 - iii) \$200,000 at the end of year 2
 - iv) \$200,000 at the end of year 3
18. The contribution of financial derivatives to financial markets is
- a) Risk management
 - b) Price discovery
 - c) Market completeness
 - d) All of the above
19. If, at expiration, a call option is out of the money, then
- a) The stock price is well above the exercise price
 - b) The stock price is equal to its break-even price
 - c) The risk free rate of interest is close to zero
 - d) The exercise price is higher than the stock price
20. The characteristic of a futures contract is that
- a) It is legally binding
 - b) It locks in the price today at which counterparties will trade in future
 - c) It trades on organized exchanges
 - d) All of the above

PART B

Describe in detail how default risk is eliminated in a futures contract.

SECTION B – ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY

QUESTION ONE

Using the Internal Balance-External Balance model, discuss in detail how the Minister of Finance and National Planning would address the current macroeconomic imbalances in the Zambian economy.

QUESTION TWO

Define the purchasing power parity theory and comment on its empirical validity.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2019/ 2020 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
EC 4411: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURE

Instructions:

1. There are five questions in this paper, each carrying equal marks
2. Section A is compulsory. Choose any other two questions from Section B.S

Time Allocation: 2 Hours

SECTION A (40 marks)

QUESTION ONE

- a) Define Research and briefly explain the purpose of research [5]
- b) Briefly explain why objectives must closely related to the problem statement of the research [4]
- c) Mention and explain at least five factors that you would consider when choosing the secondary data to use for your study? [10]
- d) Briefly explain why the following pillars of sampling process are necessary?
 - (i) Statistics [5]
 - (ii) Randomization [5]
- e) Mention five important statistical measures that you would use to summarize the research data [5]
- f) Outline the three main components of inferential statistics and briefly explain their meaning? [6]

SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY T QUESTIONS (60 marks).

QUESTION TWO

- a) What is sampling, and why is sampling necessary in a research study? [5]
- b) If you were carrying out a research study looking at employee motivation at ZRA,
 - (i) Which sampling method would you use, and why? (NB: Assume that there are six departments at ZRA. [5]
 - (ii) Explain the steps that you would follow in carrying out the method you have mentioned in C (i) above. [5]
- c) You are further told that the total number of employees at ZRA is 2300.
 - (i) Use Taro Yamani statistical formula to calculate the minimum sample size required to ensure that your results are reliable. [5]

- (ii) The ZRA Commissioner General is impressed with your study, and so he decides that ZRA will sponsor your study. With more funds available, you decide to increase your sample size to **600** subjects.

Fill in the table below by determining the values a-f, depicting the population sizes of the departments from which the samples below were selected. **[10]**.

Department	Population	Sample
Administration	a	203
Management	b	33
Customs	c	130
Research and Development	d	47
Investigations & Compliance	e	83
Community Education	f	104
Total	g	h

QUESTION THREE

a) Giving practical examples, write short notes on the following:

- (i) Law of large numbers (5)
- (ii) Law of normal distribution (5)
- (iii) Snowballing (5)
- (iv) Multivariate analyses (5)

b) State four main characteristics of scientific methods of acquiring knowledge **[4]**

c) What are the challenges of non-scientific methods of acquiring knowledge? **[6]**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) What are the fundamental differences between cross-sectional and time-series data? **[5]**
- b) Explain the meaning of validity of measurement in a research study? **[2]**
- c) Mention three factors that would influence the validity or reliability of data. **[3]**
- d) Outline how you would enhance the validity of data. **[5]**
- e) The research process has three major stages namely: Problem Identification, Planning and execution stage. Explain in detail, what is involved at each of these stages? **[15]**.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
18 NOVEMBER 2021 (14-16HOURS)
ECN 9135: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
INSTRUCTIONS: TIME: 2 HOUR, ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE

- a) Explain in detail the following partial models of agricultural development. For each of these explain also the strengths and weakness of using the model as a guide for enhancing growth in the agricultural sector:
- i) The Schultz High Payoff input model
 - ii) Stage Model of Agricultural Development
 - iii) Cultural Change First model
 - iv) The Diffusion Model

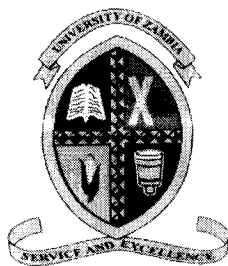
QUESTION TWO

- a) There are several policy instruments used in the agriculture sector. The instruments are classified in line with the level in the production and distribution process at which the intervention is applied. Accordingly, instrument have been classified according to whether they are imposed: (1) directly at the farm level; (2) at the national frontier; or (3) at some other point in the domestic market
- a. For each of the above instruments explain clearly the objective of the instrument and give any three practical examples in the agriculture sector of Zambia
- b) Explain in detail any four ways in which the agricultural sector contributes to the growth of the economy and vice versa. What are the main sources and consequences of agricultural stagnation in most developing nations and Zambia in particular?

QUESTION THREE

- a) In a two consumers, two products and two inputs ($2 \times 2 \times 2$) model to it is generally agreed that the three general conditions required for an economy-wide equilibrium to be Pareto optimal are The exchange efficiency, Production efficiency and the Top level efficiency criterion which requires production to happen on the production possibility frontier. It is however also argued that government may be justified in intervening in the market that is pareto optimal if a) There existing unequal distribution of income, b) market imperfections, if the goods in question exhibit the phenomenon of public goods
- i) Explain how each of the above can arise in the case of agricultural markets
 - ii) How government may practically intervene to sort out the problem

END



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

**2020/2021 FINAL EXAMINATION
ELL 2220 – ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper has three sections:

1. **Section A** is compulsory: answer **all** the questions
2. **Section B** is Phonology and Morphology: answer only **one** question
3. **Section C** is Syntax: answer only **one** question.

SECTION A

[50 Marks]

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

1. A syllable is a unit in terms of which phonotactic rules are best stated. Discuss the syllable and state any five phonotactic constraints in English. [20 Marks]

2. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

In 1667, Jonathan Swift was born into a poor Irish family after the death of his father, who had been a steward of English descent. Swift's personal life contains many puzzles that have concerned his biographer. That Swift may have loved two Esthers at the same time is part of the riddle. Although scholars are uncertain, Swift may actually have married Esther Johnson, the 'Stella' of his letters. Esther Vanhomrigh, who fell deeply in love with Swift, is the 'Vanessa' of a famous Swift poem.

- a. Identify two of each of the following dependent clauses in the passage above:
- i. noun clause
 - ii. adjective clause
 - iii. adverb clause [12 Marks]
- b. Identify the syntactic role played by the following words in the sentences in the passage above:
- i. Esther Johnson
 - ii. many puzzles
 - iii. may actually have married
 - iv. In 1667 [8 Marks]
- c. Carry out a morphological analysis by identifying the affixes and root of the following words from the passage:
- i. personal
 - ii. biographer
 - iii. famous
 - iv. married
 - v. uncertain [5 Marks]
- d. Phonetically transcribe the following words from the passage:
- i. English
 - ii. many
 - iii. deeply
 - iv. although
 - v. death [5 Marks]

SECTION B: PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY

[25 Marks]

Answer only **one** question.

3. With clear examples, discuss the difference between inflectional morphology and derivational morphology [25 Marks]
4. Write brief notes on the following phonological concepts:
 - a. Phonological conditioning and Morphological conditioning [10]
 - b. The nature of two cluster and three cluster consonants in English [10]
 - c. Characteristics of vowels in English [5][25 Marks]
5. With at least two examples in each from English, discuss and formulate rules for the following morphophonological processes:
 - a) Assimilation
 - b) Dissimilation
 - c) Labialisation
 - d) Palatalisation
 - e) Deletion[25 Marks]

Section C: Syntax

[25 Marks]

Answer only **one** question.

6. Clearly explain with two examples in each case the difference between the following semantic roles.

- a. Patient and Experiencer
- b. Agent and Theme
- c. Location and Goal
- d. Recipient and Beneficiary
- e. Goal and Source

[25 Marks]

7. Explain and provide two examples for each of the following types of sentences.

- a. Extended verb simple sentence
- b. Periodic simple sentence
- c. Complex sentence using relative pronouns
- d. Compound sentence without conjunctions
- e. Compound sentence using conjunctive adverbs

[25 Marks]

8. With two examples in each case, explain the difference between the following syntactic concepts:

- a. Obligatory and optional adverbials
- b. Subject and object predicative
- c. Intransitive and copular clause patterns
- d. Reflexivisation and relativisation
- e. Function words and inserts

[25 Marks]

THE END



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

ELL 3230

ADVANCED ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Time: Three (3) hours

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

2. Each answer carries equal weight

3. Appropriate EXAMPLES will receive credit

4. ANSWER SECTION A AND B IN ONE BOOKLET AND SECTION C IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET

SECTION A: SEMANTICS

1. What is the relationship between propositional structure, sentence structure and intersentential relations?
2. Distinguish between tense and aspect.
3. The meaning of a word derives from both its syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations.
Examine and exemplify this assertion.

SECTION B: PRAGMATICS

4. What are the essential properties of conversational implicature? Discuss with illustrations.
5. "Every language necessarily has deictic expressions" Why is this the case, and why is deixis quintessentially a pragmatic phenomenon?
6. "Politeness is a matter of using language to indicate the most appropriate speaker –addressee relationship". Discuss and illustrate this definition.

SECTION C: DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

7. Explain how you would apply the concept of *thematic progression* to the teaching of a specific topic in **Composition** to a specified grade at either High School or Basic School level in Zambia.
8. Write brief notes on each of the following pairs of linguistic concepts:
 - a. Logical inferencing and Pragmatic inferencing;
 - b. Frame and schemata;
 - c. Bottom-up processing and Top-down processing;
 - d. Theme and rheme; and
 - e. Given and new information
9. Construct appropriate sentences to illustrate each of the cohesive ties given below. **Do not reproduce any of the sentences used in the lecture notes**
 - (i) Conjunction: Additive, Adversative, Causal
 - (ii) Ellipsis: Nominal, Verbal, Clausal
 - (iii) Substitution: Nominal, Verbal, Clausal
 - (iv) Reference: Personal, Demonstrative, Comparative

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

FRE 1110 : FRENCH LANGUAGE I

DURATION : THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: DICTIONARIES ARE NOT ALLOWED
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS OF ALL SECTIONS ON
THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED
THIS PAPER COMPRISES SEVEN (7) PAGES

SECTION A : LA REDACTION

Répondez à toutes les questions ci-dessous:

1. Présentez-vous et parlez du programme que vous faites à l'UNZA. (En plus ou moins 100 mots)
2. Rédigez une narration en plus ou moins 175 mots sur la rentrée des classes à l'UNZA dans l'ère COVID-19.
3. Rédigez une description en plus ou moins 175 mots sur la situation ambiante en Zambie et en particulier dans votre bureau de vote le 12 août 2021, jours des élections présidentielles passées.

SECTION B : LA COMPREHENSION ECRITE

SOYEZ SAGES !

Dans un petit village tout près de la forêt, un petit garçon et sa petite sœur vivent chez leurs parents. Le petit garçon, qui a dix ans, s'appelle Cata et sa sœur, qui a aussi dix ans, s'appelle Lakou. Ils sont très méchants, ces deux enfants! Tous les jours leurs parents les battent mais Cata et Lakou sont incapables d'être sages. Tout le temps ils dérangent leurs voisins. Quand ils jouent dans le village, ils font un bruit terrible et les villageois ne peuvent pas dormir tranquillement l'après-midi. A minuit, ils sortent de chez eux et battent le tam-tam devant la maison du chef pour le réveiller. Souvent, ils vont aux champs manger le manioc et les arachides que les fermiers cultivent, et souvent aussi, ils courent après les chèvres pour leur faire peur. Ces deux enfants ne sont pas sages !

Un jour, un magicien vient au village. Il dit qu'il va montrer aux villageois toutes sortes de choses merveilleuses. Le soir, Cata, Lakou et tous les villageois arrivent pour regarder le magicien. D'abord, l'homme met sa main dans l'oreille gauche et il tire un mouchoir de cette oreille. Puis, il tire un deuxième mouchoir, et un troisième. Il tire dix mouchoirs de son oreille gauche et il les vend aux villageois qui le regardent. Maintenant, le magicien parle :

- Tout le monde, écoutez ! Vous voyez les beaux mouchoirs que je tire de mon oreille gauche. Maintenant, je vais tirer des chemises de mon oreille droite. Vous allez voir

des chemises rouges et des chemises bleues. Je ne vais pas vous vendre les chemises rouges. Les chemises rouges sont pour moi. Alors, n'achetez pas les chemises rouges !

Puis, il commence à tirer de son oreille droite des chemises bleues et des chemises rouges. Les villageois achètent les chemises bleues mais le magicien met les chemises rouges sur une chaise derrière lui. Cata et Lakou voient les chemises rouges et Cata dit à sa sœur :

- Je vais prendre une chemise rouge parce que je n'ai pas d'argent.

Lakou qui est aussi très méchante, dit :

- Oui, je viens avec toi. Moi aussi, je vais prendre une chemise rouge !

Alors Cata et Lakou vont derrière le magicien. Le magicien ne les voit pas' Cata prend une chemise rouge et sa sœur, Lakou, prend aussi une chemise rouge. Mais un villageois les voit et crie :

- Cata et Lakou prennent des chemises rouges !

Les deux enfants commencent à courir très vite. Les villageois veulent les suivre mais le magicien leur dit :

- Ne le suivez pas. Ces deux enfants sont méchants et pour les punir je vais les changer en singes. Voili ! Et les deux enfants deviennent des singes ! Le magicien est furieux et quitte le village tout de suite.

Deux jours, trois jours passent et les enfants ne reviennent pas. Le village est tranquille et tout le monde dort bien la nuit et l'après-midi.

- Soyez sages, soyez sages !

Questions

1. Cata et Lakou sont devenus des singes. VRAI ou FAUX
2. Pourquoi est-ce que le magicien a décidé de punir Cata et Lakou ?
3. Que veut dire l'expression < soyez sages dans cette histoire ? >
 - a) Soyez polis et intelligents
 - b) Soyez méchants mais polis
 - c) Soyez malins et pas intelligents

d) Soyez malins et calmes

4. Expliquez le sens de la phrase "Gata et Lakou sont incapables d'être sages).

5. Quelle leçon morale peut-on apprendre de cette histoire ?

(Source : Douze contes africains, A French Reader, Mc Millan Education).

SECTION C : LA GRAMMAIRE

1. Complétez avec un pronom relatif: **qui, que, dont, où, auquel, avec lequel, à qui, auxquelles (10 Points)**

- a) Le match _____ j'ai assisté était très prenant.
- b) Les enfants _____ Sylvie s'occupe sont handicapés.
- c) Le policier _____ je me suis adressé m'a renseigné.
- d) Les difficultés _____ nous nous sommes confrontés ne sont que passagères.
- e) La personne _____ j'ai parlé au téléphone avait un accent italien.
- f) Ce n'est pas de lui _____ je suis jaloux mais de sa femme.
- g) C'est un comportement _____ vous devriez avoir honte.
- h) L'appartement _____ nous nous intéressons est situé dans le XVIème arrondissement.
- i) Le stylo _____ j'écris appartient à mon frère.
- j) Le gâteau _____ j'ai préparé hier soir est au chocolat.

2. Complétez avec **me, te, le, la, nous, vous, les, en, t', l' (10 Points)**

- a. La télé ne marche pas. Vous pouvez _____ réparer?
- b. Marie, je _____ attends, mais à quelle heure viens-tu?
- c. J'ai acheté le journal mais je ne _____ trouve pas!
- d. Marie, Pierre, nous voulons _____ inviter à dîner chez nous ce soir.

- e. Notre fils a dit qu'il _____ téléphonera mais il n'a pas.
- f. - Tu as fermé la porte? - Oui, je _____ ai fermée.
- g. - Avez-vous du pain? - Oui, j' _____ ai!
- h. - Est-ce que tu _____ comprends? - Non, je ne te comprends pas.
- i. Les Dupont, je _____ connais depuis cinq ans.
- j. - Tu as lu ce livre? - Oui, je _____ ai lu deux fois.

3. Réécrivez ces phrases en discours indirecte (10 Points)

1. «Qui a organisé ce voyage?»
Elle a demandé
2. «Nous ne sommes pas très satisfaits du service qu'on nous a offert.»
Elle a dit.....
3. «Qu'est-ce que vous comptez faire? Pouvons-nous obtenir un remboursement?»
Elle a demandé
4. «Qu'est-ce qui va se passer si je téléphone à mon avocat?»
Elle a demandé
5. «Nous n'allons jamais recommander votre agence à nos amis!»
Elle a dit

4. Ecrivez 5 phrases qui expriment la négation en utilisant les éléments suivants: (10 Points)

1. ne ... pas
2. ne ... jamais
3. ne ... plus
4. ne ... rien
5. ne ... personne

5. Complétez les phrases en utilisant les comparatifs appropriés selon le contexte. (5 Points)

1. Marie a un enfant; Sonia en a trois.

Marie a _____ enfants _____ Sonia.

2. Jeanne et Sonia travaillent depuis trois ans au ministère des sports.

Sonia a _____ expérience _____ Jeanne au ministère des sports.

3. Bruce fait du jogging trois fois par semaine; Francois en fait une fois par semaine.

Francois fait du jogging _____ souvent _____ Bruce.

4. Mwila et Shapi habitent toutes les deux à vingt minutes du centre ville.

Mwila habite _____ près du centre ville _____ Shapi.

6. Completez avec le pronom **en** ou **y** (5 points)

- 1) Du jus de fruits ? J'..... bois un peu.
- 2) À mon travail ? J'..... pense parfois.
- 3) Du chocolat ? Je n'..... mange jamais.
- 4) À Genève ? J'..... vais parfois.
- 5) Des pieds ? J'..... ai deux.

7. Mettez les verbes entre paranthèses au subjonctif présent (10 points)

1. Je ne pense pas qu'elle (habiter) _____ avec sa mère.
2. Il ne croit pas que nous (comprendre) _____ 5 langues étrangères.
3. Dommage que tu (travailler) _____ tard ce soir.
4. C'est super qu'elles (aimer) _____ la même musique que moi.

5. Nous ne pensons pas que vous (regarder) _____ la télé aussi souvent que vous le dites.
6. L'inspecteur ne croit pas que le suspect (posséder) _____ une voiture de sport rouge.
7. Je ne pense pas que vous (suivre) _____ le programme télé tous les jours.
8. C'est fantastique que tu (partir) _____ chez nous ce soir.
9. Je ne comprends pas que vous me (parler) _____ aussi durement.
10. C'est dommage que nous (être) _____ si loin l'un de l'autre.

END OF EXA MINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT
2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

FRE 2110 PAPER 2 : FRENCH LANGUAGE I

DURATION : THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: DICTIONARIES ARE ALLOWED

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS OF ALL SECTIONS ON THE
ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.**

THIS PAPER COMPRISES FOUR PAGES

SECTION A : LA TRADUCTION

Question 1 : Traduisez les phrases ci-dessous du français en anglais :

1. Je me suis blessé hier.
2. Je vais assister à une conférence le mois prochain.
3. Où se trouve la librairie ?
4. Nous allons passer l'examen de français dans deux semaines.
5. Vous devez noter la date de la réunion dans votre agenda.

Question 2 : Traduisez les textes ci-dessous du français en anglais

Texte 1

Je me suis inscrite comme bénévole dans une association locale qui vient en aide aux personnes qui cherchent un emploi. J'étais au chômage lorsque j'ai commencé le bénévolat, et cela m'a permis d'avoir une activité utile sur mon CV, et de créer un réseau social et professionnel. J'y ai rencontré des gens formidables qui se donnent réellement pour les autres. Malheureusement, j'ai dû déménager, mais je viens de commencer à travailler pour la Croix-Rouge.

Texte 2

Les achats en ligne

Le nombre d'acheteurs en ligne continue à augmenter sans cesse. Dans le classement européen les Français sont les troisième plus gros acheteurs. Cependant, une récente étude montre que la fréquence des achats reste relativement faible quand on la compare à d'autres pays. Pourquoi les internautes hésitent-ils à acheter souvent en ligne ? D'abord de nombreux internautes ne veulent pas donner leurs coordonnées bancaires, par crainte de voir leur numéro de carte bleue piraté. Ensuite certains consommateurs aiment tenir un produit avant l'achat. Enfin plus de 40% des e-consommateurs sont dissuadés par les frais de livraison trop élevés et abandonnent leur panier avant de dépenser leur argent.

Source: <https://filestore.aqa.org.uk/resources/french/AQA-7651-TP.PDF>

SECTION B : LA COMPREHENSION

Lisez ce poème de Baudelaire ici-bas et répondez aux questions que voici :

- 1) De quoi est-il question dans le texte ?
- 2) Donnez le résumé du texte
- 3) Donnez-en un éventuel titre
- 4) Quel serait le thème principal dans ce texte ?

J'ai plus de souvenirs que si j'avais mille ans.
Un gros meuble à tiroirs encombrés de bilans,
De vers, de billets doux, de procès, de romances,
Avec de Lourds cheveux roulés dans des quittances,
Cache moins de secrets que mon triste cerveau.
C'est une pyramide, un immense caveau,
Qui contient plus de morts que la fosse commune.
- Je suis un cimetière abhorré de la lune.
Où comme des remords se traînent de longs vers
Qui s'acharnent toujours sur mes morts les plus chers.
Je suis un vieux boudoir plein de roses fanées,
Où gît tout un fouillis de modes surannées,
Où les pastels plaintifs et les pâles Boucher,
Seuls, respirent l'odeur d'un flacon débouché.
Rien n'égale en longueur les boîteuses journées,
Quand sous les lourds flocons des neigeuses années
L'ennui, fruit de la morne incuriosité,
Prend les proportions de l'immoralité.
- Désormais tu n'es plus. Ô matière vivante!
Qu'un granit entouré d'une vague épouvante,
Assoupli dans le fond d'un Sahara brumeux;

Un vieux sphinx ignoré du monde insoucieux, Oublié sur la carte, et dont l'humeur farouche
Ne chante qu'aux rayons du soleil qui se couche.

SECTION C: LA COMPOSITION

Ecrivez une lettre de demande d'emploi à une organisation internationale. (180 mots)



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
2020/ 2021 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

FRE 2110: FRENCH LANGUAGE 11 PAPER 1

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.

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

NO DICTIONARY ALLOWED

SECTION A: LA PHONÉTIQUE (50%)

1. Transcrivez en API les mots suivants (10%)

1. Pourquoi faire?
2. Sans danger
3. C'est intéressant
4. On cherche
5. Du schisme
6. Il y a du beurre
7. Ça caille, le matin
8. Vous avez vu le camion?
9. Une journée dehors
10. Le point d'interrogation.

11. Rétablissez l'orthographe des mots suivants (5%)

1. [KRwaR]]
2. [psikəpat]
3. [biskyqi]
4. [lip] .
5. [pœR].
6. [ʒaRdɛ̃]
7. [Reysi]
8. [ɛmā]
9. [sizjɛm]
10. [ʌbisjø]

111. Ecrivez deux mots avec ces consonnes où la prononciation de la consonne finale est soit prononcée ou pas en fin. (10%)

- a) [d]
- b) [s]
- c) [m]
- d)[g]
- e) [n]

Consonne prononcée en fin du mot	Consonne non- prononcée en fin du mot
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

1V. Ecrivez un son qui est : (10 %)

- a) une consonne occlusive nasale
- b) une voyelle fermée
- c) une semi -voyelle
- d) une voyelle nasale arrondie.

- e) une consonne bilabiale sourde
- f) une consonne occlusive orale
- g) une consonne fricative labio- dentale.
- h) une voyelle ouverte non- arrondie.
- i) une voyelle postérieure mi- fermée.
- j) une consonne occlusive sonore vélaire.

V. Ecrivez les oppositions sourdes/ sonores de (deux mots pour chaque consonne) (5%)

Exemple : consonne chuintante

<u>Sourde</u>	<u>Sonore</u>
[f]	[ʒ]
<i>chant</i>	<i>gens</i>
<i>choix</i>	<i>joie</i>

- a) 4 consonnes occlusives**
- b) 4 consonnes fricatives**
- c) 2 consonnes sifflantes**

VI. Ecrivez deux possibilités d'orthographes dans un mot avec ces sons (5%)

- a) [j]
- b) [k]
- c) [s]
- d) [z]
- e) [ʒ]

SECTION B : LA GRAMMAIRE (50 %)

1. Choisissez la bonne réponse. (5%)

Utilisez *plus..... que, plus de....que, aussi...que, la plus , autant de.....que, moins....que, moins de....que, autant que...., le plus..., le plus mauvais*

1. Il va souvent au théâtre moi.(+)
2. Mais non! Il y a monded'habitude (=)
3. Marie est gentille Claire. (=)
4. Je ne suis pas d'accord: il y a monde d'habitude (-)
5. Mais non! Nathalie travaille Mélodie! (=)
6. Bill Gates est l'homme riche et intelligent du monde.(++)
7. Il est aimable son père (-)
8. André est.....au jeu de dames. (--)
9. Lucienne est petite de la classe.(- -)
10. Martin a livres Charles.(=)

2. Ecrivez une phrase où vous allez utiliser un adjectif : (10%)

- a) placé devant un nom. Justifiez votre réponse (4 phrases différentes)
- b) placé après un nom. Justifiez votre réponse. (4 phrases différentes)
- c) placé avant et après le nom avec deux sens différents (2 phrases différentes)

3. Ces adjectifs ont cinq formations. Illustrez avec un exemple. (5%)

Première formation

- a) **vieux** (masculin singulier) : J'ai acheté un vieux camion.
- b) **beau** (masculin singulier) :Mon oncle est beau.
- c) **fou** (masculin singulier) : Ce garçon est fou !
- d) **nouveau**. (masculin singulier) : Notre nouveau chef est gentil.
- e) **mou** (masculin singulier) : Le beurre devient mou quand il fait chaud.

4. Complétez la phrase avec bon, bonne, bons, ou bien comme cela convient (10 %)

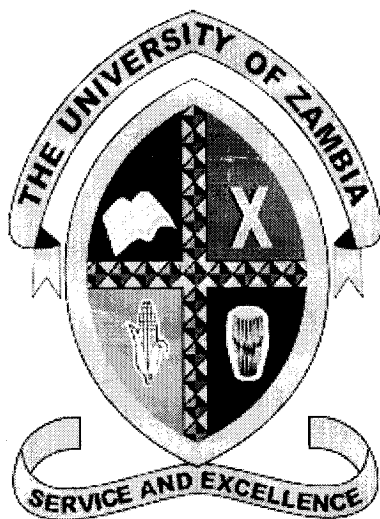
1. J'ai envie d'aller voir un.....film et de dîner dans unrestaurant.
2. Hier, on s'estamusés ; on a écouté de la musique.
3. Le soleil, c'est pour la peau, mais il faut.....se protéger.
4. Vous reprendrezun peu de café ?
5. Elle trouve qu'il parleet qu'il est très séduisant.
5. Aucune n'a obtenu de..... résultats au concours.
6. Ils sont moins..... que leurs cousins aux échecs.

5. Arrangez ces mots en ordre correcte. (20 %)

1. acheté / grand / pour/ télévision /J'ai / belle / frère / une / mon
2. de / les/ petit/ rouges/. / fruits/ déteste/ Benjamin/ lapin/ Le
3. dernier/ ce / soir / par / arrivera / métro./ le/ Michel
4. excellent / dispense cours / plaisants. Cet /des// professeur
5. français / bon/ indiqué/ m'a / correspondant/ Mon / un dictionnaire.

.....

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
2021 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

FRE 3110: FRENCH GRAMMAR

PAPER II

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer according to the instructions in each section.

Do not open the question paper until you are told to do so by the invigilator

SECTION A : PHONETIQUE

[20 POINTS]

Répondez à toutes les questions de cette section :

1. Citez cinq organes de l'appareil phonatoire de l'homme qui interviennent dans la production de certains sons du français. **[5 POINTS]**
2. Grâce aux mouvements de la langue, d'avant en arrière dans la cavité buccale, nous pouvons distinguer les voyelles antérieures et les voyelles postérieures. Citez et transcrivez phonétiquement quatre voyelles postérieures du système vocalique du français. **[5 POINTS]**
3. Citez et transcrivez phonétiquement cinq voyelles non arrondies du français. **[5 POINTS]**
4. Faites la transcription phonétique des phrases suivantes :
 - a) Mon cœur lutte un peu.
 - b) Crois-tu aux miracles ?
 - c) J'ai besoin d'un bon bain bien chaud.
 - d) Parlez-moi de lui.
 - e) Voilà mes camarades de lycée.**[5 POINTS]**

SECTION B : PHONOLOGIE

[20 POINTS]

Répondez à toutes les questions de cette section :

1. Quel trait distinctif distingue /t/ de /d/ ? En outre, citez quatre autres paires corrélatives de consonnes qui se distinguent par le même trait.

[4 POINTS]

2. Recopiez et complétez le tableau des oppositions binaires suivantes :

Voyelles arrondies	Voyelles non arrondies
Voyelles brèves	Voyelles longues
Voyelles fermées	Voyelles ouvertes
Voyelles antérieures	Voyelles postérieures
Consonnes Sourdes	Consonnes _____
Consonnes orales	Consonnes _____
Consonnes continues	Consonnes _____
Consonnes aspirées	Consonnes _____

[4 POINTS]

3. Citez et transcrivez phonétiquement quatre consonnes labio-dentales du français.

[4 POINTS]

4. Citez et transcrivez en caractères phonétiques de l'API les deux consonnes qui sont articulées le plus en arrière (dans la zone vélaire) en français moderne.

[4 POINTS]

5. Citez deux variantes d'un phonème qui sont en variation libre en français moderne. Transcrivez en caractères de l'alphabet phonétique le phonème et ses deux variantes et précisez les régions de France auxquelles on associe chacune des deux variantes du phonème cité.

[4 POINTS]

SECTION C : MORPHOLOGIE

[10 POINTS]

Répondez à deux questions de cette section :

1. Segmentez chacun des mots suivants en leurs morphèmes constitutifs

Par exemple : dé/pénal/is/er

- Désorganiser
- Inégalable
- Délocalisation
- Cultivables
- Lentement

[5 POINTS]

2. Pour chacun des deux préfixes présentes ci-dessous indiquez le sens et l'origine et donnez un exemple d'un mot français qui le porte.

extra-

épi-

[5 POINTS]

3. Citez les mots composés qui ont la configuration suivante :

a) Adjectif + nom

b) Nom + adjectif

c) Adjectif + adjectif

d) Verbe + nom

e) Verbe + verbe

[5 POINTS]



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
YEAR END EXAMINATIONS -- November 2021
FULL TIME
FRE 3210 – FRANCOPHONE LITERATURE II

INSTRUCTIONS:

Primary texts and dictionary are allowed into the examination room.

I. LA LITTÉRATURE AFRICAINE

SECTION A : Question obligatoire. [20 Points]

En donnant des exemples spécifiques, discutez la représentation de la femme dans les œuvres suivantes : ***Nkenge la divorcée*** et ***la grève des battù***.

SECTION B : Répondez à trois (3) questions de votre choix. [30 Points]

Ça ne s'impose pas

1. En vous basant sur des exemples concrets tirés du roman ***Ça ne s'impose pas***, discutez les stratégies utilisées par papa Arubu pour essayer d'atteindre son objectif.
2. Au moyen d'exemples spécifiques, discutez le comportement de Papa Arubu envers maman Alua.
3. Du point de vue de l'auteur, comment s'exprime la tradition africaine dans le roman ?

La grève des battù

4. À l'aide des exemples précis du roman ***La grève des battù***, discutez le thème de la solidarité.
5. Dans ce texte, qu'est-ce que vous avez appris de la culture musulmane et sénégalaise? Quels sont les éléments culturels qui sont importants afin de comprendre ce passage?

SECTION C

1. Qu'est-ce que vous comprenez par le mot « Négritude » ? **[2 points]**
2. Citez trois auteurs clés du mouvement de la négritude. **[3 points]**
3. Donnez les noms des auteurs des œuvres suivantes : **[5 points]**
 - a) L'enfant noir
 - b) Une vie de Boy
 - c) Xala
 - d) Ville cruelle
 - e) Un chant écarlate

Trois Prétendants.... Un mari

1. Ecrivez brièvement sur les personnages suivants : **[12 points]**
 - a. Abessolo
 - b. Juliette
 - c. Atangana
 - d. Bella
 - e. Ndi
 - f. Ondua
2. Il y a combien de générations dans cette pièce ? Citez-les **[3 points]**
3. Comment s'appelle le deuxième prétendant ? **[1 point]**
4. Selon Abessolo, quel est le rôle de la femme dans la société ?
[5 points]
5. Identifiez une situation comique dans la pièce. **[5 points]**
6. Ecrivez sur un thème qui vous intéresse le plus dans la pièce.
[5 points]

II. LA LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE DU XIXÈME SIÈCLE

1. Citez trois courants littéraires du XIXème siècle. **[3 points]**
2. Donnez la définition des termes suivants : **[10 points]**
 - a) Strophe
 - b) Sonnet
 - c) Quatrain
 - d) Sizain
 - e) Enjambement
3. Le recueil ***Les Fleurs du Mal*** de Charles Baudelaire est divisé en combien de sections ? Citez-les. **[6 points]**
4. Dans ***Les Fleurs du Mal***, Baudelaire cherche à atteindre l'idéal mais il est confronté par le spleen. Qu'est-ce que c'est l'idéal et le spleen chez Baudelaire ? **[4 points]**
5. Etudiez le poème ci-dessous et répondez aux questions qui suivent :

Au Lecteur

La sottise, l'erreur, le péché, la lésine,
Occupent nos esprits et travaillent nos corps,
Et nous alimentons nos aimables remords,
Comme les mendiants nourrissent leur vermine.

Nos péchés sont têtus, nos repentirs sont lâches ;
Nous nous faisons payer grassement nos aveux,
Et nous rentrons gaiement dans le chemin bourbeux,
Croyant par de vils pleurs laver toutes nos taches.

Sur l'oreiller du mal c'est Satan Trismégiste
Qui berce longuement notre esprit enchanté,
Et le riche métal de notre volonté
Est tout vaporisé par ce savant chimiste.

C'est le Diable qui tient les fils qui nous remuent !
Aux objets répugnants nous trouvons des appas ;
Chaque jour vers l'Enfer nous descendons d'un pas,
Sans horreur, à travers des ténèbres qui puent.

Ainsi qu'un débauché pauvre qui baise et mange
Le sein martyrisé d'une antique catin,
Nous volons au passage un plaisir clandestin
Que nous pressons bien fort comme une vieille orange.

Serré, fourmillant, comme un million d'helminthes,
Dans nos cerveaux ribote un peuple de Démons,
Et, quand nous respirons, la Mort dans nos poumons
Descend, fleuve invisible, avec de sourdes plaintes.

Si le viol, le poison, le poignard, l'incendie,
N'ont pas encor brodé de leurs plaisants dessins
Le canevas banal de nos piteux destins,
C'est que notre âme, hélas ! n'est pas assez hardie.

Mais parmi les chacals, les panthères, les lices,
Les singes, les scorpions, les vautours, les serpents,
Les monstres glapissants, hurlants, grognants, rampants,
Dans la ménagerie infâme de nos vices,

Il en est un plus laid, plus méchant, plus immonde !
Quoiqu'il ne pousse ni grands gestes ni grands cris,
Il ferait volontiers de la terre un débris
Et dans un bâillement avalerait le monde ;

C'est l'Ennui ! L'œil chargé d'un pleur involontaire,
Il rêve d'échafauds en fumant son houka.
Tu le connais, lecteur, ce monstre délicat,
— Hypocrite lecteur, — mon semblable, — mon frère !

Questions :

- a) Quelle image Baudelaire donne-t-il de l'homme ? **[2 points]**
- b) Comment interprétez-vous ces deux vers ci-dessous de la deuxième strophe ? **[3 points]**
« Nous nous faisons payer grassement nos aveux,
Et nous rentrons gaiement dans le chemin bourbeux, »
- c) Comment Baudelaire décrit-il l'Ennui ? **[2 points]**
- d) Quelle est l'importance de ce poème dans le recueil *Les Fleurs de Mal* ? **[4 points]**

FIN DE L'EXAMEN



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
2020/ 2021 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

FRE 4110: ADVANCED FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER BOTH SECTIONS

DICTIONARY NOT ALLOWED

SECTION A : LA STYLISTIQUE (50%)

1. Ecrivez le proverbe français vu en classe qui contient les mots suivants :

1. avec sa peine
2. Appeler
3. pour tous
4. son lit
5. pour habiller
6. Il ne faut pas
7. le premier pas
8. Il n'y a pas
9. seul que
10. cinquième roue
11. échaudé craint
12. Comparaison n'est

- 13. la goutte
- 14. sa peine
- 15. en bouteille

II. Quelle est la figure de style utilisée dans les énoncés suivants ? (Ecrivez la réponse seulement)

1. Elle n'est pas laide du tout.
2. Ce n'est pas cher.
3. Ta maison à toi.
4. Les grenouilles qui demandent au roi....
5. « Un frais parfum sortait des touffes d'asphodèles ;
Les souffles de la nuit flottaient sur Galgala. »
6. « Ne confondons pas compromis et compromission. »
7. « C'était l'heure des acteurs, des facteurs et des contrefacteurs. »
8. « Vous qui pleurez, venez à ce Dieu, car il pleure.
Vous qui soufflez, venez à lui, car il guérit.
Vous qui tremblez, venez à lui, car il sourit.
Vous qui passez, venez à lui, car il demeure. »(Victor Hugo)
9. « Ne confondons pas compromis et compromission. »
10. Bordeaux: le roi des vins, le vin des rois.
11. Entassés, dans cet espace qui paraît immense, honneurs, richesses, plaisirs. »(Bossuet)
12. «Marchez, courez, volez où l' honneur vous appelle» . (Nicolas, BOILEAU, *Le Lutrin*, III
13. Susanne a le vent en poupe et la victoire en poche. De tes conseils pour acheter un appareil photo numérique.
14. La tour monte, vieillit, et s'écroule. (Lamartine, *Le chène*)
15. « Le cœur a ses raisons que la raison ne connaît pas.» (*Blaise Pascal*)
16. Il s'est éteint hier soir. Comme c'est triste.
17. Le huitième art.
18. J'ai mille choses à vous dire.
19. « Un saut de puce comme une brouette dansant sur le genoux des pavés. »(B. Péret)
20. Dans mon jardin, il y a des fraises, des cerises, des pêches et des bananes.

III. Quel est le niveau de langue utilisé dans les énoncés ci-après ? (Ecrivez la réponse seulement)

1. J'accuse réception de votre lettre...dont je vous suis très reconnaissant.
2. Arrête, tu vas tout faire péter !
3. Merci beaucoup pour votre lettre que j'ai reçue il y a deux jours.
4. Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.
5. C'est bientôt finie, cette discussion ?
6. Elle en a marre !
7. Sur ce, je vous embrasse fort.
8. Il n'accepte ni excuse ni compromise.
9. Auriez-vous l'amabilité de me le faire parvenir..
10. Voulez-vous me l'envoyer le plus tôt possible.
11. Vos gueules !
12. Je sais que la moitié de la leçon.
13. Que diriez- vous d'un petit souper ?
14. J'aurais besoin de tes conseils pour acheter un appareil photo numérique.
15. Tu cherches, quoi, toi?

SECTION B : EXPLICATION DE TEXTE (50%)

Lisez le texte ci-dessous, tiré de *l'Initiation Littéraire* (1987), et répondez aux questions subséquentes.

« LE CORRIDOR DE LA TENTATION »

Voltaire (1694-1778) est l'un des plus grands écrivains français du XVIII^e siècle. Il a beaucoup écrit: des livres historiques, des pièces de théâtre, des poèmes, des ouvrages où il critique la religion et où il prêche la tolérance. Il a aussi envoyé de nombreuses lettres. Mais ce qu'on lit le plus aujourd'hui, ce sont ses contes, pleins de fantaisie et d'esprit. Voici un passage de l'un de ses contes, *Zadig*.

L'histoire se déroule dans un orient imaginaire. Le héros, Zadig, à qui il arrive des aventures extraordinaires, est dans l'île de Serendib (Ceylan). Le roi du pays s'appelle Nabussan.

Ce bon prince était toujours loué, trompé et volé : c'était à qui pillerait ses trésors. Le receveur général de l'île de Serendib donnait toujours cet exemple fidèlement suivi par les autres. Le roi le savait : il avait changé de trésorier plusieurs fois ; mais il n'avait pu changer

la mode établie de partager les revenus du roi en deux parties inégales, dont la plus petite revenait toujours à sa Majesté, et la plus grosse aux administrateurs.

Le roi Nabussan confia sa peine au sage Zadig.

-Vous qui savez tant de belles choses, lui dit-il, ne sauriez-vous point le moyen de me faire trouver un trésorier qui ne me vole point ?

-Assurément, répondit-Zadig, je sais une façon infaillible de vous donner un homme qui ait les mains nettes.

Le roi, charmé, lui demanda en l'embrassant comment il fallait s'y prendre.

-Il n'y a, dit Zadig, qu'à faire danser tout ceux qui se présenteront pour la dignité de trésorier, et celui qui dansera avec le plus de légèreté sera infailliblement le plus honnête homme.

-Vous vous moquez, dit le roi ; voilà une façon plaisante de choisir un receveur de mes finances. Quoi ! Vous prétendez que celui qui fera le mieux un entrechat sera le financier le plus intègre et le plus habile ?

-Je ne vous réponds pas qu'il sera le plus habile, répartit Zadig ; mais je vous assure que ça sera indubitablement le plus honnête homme. Zadig parlait avec tant de confiance que le roi crut qu'il avait quelques secrets surnaturels pour connaître les financiers.

-Je n'aime pas le surnaturel, dit Zadig ; les gens et les livres à prodiges m'ont toujours déplu : si votre Majesté veut me laisser faire l'épreuve que je lui propose, elle sera convaincue que mon secret est la chose la plus simple et la plus aisée.

Nabusan, roi de Serendib, fut bien plus étonné d'entendre que ce secret était simple que si on le lui avait donné pour un miracle.

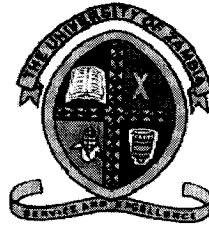
-Or bien, dit-il, faites comme vous l'entendez.

-Laissez-moi faire, dit Zadig, vous gagnerez à cette épreuve plus que vous ne pensez.

Le jour même il fit publier, au nom du roi, que tous ceux qui prétendaient à l'emploi de haut receveur des deniers de Sa Gracieuse Majesté Nabussan, fils de Nussanab, eussent à se rendre, en habit de soie légère, le premier de la lune du crocodile, dans l'antichambre du roi. Ils s'y rendirent au nombre de soixante-quatre. On avait fait venir des violons dans un salon voisin ; tout était préparé pour le bal ; mais la porte de ce salon était fermée, et il fallait, pour y entrer, passer par une petite galerie assez obscure. Un huissier vint chercher et introduire chaque candidat, l'un après l'autre, par ce passage dans lequel on le laissait seul quelques minutes. Le roi, qui avait le mot, avait étalé tous ses trésors dans cette galerie.

Lorsque tous les prétendants furent arrivés dans le salon, Sa Majesté ordonna qu'on les fit danser. Jamais on ne dansa plus pesamment et avec moins de grâce ; ils avaient tous la tête baissée, les reins courbés, les mains collées à leurs côtés. « Quels fripon ! » disait tout bas Zadig.

Un seul d'entre eux formait des pas avec agilité, la tête haute, le regard assuré, les bras étendus, le corps droit, le jarret ferme. « Ah ! L'honnête homme ! le brave homme ! » disait Zadig. Le roi embrassa ce bon danseur, le déclara trésorier, et tous les autres furent punis et taxés avec la plus grande justice du monde : car chacun, dans le temps qu'il avait été dans la



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
FRE 4310: ADVANCED TRANSLATION FRENCH/ENGLISH

2021 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DURATION : 3 HOURS

CONSIGNE : Répondez à toutes les questions

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: Trouvez les proverbes ou dictons français équivalents aux proverbes ou dictons anglais ci-dessous :

- i) You can't tell a book by its cover.
- ii) Tit for tat.
- iii) Birds of the same feathers flock together.
- iv) You do not count the chicks before they are hatched.
- v) You must not put the cart before the horse.
- vi) Where there is a will, there is a way.
- vii) Spare the rod and spoil the child.
- viii) The devil you know is better than the one you do not know.
- ix) When in Rome, do as romans do.
- x) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

QUESTION 2: Exemples l'appui, expliquez les termes ci-dessous;

- i) Interprétation simultanée.
- ii) Interprétation consécutive.
- ii) Interprétation en chuchotage.

- iv) Interprétation de liaison.
- v) Interprétation à relais.
- vi) Interprétation téléphonique.
- vii) Interprétation pivot.
- viii) L'équivalence culturelle.
- ix) Le contenu linguistique d'un texte.
- x) Langue cible.

SECTION B:

Traduisez le texte ci-dessous du français vers l'anglais

Le Président Joe Biden

Lors de son discours à l'ONU, le président américain Joe Biden a loué les valeurs démocratiques, meilleur rempart selon lui contre l'autoritarisme. Il a ensuite cité plusieurs exemples, notamment la Zambie, pays d'Afrique australe qui a vu cet été une nouvelle alternance politique avec l'élection de l'opposant Hakainde Hichilema. Une victoire qui, pour Biden, n'aurait pas eu lieu sans la jeunesse zambienne, à qui le président américain a réservé une mention spéciale.

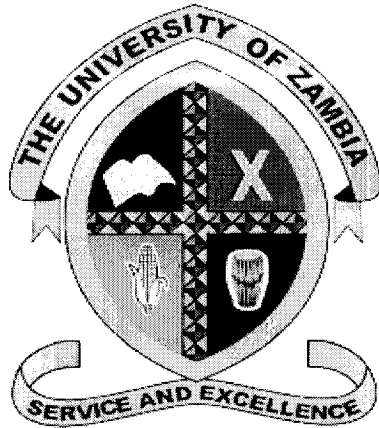
Publicité

Rappelant sa participation au scrutin présidentiel, Joe Biden a félicité **la jeunesse zambienne** pour son engouement pour le changement. « *Le monde démocratique existe partout. Il est incarné par les militants anti-corruption, les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, il est incarné également par la jeunesse zambienne qui, pour la première fois, a utilisé le pouvoir de son bulletin de vote, se rendant massivement aux urnes pour dénoncer la corruption et **tracer une nouvelle voie pour son pays*** », a déclaré le chef de l'État américain.

Dans son discours au rassemblement annuel des dirigeants mondiaux à l'ONU, le Président des États-Unis, Joseph Biden, a appelé mardi à une nouvelle ère d'unité mondiale contre les graves crises de la Covid-19, du changement climatique et de l'insécurité.

(Source: RFI, mercredi, 22 septembre, 2021)

Bon courage !!!



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

FINAL EXAMINATIONS 2021

FRE 4510: RESEARCH METHODS IN FRENCH LINGUISTICS AND PROJECT

TIME ALLOWED: Three (3) hours

WEIGHTING: All questions carry equal marks

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all the questions in this question paper. Do not open the question paper until you are told to do so by the invigilator.

Répondez à toutes les questions :

1. Dégagez les principales caractéristiques de l'approche qualitative et de l'approche quantitative.
Contrastez les deux approches.
2. Citez quatre techniques de collecte des données couramment utilisées en sciences sociales.
3. Expliquez clairement ce que vous entendez par le terme "cadre théorique" dans le contexte de la recherche en linguistique française.
4. Citez et explicitez trois canons (principes) d'une recherche scientifique.
5. Quelle est la différence entre un questionnaire aux questions aux réponses ouvertes et un questionnaire aux questions aux réponses fermées.
Formulez des questions qui peuvent figurer dans chacun de ces deux types de questionnaires.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

COURSE: GDS 1110 (Introduction to Gender Studies)

INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS. ONE QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED FROM EACH OF SECTION A, B, AND C. QUESTION 1 IS COMPULSORY.**

DURATION: **3 HOURS**

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION (40 marks)

1. 'Gender stereotypic thinking, beliefs and behaviours are so entrenched in our consciousness that we often think that gender roles are natural and we end up not questioning them at all'. Discuss this statement by considering the different views and behaviours of the various groups of people that were responsible for the perpetuation and ending of "Sati" in India.

SECTION B: CHOOSE ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION (30 marks)

2. Explain how Chinese foot binding is a reflection of how patriarchy perpetuates female subordination and male domination. How does paying "lobola" contribute to such subordination and domination?
3. Compare and contrast the effectiveness of the "Prohibition of Child Marriage Act of 2006" in India and the "Anti-Gender Based Violence Act of 2011" in Zambia.

SECTION C: CHOOSE ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION (30 marks)

4. Critically discuss the statement that women in the Ancient Greek City State of Sparta were not confined to reproductive roles. Compare these Spartan women to modern married women in Zambia who have attained high levels of education and are in formal employment?
5. While medieval religion could be said to have spread misogyny, the same religion can be said to have spread some ideas of gender equality. Explain this statement in relation to the medieval belief that "women and men were equal in spirit".



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

Final Examination for the 2020 Academic Year

Theories in Gender Studies (GDS 2120)

INSTRUCTIONS: There are six (6) questions in this paper. Answer **three (3)** questions.

TIME: Three (3) Hours

1. Discuss the feminist conceptualisation of sex and gender as binary, social construction, hierarchy and performance.
2. Explain how the employment of women in developing countries in capitalist and patriarchal multi-national corporations is both an act of liberation as well as exploitation.
3. Outline the six (6) structures of patriarchy identified by Sylvia Walby and explain the strategies women use to bargain with patriarchy. Comment on the effectiveness of the strategies employed.
4. How do the State and religious institutions work together to both oppress and liberate women in society?
5. Outline the demands, tactics, successes and failures of First Wave Feminism as advocated for by Rousseau, Wollstonecraft, John S. Mill and Harriet T. Mill.
6. What contributions did Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes and St Augustine make to feminist theory and gender studies?

The end. Best wishes.



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

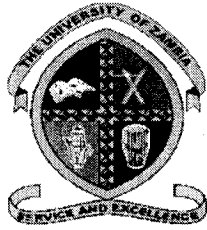
Research Methods in Gender Studies (GDS 2224) Final Examination - 2020 Academic Year

INSTRUCTIONS: There are five (5) questions in this paper. Answer **three (3)** questions.

TIME: Three (3) Hours

-
1. Using relevant examples in gender studies, explain the main elements contained in each section of chapter: one of a research proposal.
 2. You are leading a team of researchers at the University of Zambia in undertaking a study on *the nature and effects of sexual harassment on university education in Zambia, involving students and lecturers*. Explain at least five (5) ethical issues that would arise and the steps you would take to address them in this study?
 3. Discuss the purpose, importance and pitfalls of literature review in Gender Studies Research.
 4. Explain the research design, procedure to select study participants, methods and tools for primary data collection, and analysis that you would use for a study entitled '*a gender analysis of the initiation rites of passage course for boys and girls in Katete district*'?
 5. Using gender-specific examples, explain the procedure, advantages and disadvantages of four of the following:
 - a) Simple random sampling
 - b) Multi-stage sampling
 - c) Snowball sampling
 - d) Convenient sampling
 - e) Systematic sampling
 - f) Quota sampling
 - g) Participant observation

The end. Best wishes



The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Government and Management Studies
2020/21 Academic Year Final Examinations
GMS 1035: Communication Skills

Instructions:

1. Answer **Question ONE** (1) and **ANY other TWO Questions**
2. Time Allowed is Three (3) Hours

-
1. Writing is an important skill for students. This is because students are expected to produce essays, reports and other documents. Identify and discuss at least five (5) techniques for improving writing skills.
 2. Critically discuss the importance of communication in administration and management of organizations.
 3. Written communication is a critical aspect in any organization. Using examples from an organization of your choice (real or imaginary), outline the approaches to memo writing. While at it, discuss the different types of memos.
 4. Distinguish between corporate image and corporate identity. Further, explain the importance of each one of the two to the communication needs of an organization.
 5. Identify and explain any five (5) differences between internal and external publics.

End of Examination

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**

GMS 2014: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Q1. Define the following concepts: (10 Marks)

- a. Research
- b. Science
- c. Survey research
- d. Research problem
- e. Research hypothesis
- f. Research design
- g. Sampling
- h. Saturation point
- i. Matrix question
- j. Research proposal

Q2. Distinguish between the following: (20 Marks)

- a. Correlational research and descriptive research
- b. Intervening variable and extraneous variable
- c. Ordinal scale and interval scale
- d. Type I error and type II error
- e. Cross sectional study design and experimental study design
- f. Questionnaire and interview guide
- g. Purposive sampling and stratified random sampling
- h. Qualitative research and quantitative research
- i. Conceptual framework and theoretical framework
- j. Filter question and matrix question

PLEASE TURN TO THE BACK PAGE

Q3. Complete the following sentences: (10 Marks)

- a. _____ sampling gives all elements in a population an equal chance of being included in a sample.
- b. _____ are the values that mark the boundaries of the confidence interval.
- c. Measures of central tendency are an example of _____ statistics.
- d. Events which cannot occur at the same times are called _____.
- e. In regression, values of X are referred to as the predictor while values of Y are referred to as the _____.
- f. A distribution which has 50% of observations falling on either side of the distribution is called a _____ distribution.
- g. _____ is the square root of the variance.
- h. The main application of χ^2 test is testing for _____ between attributes.
- i. When a social scientist concludes on the basis of sample information that the IT proficiency among primary school pupils in the country has improved since the introduction IT in schools is an example of _____ statistics.
- j. The frequency distribution which is used when you want to know the percentage of observations falling above a certain point is called a _____ frequency distribution.

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

Q1. A random sample of 10 employees from UNICEF in Lusaka is shown below:

Employee Number	Monthly Salary (US \$)	Years of Service
1	330	2
2	300	3
3	270	1
4	415	5
5	285	5
6	430	7
7	350	4
8	400	7
9	325	6
10	425	9

Compute the following: (20 Marks)

- a. The regression equation to show the dependence of salary on years of experience.

- b. What should be the monthly income for an individual who has been with the organisation for 15 years?
- c. The correlation coefficient and interpret the answer.
- d. The coefficient of determinant and interpret the answer.

Q2. Students were given different drug treatments before revising for their exams. Some were given a memory drug, some a placebo drug and some no treatment. The exam scores (%) are shown below for the three different groups:

Memory Drug	Placebo	No Treatment
77	47	18
80	53	25
83	63	38
90	68	46
	70	
	77	

Use ANOVA at 1% significance level to test the hypothesis that there is a significant difference in the performance of the three (3) groups. **Note that the critical value is 7.5.** (30 Marks)

Q3. The amount of a certain trace element in blood is known to vary with a standard deviation of 14.1 for male blood donors and 9.5 for female donors. Random samples of 75 male and 50 female donors yield concentration means of 28 and 33, respectively. At 5% significance level, test the hypothesis that the concentration of the elements is the same for men and women. **Note that the critical value is 1.96.** (10 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

FORMULAE

ANOVA

- i. Compute Grand mean $\bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sum x_{ij}}{n}$
- ii. Compute TSS = $\sum (x_{ij} - \bar{\bar{X}})^2$
- iii. Compute SSB = $n(\sum \bar{x}_i - \bar{\bar{X}})^2$
- iv. Compute VB = $\frac{SSB}{dfb}$
- v. Compute SSW = TSS – SSB
- vi. Compute VW = $\frac{SSW}{dfw}$
- vii. $F_{obs} = \frac{VBG}{VWG}$

$$Z_{obs} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2_1}{n_1} + \frac{s^2_2}{n_2}}}$$

$$b = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$r = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2021

HIS 3210

HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1789

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS. AT LEAST ONE FROM EACH SECTION.

SECTION A

1. What was the Enlightenment and what were its major achievements?
2. Discuss the long and short term causes of the French Revolution of 1789.
3. Explain how Napoleon rose to power. What were the main features of his domestic and foreign policies?
4. What changes took place during the industrial revolution and in what sense were they “revolutionary”?
5. Identify the barriers to German unification that existed for hundreds of years. How was Bismarck able to overcome them?
6. Discuss the factors that made Italy take longer to unify than other European nations.

SECTION B

7. What was the Treaty of Versailles? Explain why the Germans hated the treaty.
8. Why was there a revolution in Russia in February 1917?
9. Critically analyse the weaknesses of the Weimar Republic.
10. Explain the factors that led to the rise of Fascism in Italy.
11. Discuss the connection between the defeat of Germany in the First World War and the rise of Hitler to power in 1933.
12. Analyse Gorbachev’s reforms and state whether they were responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2021

HIS 9110: History of Zambia

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: (a) Answer **THREE (3)** questions.

(b) Answer **ONE (1)** question from each section.

SECTION A

1. “There are many sources one can use to write the history of Zambia, although linguistic evidence is the most important.” Do you agree with this assertion?
2. Famine and droughts were common phenomena in pre-colonial Zambia. What caused these disasters, and how did the local people mitigate against them?
3. How significant was missionary activity in late nineteenth century Zambia, and with what consequences on the country’s various societies?

SECTION B

4. “Labour migration in Zambia was caused by the introduction of taxation by the British South Africa Company”. Do you agree with this argument? To what extent did the migration of male labour impact the country?

5. Would you agree with the argument that African men were forced by colonial and military authorities into enlisting in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment during the Second World War? Did this war have any effects on the country?
6. Why was the beginning of capitalist agriculture in Zambia “slow and painful”?

SECTION C

7. “Zambia’s major challenge at independence was a lop-sided economy.” How far true is this statement?
8. What reasons were advanced by the Kenneth Kaunda government for introducing a state of emergency for much of the Second Republic? Were these reasons valid?
9. “The UPND won the 12 August 2021 general elections mainly because the ruling PF government had systematically de-campaigned itself since assuming office.” To what extent would you agree with this viewpoint?

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2020 /2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
HRM 1015: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) Answer question 1 and any other two (2) questions
- ii) Duration: Three (3) hour

1. Write reasonable notes on the following:

- a) Demand forecasting
- b) Recruitment and Selection
- c) Employee induction

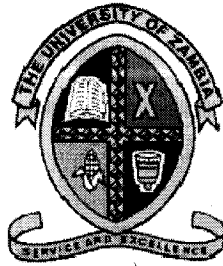
2. In order for one to understand what human resource management is, there is need to look deeper into what human resource managers do. This is because the practices of human resource managers are the embodiment of what human resource management is all about. With the help of practical examples, critically discuss the role of human resource managers in organisations.

3. With the help of practical examples, justify the assertion that delinking human resource management from business planning is a recipe for failure for any organisation.

4. There are a number of challenges that hamper the practice of human resource management in organisations. Using your knowledge from HRM 1015, discuss atleast four challenges that human resource managers face when performing their duties

5. With the help of appropriate examples, explain the benefits and costs of training for a large organisation.

END OF EXAMINATION



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

LAL 3210: GRAMMAR OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER

EXAMPLES GIVEN IN BANTU LANGUAGES MUST BE GLOSSED.

1. With examples from a Zambian Language of your choice, write on any two morphophonological rules that operate on the following: **(20 Marks)**
 - a) Vowels
 - b) Consonants

2. Agglutination in Bantu languages can be used to demonstrate the interface between morphology and syntax. Show the validity of this statement. **(10 Marks)**

3. With examples from a Zambian language, illustrate the notions of Syntactic transformations according to Chomsky's Transformation Generative Grammar. **(10 Marks)**

4. Write brief notes on the following: **(10 Marks)**
 - a) Semantics of augments
 - b) Semantics of classes
 - c) The shape of the prefix
 - d) Criteria for classifying identical prefixes
 - e) Stabilization

5. Explain the following using examples from a Zambian language of your choice.

(10 Marks)

- a) Coalescence
- b) Deletion
- c) Semi-vocalization
- d) Vowel harmony in manner of doing things
- e) Nasal harmony

6. With clear examples in a Zambian language of your choice, explain how semantic relations between words are morphologically marked.

(20 Marks)

7. Write brief notes on the following:

(20 Marks)

- a) Translation
- b) Interpretation
- c) Cultural theory
- d) Literary theories

END OF EXAMINATION



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

FULL TIME

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION (2018/2019)

LAL 2110: LITERARY STUDIES IN ZAMBIAN LANGUAGES

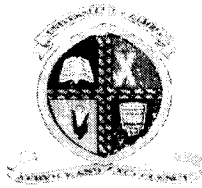
DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer **three (3)** questions. All questions carry equal marks.
 2. Marks will be awarded for the correct use of language and the relevance of examples.
 3. Please write your computer number on every booklet used.
 4. Texts and dictionaries are not allowed in the examination room.
 5. Illustrations not in English should be **glossed**. Translate all examples written in a Zambian language.
-

1. Write brief notes on the following:
 - a) Discuss the origins of Drama. [13 Marks]
 - b) What is the difference between Drama and Theatre? [5 Marks]
 - c) What is the difference between comedy and tragedy? [5 Marks]
 - d) What are the elements of tragedy according to Aristotle? [10 Marks]
2. Write an academic book review of any literary text in a language of your choice.
3. With the use of relevant examples derived from at least two literary texts written in a language, critically explore the concept of canon.
4. With close reference to any literary text in a language, demonstrate the significance of extrinsic approaches in the analysis of literary works.
5. Substantiate on the relationship between literature and history by making close reference to any literary texts in languages.
6. Evaluate how the author has achieved characterisation in any literary text in a language of your choice.
7. Make a critical analysis of any literary text in a language using the Psychoanalytic literary criticism.

END OF EXAMINATION



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

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR 2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR
LAN 1220- LANGUAGE FOR ACADEMIC AND OTHER SPECIFIC PURPOSES

DURATION: 3 HOURS

WEIGHTING: 100%

INSTRUCTION: There are two sections in this paper. Answer ALL

SECTION A: READING [50 MARKS]

Read the passage below and answer all the questions in this section.

1. "Everybody knows that pestilences have a way of recurring in the world... There have been as many plagues as wars in history, yet always plagues and wars take people equally by surprise." Those words were written by the French writer Albert Camus in his classic novel *La Peste* – The Plague – in 1947. Seventy-four years later, they have a disturbing prescience. Outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics are a fact of nature, and a recurring feature of recorded history, from the Plague of Athens in 430 BCE, to the Black Death, the 1918 influenza pandemic, and now COVID-19. But that does not mean we are helpless to prevent them, prepare for them or mitigate their impact. We are not prisoners of fate or nature. More than any humans in history, we have the ability to anticipate pandemics, to prepare for them, to unravel the genetics of pathogens, to detect them at their earliest stages, to prevent them spiralling into global disasters, and to respond when they do. And yet here we are, entering the third year of the most acute health crisis in a century, and the world remains in its grip.
2. This pestilence – one that we can prevent, detect and treat – continues to cast a long shadow over the world. Instead of meeting in the aftermath of the pandemic, we are meeting as a fresh wave of cases and deaths crashes into Europe, with untold and uncounted deaths around the world. And although other regions are seeing declining or stable trends, if there's one thing we have learned, it's that no region, no country, no community and no individual is safe until we are all safe. The emergence of the highly-mutated Omicron variant underlines just how perilous and precarious our situation is.
3. South Africa and Botswana should be thanked for detecting, sequencing and reporting this variant, not penalized. Indeed, Omicron demonstrates just why the world needs a new accord on pandemics: our current system disincentivizes countries from alerting others to threats that will inevitably land on their shores. We don't yet know whether Omicron is associated with more transmission, more severe disease, more risk of reinfections, or more risk of evading vaccines. Scientists at WHO and around the

world are working urgently to answer these questions. We shouldn't need another wake-up call: we should all be wide awake to the threat of this virus.

4. But Omicron's very emergence is another reminder that although many of us might think we are done with COVID-19, it is not done with us. We are living through a cycle of panic and neglect. Hard-won gains could vanish in an instant. Our most immediate task, therefore, is to end this pandemic. Indeed, our ability to end this pandemic is a test of our collective ability to prevent and respond effectively to future pandemics, because the same principles apply: Courageous and compassionate leadership; Fidelity to science; Generosity in sharing the fruits of research; And an unshakeable commitment to equity and solidarity. If we cannot apply those principles now to tame COVID-19, how can we hope to prevent history repeating?
5. And we cannot end this pandemic unless we solve the vaccine crisis. In less than a year, almost 8 billion vaccines have been administered around the world – the largest vaccination campaign in history. More than a year ago, before the first vaccines were approved, WHO and our partners established the ACT Accelerator, COVAX and C-TAP to facilitate equitable access to vaccines, tests, treatments and PPE. And we have shown that these mechanisms work. COVAX has now shipped more than 550 million vaccine doses, including almost 250 million doses in the last two months, more than it shipped in the first seven months of this year.
6. Last week, C-TAP and the Medicines Patent Pool finalized its first licensing agreement with the Spanish National Research Council: a transparent, global and non-exclusive license for a serological antibody test. My thanks to the President of Spain, President Pedro Sánchez, and to His Excellency President Carlos Alvarado Quesada of Costa Rica for his leadership in initiating C-TAP. Earlier this year, we also established a Technology Transfer Hub for mRNA Vaccines in South Africa, to facilitate local production and regional self-reliance. But a year ago, as we began to see some countries striking bilateral deals with manufacturers, we warned that the poorest and most vulnerable would be trampled in the global stampede for vaccines. And that is exactly what has happened. More than 80% of the world's vaccines have gone to G20 countries; low-income countries, most of them in Africa, have received just 0.6% of all vaccines.
7. We understand and support every government's responsibility to protect its own people. It's natural. But vaccine equity is not charity; it's in every country's best interests. No country can vaccinate its way out of the pandemic alone. The longer vaccine inequity persists, the more opportunity this virus has to spread and evolve in ways we cannot predict nor prevent. We are all in this together. We call on every Member State to support the targets to vaccinate 40% of the population of every country by the end of this year, and 70% by the middle of next year. 103 countries still have not reached the 40% target, and more than half of them are at risk of missing it by the end of the year, mainly because they cannot access the vaccines they need, and most of them in Africa. Even as some countries are now beginning to vaccinate groups at very low risk of severe disease, or to give boosters to healthy adults, just one in four health workers in Africa has been vaccinated. This is unacceptable. With emerging evidence of some waning vaccine immunity against infection, it's clear that in the future, countries will need tailored booster strategies. WHO's position remains that health workers, older people and other at-risk groups must be vaccinated first in

all countries before those at low risk of serious disease, and before boosters are given to already-vaccinated healthy adults.

8. There is no doubt that vaccines have saved many lives and helped to quell the pandemic in many countries. Countries that have achieved the highest vaccination rates are now seeing a decoupling between cases and deaths. But in too many countries and communities, the bright light of vaccines has also become a blinding light to the continued need for other tools to stop this virus spreading, to stop it overwhelming our health systems, and to stop it killing. Vaccines save lives, but they do not fully prevent infection or transmission. Until we reach high levels of vaccination in every country, suppressing transmission remains essential. We don't mean lockdowns, which are a last resort in the most extreme circumstances. We mean a tailored and comprehensive package of measures that strike a balance between protecting the rights, freedoms and livelihoods of individuals, while protecting the health and safety of the most vulnerable members of communities. Ending this pandemic is not about vaccines OR, it's about vaccines AND.
9. Excellencies, dear colleagues and friends, COVID-19 has now killed more than 5 – million people. And they're just the reported deaths. The excess deaths caused by the – virus, and by disruption to essential health services, are far higher. An unknown – number live with post-COVID condition, or long-COVID, a condition we are only – beginning to understand. Health systems continue to be overwhelmed. Millions have missed out on essential life-saving health services for noncommunicable diseases and mental health. Progress against HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and many other diseases has stalled or gone backwards. Millions of children have missed out on vaccinations for other life-threatening diseases, and months of education. Millions of people have lost their jobs, or been plunged into poverty. The global economy is still clawing its – way out of recession. Political divisions have deepened, nationally and globally. Inequalities have widened. Science has been undermined. Misinformation has abounded. And it will all happen again unless you, the nations of the world, can come together to say with one voice: never again. At its heart, the pandemic is a crisis of solidarity and sharing. The lack of sharing of information and data by many countries in the early days of the pandemic hindered our collective ability to get a clear picture of its profile and trajectory. The lack of sharing of biological samples hindered our collective ability to understand how the virus was evolving. The lack of sharing of PPE, tests, vaccines, technology, know-how, intellectual property and other tools hindered our collective ability to prevent infections and save lives. And the lack of a consistent and coherent global approach has resulted in a splintered and disjointed response, breeding misunderstanding, misinformation and mistrust. The fabric of multilateralism has been frayed.
10. COVID-19 has exposed and exacerbated fundamental weaknesses in the global – architecture for pandemic preparedness and response: Complex and fragmented governance; Inadequate financing; And insufficient systems and tools. Voluntary mechanisms have not solved these challenges. The best way we can address them is with a legally binding agreement between nations; an accord forged from the recognition that we have no future but a common future. Nations coming together to find common ground is the only way to make sustainable progress against common threats. It's not perfect, and it's not a panacea. It takes compromise – no one gets – everything they want – but that's better than so many missing out on what they need. In 2005, the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control came into force.

the first international treaty negotiated under WHO. An independent impact assessment of the FCTC in 2016 found it has contributed to significant and rapid progress in protecting people from exposure to tobacco smoke; In regulating the packaging and labelling of tobacco products; In education, communication, training and public awareness; In banning sales to and by minors; And in reporting and exchange of information. The WHO FCTC is the legal bedrock of tobacco control, which countries have used to implement new measures, and to defend those measures from legal challenges. The bottom line: the implementation of the FCTC has helped to save more than 37 million lives and counting, and global prevalence of tobacco use has declined from almost 33% in 2000 to 22% today. The impact assessment found that without the FCTC, it is unlikely that all these tobacco control measures would have taken place in such a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective manner. Comprehensive. Coordinated. Effective. Three words that history will not use to describe the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

11. Excellences, if countries can unite to negotiate a treaty against the human-made threat of tobacco: Against the destructive potential of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons; Against the existential threat of climate change; And against so many other threats to our shared security and well-being; Then surely – very surely – the time has come for countries to agree on a common, binding approach to a common threat that we cannot fully control nor prevent – a threat that comes from our relationship with nature itself. I thank and congratulate all Member States for the spirit of solidarity and the inclusive process that has resulted in the agreed text of the decision that is before you at this Assembly.
12. This is a historic moment. But it is just the end of the beginning. We still have a long road to travel together. Reaching our destination will take negotiation, compromise, and time. The task is urgent, but it also requires patience. The stakes are high, but so are the rewards. A convention, agreement or other international instrument will not solve every problem. But it will provide the overarching framework to foster greater international cooperation, and provide a platform for strengthening global health security in four key areas: First, better governance. The governance of global health security is complex, fragmented and has failed to ensure effective collective action and equitable access to vaccines and other tools. High-level threats need high-level political engagement, which is why we support the idea of a heads of state council, proposed by the IPPPR, anchored in WHO, to provide high-level political leadership for rapid and coordinated action. I propose the council could be supported by a ministerial standing committee under the Executive Board, which is already proposed and awaiting – hopefully – approval during our upcoming board meeting.
13. Second, better financing. Cycles of panic and neglect have created an unstable and unpredictable financing ecosystem for global health security. Strengthening the world's defences demands financing that is truly additional, predictable, equitable, and aligned with national, regional and global priorities. A mechanism funded solely from voluntary development assistance will only increase competition for already scarce resources. WHO supports the idea of a financial intermediary fund supported by a Secretariat based at WHO, housed at the World Bank, and financed by countries and regional organizations on a burden-sharing basis.
14. Third, we need better systems and tools to predict, prevent, detect and respond rapidly to outbreaks with epidemic and pandemic potential. Already, the Secretariat has taken

steps to start building some of those systems and tools. In September, we opened the WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence in Berlin, a new centre designed to enhance global surveillance by harnessing the power of collaborative and artificial intelligence and other cutting-edge technologies. Other initiatives are in development, including the WHO BioHub System, to provide a reliable, safe, predictable and transparent mechanism for countries to share novel biological materials. Several Member States are now piloting the Universal Health and Preparedness Review, a peer-review mechanism for enhancing national preparedness, modelled on the Universal Periodic Review used by the United Nations Human Rights Council. This was suggested by my friend, Ambassador Sambo of the Central African Republic. Thank you Ambassador Sambo, it's going well. Last week, the Scientific Advisory Group for the Origins of Novel Pathogens, or SAGO, held its first meeting – a new, permanent body to establish a more systematic way of identifying the source of new outbreaks.

15. With 194 Member States and 152 country offices, WHO has unique expertise, a unique global mandate, unique global reach and unique global legitimacy. But over several decades, WHO has been progressively weakened by a debilitating imbalance between assessed and voluntary, earmarked contributions that distorts our budget and constrains our ability to deliver what you, our Member States expect of us. The widening mismatch between the expectations of WHO and its resources is well-known. COVID-19 must be the catalyst to rectify it. If not now, when? I ask all Member States to support the proposals in the draft report of the Working Group on Sustainable Financing, when it meets again in two weeks' time. And I thank Björn Kümmer, the chair of the working group, for his leadership. One of the greatest risks to global health security now is to further weaken WHO or to further fragment the global health architecture.
16. Excellencies, dear colleagues and friends, The COVID-19 pandemic is a powerful demonstration that health is not a luxury, but a human right; not a cost, but an investment; not simply an outcome of development, but the foundation of social, economic and political stability and security. In the coming months and years, other crises will demand our attention, and distract us from the urgency of taking action now. Now is the time for all countries to make the choice to invest in a healthier, safer and fairer future. Global health security is too important to be left to chance, or goodwill, or shifting geopolitical currents, or the vested interests of companies and shareholders. That means a continuing commitment to universal health coverage, built on the foundation of primary health care. I once again thank President Tokayev and the Government of Kazakhstan – rakmet – for its leadership in primary health care, from Alma Ata in 1978, to Astana in 2018.
17. Albert Camus published his novel in 1947, the year before the Constitution of the World Health Organization came into effect. The Constitution is, of course, itself a treaty: a binding pact between nations; a vision that recognizes that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human. But more than that, it affirms that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security, and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and States.
18. Camus said that. "What's true of all the evils in the world is true of the plague as well. It helps men (and women) to rise above themselves." In the aftermath of the Second

World War, our forebears rose above themselves to found the United Nations and this World Health Organization.

19. Now is our moment to rise above this pandemic:

To rise above the impulses of isolationism;

To rise above rivalry, suspicion and mistrust;

To rise above the near-sightedness of election cycles and media cycles;

To build on the legacy from which we have all benefited, and to leave a new legacy for the generations who will follow.

20. Let it be said, decades from now when each of us is nothing more than photographs and memories, that we left the world a healthier, safer, fairer place than we found it.

21. I thank you.

QUESTIONS:

1. In a structured way, take notes on the principles needed to defeat COVID-19 and the actual achievements by the ACT – COVAX **(10 marks)**
2. State the lexical familiarisation strategy that the speaker has used in the following instances: **(10 marks)**
 - a) In Para. 1 to describe disease.
 - b) in para. 1 to argue that such outbreaks are a fact of nature.
 - c) In para. 1, line 9 to show the relationship between 'fate' and 'nature'.
 - d) In para. 2, line 1
 - e) In para. 2, line 5, to describe how widespread COVID-19 is.
 - f) In para. 2, line 7, in showing the plight of the world.
 - g) in para. 3, line 5, to describe the Omicron variant.
 - h) In para. 4, lines 1-4, to describe the relationship between Omicron, COVID-19 and pandemic.
 - i) In para. 5, line 4, to describe ACT Accelerator.
 - j) In para. 9, line 4, to describe the effect of COVID-19.
3. Provide direct equivalents of the following expressions as used in the passage: **(8 marks)**
 - a) "'evolve' in ways we cannot predict or prevent..." (para. 7, line 4-5)
 - b) 'waning' (para. 7)
 - c) 'post-COVID condition' (para. 9)
 - d) 'quell' (para. 8)
 - e) 'no one gets everything they want' (para. 10, line 8-9)
 - f) 'new accord' (para. 3 line 3)
 - g) 'eluding its way out' (para. 9: line 10)
 - h) 'cast a long shadow over the world' (para. 2, line 1)
4. Give any two examples of collocations from para. 10, line 1 and 8. **(2 marks)**

5. Analyse the words in the table below as demonstrated.

(20 marks)

word	process	prefix	Root ₁	Root ₂	Derivational suffix ₁	Derivational suffix ₂	Inflectional suffix
Internationalisms	affixation	Inter-	nation	-	-al	-ism	-s
Life-saving		-					-
noncommunicable	affixation	non-	communicate	-	-	-	-
Life-threatening		-					-
misinformation	affixation	mis-	inform	-	ation		-
multilateralism	affixation	multi-	lateral	-	-	ism	-
disjointed	affixation	dis-	join	ment	ed	-	-
isolationism	affixation		isolate	-	-	ism	-
Near-sightedness	affixation	-	sighted		ed	ness	-
intermediary	affixation						-
WHO	acronymy	-	WHO	-	-	-	-

SECTION B- GRAMMAR [50 MARKS]

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

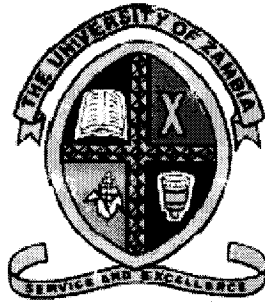
- The year that Okonkwo took eight hundred seed-yams from Nwakibie was the worst year in living memory. Nothing happened at its proper time; it was either too early or too late. It seemed as that the world had surely gone mad. The first rains were late, and, when they came, lasted only a brief moment. The blazing sun returned, more fierce than it had ever been known, and scorched all the green that had appeared with the rains. The earth burned like hot coals and roasted all the yams that had been sown.
- Like all good farmers, Okonkwo had begun to sow with the first rains. He had sown four hundred seeds when the rains dried up and the heat returned. He watched the sky all day for signs of rain clouds and lay awake all night but the rains never came back. In the morning he went back to his farm and saw the withering tendrils. He had tried to protect them from the smoldering earth by making rings of thick sisal leaves around them. But by the end of the day the sisal rings were so burned dry and gray. He changed them every day, and prayed that the rain might fall in the night. But the drought continued everywhere for eight market weeks and the yams were killed.
- The drought continued for eight market weeks and the yams were killed as they didn't have enough moisture. The year had gone mad. When the rains finally returned, they fell badly, as it had never fallen before. Trees were slowly uprooted and deep gorges appeared everywhere. That year, the harvest was sad, like a funeral and many farmers wept as they dug up the miserable and rotting yams. One man tied his cloth to a tree branch and hanged himself.
- Okonkwo remembered that tragic year with a cold shiver throughout the rest of his life. It always surprised him when he thought about it later that he did not sink under the load of despair. He certainly knew he was a fierce fighter, but that year had been enough to break the heart of a lion. "Since I survived that year," he always said, "I shall survive anything."

QUESTIONS

1. Give two examples of the following adverbs from the passage: **(6 Marks)**
 - a) Adverb of manner
 - b) Adverb of affirmation
 - c) Adverb of place
2. From paragraph 2, sentence 1, classify the following words according to the part of speech to which they belong. **(6 Marks)**

S/N	Word	Part of Speech
a)	Good	
b)	Farmers	
c)	Begun	
d)	Sow	
e)	First	
f)	Rains	

3. Explain the criteria you have used to classify each word in question 2 above. **(12 Marks)**
4. Define and give an example of the following from the passage: **(14 Marks)**
 - a) Auxiliary verb
 - b) Predicate
 - c) Subject
 - d) Compliment
 - e) Noun Phrase
 - f) Verb phrase
5. Define and provide two examples from the passage for each of the following types of sentences: **(12 Marks)**
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

FULL TIME EXAMINATION

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (2020/2021)

Lit 2710 – CLASSICAL, ROMANTIC AND MODERN CRITICISM

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper has two Sections – **Section A and Section B.**
2. Answer one question from Section A and Two Questions from Section B.
3. **Use separate answer booklets for each Section.**
4. Please read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.
5. Dictionaries and texts are **NOT** allowed in the examination room

Section A 40 marks

Answer only One Question from this Section

Each Question Carries 20 marks

Question 1

Explain what the ethical approach is and explain what lessons you learnt from your reading of the following texts; **The Republic** by Plato, **The Trojan War** by Homer and **Othello** by Shakespeare. Your answers must be supported by citations from the primary texts.

Or

Question 2

Discuss Longinus' five sources of achieving sublimity

SECTION B (60 marks)

Answer ANY TWO questions from this section.

Each Question carries 30 marks

Question 3 Shakespeare's *Othello*

Answer only ONE of the three questions below.

Either

3(a) Discuss William Shakespeare's characterisation of *Othello*.

or

3(b) In what sense does Desdemona mirror Othello?

or

3(c) Discuss the themes of race, power and gender as portrayed by William Shakespeare in *Othello*.

Question 4 Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis*

With reference to Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, discuss isolation and abandonment in modernism.

Question 5 Bessie Head's *Maru*

Answer any **one** of the following questions

Either

5(a) Using Feminist Criticism, show how Margaret Cadmore in Bessie Head's *Maru* can be said to be a woman on the periphery of the society in which she works.

Or

- 5(b) "When people of the Masarwa tribe heard about Maru's marriage to one of their own, a door silently opened on the small, dark airless room in which their souls had been shut for a long time.... Because it would be no longer possible to treat Masarwa people in an inhuman way without getting killed yourself," closing paragraph – Bessie Head's Maru.

How far can you argue that Bessie Head in Maru successfully creates a female character that embodies everything that feminism has fought for since its inception?

Question 6 Adichie's 'The Headstrong Historian'

Analyse and discuss Adichie's 'The Headstrong Historian' as the following:

- i) A feminist revision of Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*;
- ii) A saga or story of three generations;
- iii) A compressed narrative with a lot of summary and little or no dialogue;
- iv) A radical rewriting of Igbo history.

Question 7 Ngugi's Devil on the Cross

Answer any **one** of the following questions

Either

- 7(a) Discuss the concept of the Superstructure as outlined by the Marxist theory. How does Ngugi, in **Devil on the Cross**, demonstrate how the Bourgeoisie uses the superstructure to maintain the status quo.

Or

- 7(b). Discuss the view that Waringa, in Ngugi's **Devil on the Cross**, is a typical Marxist/ feminist character.

Question 8

Answer any **one** of the following questions

Either

8(a) Apply the concepts of the Id, Ego and the Superego to Henry Musenge's ***Changing Shadows***.

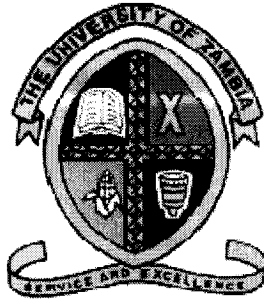
Or

8(b) Critically discuss at least four conflicts in society that Henry Musenge addresses in his text ***Changing Shadows***.

Question 9 Romanticism

With reference to John Keats' ***Ode to A Nightingale*** and Samuel Coleridge's ***Kubla Khan*** Give a background to romanticism and explain the two characteristics of romanticism linked to the two poems.

End of Exam



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

FULL TIME EXAMINATION

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (2020/2021)

Lit 9410 – NON – AFRICAN AMERICAN LITERATURE

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper has two Sections – **Section A and Section B.**
2. Answer one question from Section A and Two Questions from Section B.
3. **Use separate answer booklets for each Section.**
4. Please read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.
5. Dictionaries and texts are **NOT** allowed in the examination room

Section A 40 marks

Answer only One Question from this Section

1. From your reading of the texts on the course, what would you say are the common features of the human condition in American literature.

Or

2. Compare the struggles for existence in Harriet Beecher Stowe's **Uncle Tom's Cabin**, William Faulkner's *As I lay Dying* and *The Sound and the Fury*.

SECTION B 60 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** questions from this section.

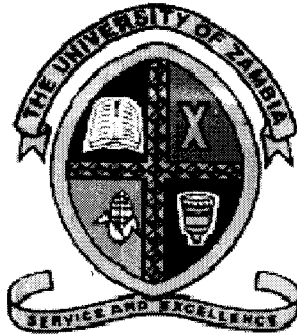
Each question must be on a different book.

3. It has been observed that some thematic issues in Harriet Beecher Stowe's **Uncle Tom's Cabin** can be classified as modernist themes while others may be classified as postmodernist themes. Discuss this observation using examples from the text.
4. Discuss the effects of the religious narrative on Uncle Tom in Harriet Beecher Stowe's **Uncle Tom's Cabin**.
5. Discuss and illustrate how the Emersonian concept of the **Oversoul** is presented in **Grapes of Wrath** by John Steinbeck.
6. "Steinbeck either intends the reader to wholly accept Casy's doctrines or simply to see him as a character with human faults who points toward a general ethic of universal brotherhood."

Apply the Emersonian ideal of the Oversoul in context of the above sentence, to ***The Grapes of Wrath***.

7. Discuss the relationship between rebellion and intelligence as portrayed in **Howl**.
8. Using **Howl**, explain how rejection reinforces rebellion.
9. From the structure of the text, ***As I Lay Dying*** by William Faulkner, discuss the idea of Objective truth.
10. Discuss Faulkner's use of "free association" in the Benjy section of ***The Sound and the Fury***.
11. What are the contributing factors to Quentin's suicide in William Faulkner's ***The Sound and the Fury***?
12. How is Dilsey portrayed as the strongest figure to emerge from in William Faulkner's ***The Sound and the Fury***?

The End



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

**2020/2021 FULL TIME END OF ACADEMIC YEAR
EXAMS**

LIT 9554 AFRICAN ORAL LITERATURE

DURATION OF EXAMINATION: 3 HOURS

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 question is compulsory to all and choose QA or QB

A. Give reasons why Oral Literature is indispensable to human life and why it should be learned in schools.

Or

B. How is Oral Literature functional in social activities such as politics, initiations and broadcasting?

SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM BELOW.

Each question in this section is worth 60 marks.

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.
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's narrative plot pattern.
6. Give the format of riddles and give five functions of riddles in a familiar Zambian language.
7. With examples in your languages, write brief notes on functions of:
 - a) Simple Riddle
 - b) Enigma
 - c) Condurum
 - d) Puzzle

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
2020/2021 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
LTC 3000: TEACHING LANGUAGE AND LITERACY IN DIVERSE CONTEXTS

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MARKS: 50

INSTRUCTIONS

- a. Question 1 is compulsory
- b. Answer any other two questions in addition to question 1
- c. You will answer three questions in total
- d. Question 1 carries 20 marks while the rest of the questions carry 15 marks each

QUESTIONS

1. Explain why literacy levels are low in Zambia. For each reason, suggest a corresponding possible solution (20 marks)
2. Discuss the meaning of language from a formalist and functionalist point of view. Further, explain the implication of the two meanings of language to language teaching (15 marks)
3. Multilingualism can either be a problem or a resource. Justify this statement by taking only one side of the argument. (15 marks)
4. What is identity? How is the knowledge of learners' identities important to a language/literacy teacher in Zambia? (15 marks)
5. Translanguaging is a solution to literacy teaching in Zambian primary schools. Discuss (15 marks)



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

EXAM FOR 2020 – 2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

**COURSE: MCS 2311 – RESEARCH METHODS IN
MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS**

INSTRUCTIONS:

- There are three (3) sections
- Sections A and B are compulsory
- Section C has five (5) questions. Please answer three (3) only

Venue: LIBRARY BASEMENT

Time: 09:00 - 12:00hrs

Date: 22/11/2021

SECTION A

Instructions:

- **Write short answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Each question has 2 marks**

1. List and briefly explain the 3 types of research methods.
2. The establishment of Parliament TV is a double edged sword. It is a pleasure for MPs representing their constituencies properly while it's menace for those who are not. You as a researcher wants to find out the reaction of the MPs over Parliament TV and people in all the constituencies are waiting to hear the responses. What sampling type are you going to use and why?
3. Somewhere around 2010, government discovered a tribe living in the thick forests between Nchelenge and Kaputa. You have been sent to do research so that government understands this tribe. Your approach is to go and understand their rites of passage. What type of qualitative research method are you going to undertake and why?
4. List and explain the research designs.

SECTION B

Instructions:

- **Brief answers**
 - **All the questions are compulsory**
 - **Each question has 4 marks**
5. List and describe the qualities of an effective research topic.
 6. Outline the differences between qualitative and quantitative research.
 7. You have gone to collect data for your research during the rainy season. Due to the nature of the season, some of the targeted people have gone to cultivate their fields. So you are forced to collect data with some of the unintended people. What type of qualitative research sampling are you going to use?

SECTION C

Instructions:

- **There are five (5) questions**
- **Answer three (3) questions only**
- **Question has 10 marks**

8. You are a UPND politician. An opposition politician thinks that you are just wasting money by allocating a budget line for research. Kindly explain why it is necessary to factor in the budget research activities.
9. You have gone to a primary school to undertake a research. What research ethical considerations are you going to put in place?
10. List and explain the types of qualitative research methods.
11. Soldiers have gone to Lake Bangweulu to effect the fish ban period from December to February. You are a Member of Parliament for Bangweulu Constituency in Samfya and you are troubled as to whether this is the best option to effect the fish ban by the Government. To what extent has government utilized the media in order to convince the people to observe the fish ban? So you wish to carry out a research. Kindly come up with the title of your research, statement of the problem and objectives.
12. What are variables and describe the main types and why they are important in a research?

**GOOD LUCK & ALL THE BEST
AND BON VOYAGE**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2021 EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Course: **MCS 2312: COMMUNICATION RESEARCH STATISTICS**

Date: **16th NOVEMBER, 2021**

TIME: **THREE HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A, BUT ONLY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B**

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Write brief explanatory notes on the following in communication research statistics:
 - a. Scatter plot
 - b. Statistic
 - c. Kurtosis
 - d. Significance level
 - e. P-value

(5 marks)
2. Draw an annotated diagram showing a Box and whisker plot (5 marks)
3. Compare and contrast the use of Chi-square Goodness of fit test with Chi-square Test of Independence Test. (5 marks)
4. What are the assumptions for the use of T-test in research? (5 marks)
5. Following is a sample of lengths, in column centimetres, of news stories on lead poisoning in Kabwe, published by communications students in the *Lusaka Star* newspaper: 50, 53, 41, 40, 30, 52, 60, 70, 0, and 0. Find the:
 - a. Mean=
 - b. Median=
 - c. Mode=
 - d. Variance=
 - e. Standard deviation =

(10 Marks)
6. Interpret the results from Question 5, a, b, c, d and e. (5 Marks)
7. Find and interpret the Inter-Quartile Range of same sample of stories. (5 Marks)

Subtotal =

40 Marks

SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

8. Using an appropriate **correlation formula**, and the figures given in Table 1 given below, find out if there is a relationship between the Intelligence Quotient (IQ) and score on knowledge of current affairs. (30 Marks).

Table 1:

Intelligence Quotient (IQ) Score	Score on test of knowledge of Current affairs (out of 10)
147	10
130	7
131	7.1
115	6.3
90	6
86	5
70	4.5

(30 marks)

9. The following survey results are obtained from a study by a Journalism and Public Affairs student at UNZA. Is there a significant difference between the views of Children, Women and Men on whether to close down a noisy a pub in the neighbourhood?

Opinion on whether to close down a pub			
	"Yes"	"No"	
Children	20	5	25
Women	19	6	25
Men	5	20	25
Column Totals	44	31	75

10. Interpret and explain in detail the following results from tests of significance:

- a) $F [3 , 114] = 1057.8 , p < .001$...
- b) $t(10) = 2.29 , p = 0.048$
- c) $\chi^2 (1, N = 104) = 1.7, p > .05.$
- d) $F (2, 432) = 4.6, p = .01$
- e) $r = 0.71$

(30 Marks)

Sub-total =

60 Marks

TOTAL =

100 Marks

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA EXAMINATIONS
2021
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND
COMMUNICATION STUDIES
TELEVISION AND RADIO PRODUCTION
MCS 3110

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions in section 'A' and three in section 'B'

DURATION: 3 HOURS

SECTION A

Answer all questions

1. Compare and contrast a 'cyclorama' and a 'reflector'
(6 marks)
2. Explain the relationship between a 'floor plan' and a 'lighting plot' in a given production and how each may influence or affect the other
(6 Marks)
3. Give 3 factors that will determine an individual's latitude of rejection or acceptance towards a media message
(3 marks)
4. Explain the following;
 - a) why one points a light meter into the camera when measuring incident light
 - b) why one points the light meter on the subject when measuring reflected light

(6 Marks)

5. Explain using examples the difference in processing of a persuasive message when an individual uses the 'peripheral route' and when they use the 'central route'.

(3 Marks)

6. Explain the following terms and how to rectify them in television production

- a) Fast falloff
- b) Slow falloff
- c) RGB in a camera

(6 Marks)

7. Explain the rationale of the following when conducting an interview programme

- a) Listening to the interviewee's responses
- b) Not asking compound questions
- c) Not nodding your head in agreement or disagreement to what the interviewee is saying

(5 Marks)

8. Compare and contrast 'facilities list' and 'scheduling' in television production

(5 marks)

Total 40 Marks

SECTION B

Answer three questions

9. Discuss script formats you know and the type of programmes they can be used and advantages or disadvantages of each of them

(20 Marks)

10. Discuss the weakness and strengths of the Social Judgement Theory and the Cognitive Theories of Persuasion

(20 Marks)

11. Discuss computer manipulated effects that you know and give practical examples of how/what they can be used for in television production

(20 Marks)

12. Discuss specific activities that are involved in the roles of a director as a coordinator and technical advisor

(20 Marks)

Total 60 Marks

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION
MCS 3225 – DIGITAL JOURNALISM EXAMINATION (2021)

=====

Instructions

- Read the instructions Carefully
 - You have **Three (3) Hours** to complete this Examination
 - Answer **ALL** Questions in **SECTION A**
 - Answer the Required number of Questions in **SECTIONS B**
 - Ensure that you clearly label the question being attempted
 - Do not forget to write your **Computer Number** clearly on each answer booklet
- =====

SECTION A: Answer All Questions [40 Marks]

1. Write Brief explanatory notes of the following terms. [20 Marks]
 - a. Reverse Image Search
 - b. Search Engine Optimisation
 - c. Mash-ups
 - d. Scannability
 - e. User Analytics
 - f. Web 2.0
 - g. Net Followers
 - h. Blog-roll
 - i. Platform Policies
 - j. Multi-platform Delivery
2. Answer the following by **CIRCLING** the correct letter of your choice. [6 Marks]
 - i. What is the intersection of a column and a row on a worksheet called?
 - A. Value
 - B. Address
 - C. Cell
 - D. Formular
 - ii. Which area shows the used formula of selected active cell?
 - A. Formula bar
 - B. Ribbon
 - C. Ribbon bar
 - D. Menu bar
 - iii. _____ appear at the bottom of the Excel window.
 - A. Title bars
 - B. Formula bars
 - C. Navigation bars

D. Work sheet tabs

iv. Which of the following is not a term pertaining to spreadsheets?

- A. Cell
- B. Character
- C. Browser Data
- D. Formula

v. Metadata makes your video more searchable. [True or False]

vi. Too many hyperlinks often lead to loss of authority for journalists.
[True or False]

3. Name **four** prominent features that blogs have and state what they are for. [4 Marks]

4. Write the acronyms/abbreviations in full and state (define/explain) what it means: [4 Marks]

- a. UGC
- b. WWW

5. Distinguish the following (use examples for all): [6 Marks]

- a. Social Media and New Media
- b. Staged Media and Edited Media

=====

SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions of your choice [40 Marks]

6. Writing for the web is central to digital journalists. Discuss why search engine optimization and interactivity are essential. What steps can you take to effectively achieve both? [20 Marks]

7. What is Citizen Journalism? Give a **SWOT** (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis discussion on the value of citizen journalism to the media in Zambia. [20 Marks]

8. What factors led to the growth of computer assisted reporting? Giving valid arguments, discuss the relevance of CAR and Data Journalism in Zambia? [20 Marks]

=====

BEST WISHES



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA FINAL EXAMINATIONS NOVEMBER 2021

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA STUDIES

MCS 4110 – MEDIA MANAGEMENT

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION ONE: 60 marks

1. Briefly explain the difference between the leadership job and the manager's job. 5 marks
2. Describe the elements that must be found in the Executive summary of your business proposal. 5 marks
3. How does Max Weber explain the difference between Transformational and Transactional leadership? 10 marks
4. Discuss the six steps of planning in the production of a media product. 10 marks
5. When you are building the structure of your broadcast media house and you have done your RESEARCH, what decisions will the RESEARCH DATA help you in? list them. 10 marks
6. To reach a wide audience programmers need to incorporate a mixture of primary and secondary appeals simultaneously. To do this first they need the following knowledge: List THE KNOWLEDGE needed and explain. 10 marks
7. Why should you be compelled to write a business proposal for your media house or department? List the points and discuss. 10 marks

ANSWER ONLY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN SECTION TWO

8. Discuss the ten benefits of strategic management. 10 marks

9. Discuss the nine principals of leadership? 10 mark

10. Discuss Rensis Likert system 4 theory and compare that with Douglas McGregor theory X and theory Y. 10 marks

11. What are the TEN symptoms of bad time management? Discuss them. 10 marks

12. You have been appointed as director of programmes in Muchinga province at a provincial Broadcast house in Chinsali;

- a) Draw a radio clock with programmes you would air at a typical prime time HOUR for your listeners.
- b) Describe the profile of your typical audience at that hour.
- c) Who would be your possible sponsors or advertiser?

13. a) In the old media structures there were generally four (4) FORMATS in broadcasting, describe them?

b) In the new media, both print and electronic the formats have increased, list the new formats and explain how they work and reach the audiences and advertisers?

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
UNIVERSITY END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2021
MCS 9410; PUBLIC RELATIONS THEORY AND PRACTICE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: DESIGN THE COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN REQUESTED FOR IN THE CASE STUDY IN SECTION A AND THEN ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.

SECTION A

1. Case Study: What Would You Do?

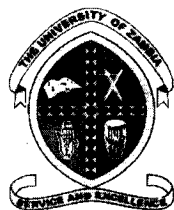
The Ministry of Health wants to draw attention to the need for all eligible citizens in the country to get Covid-19 Vaccines. Zambia has a population of over 18 million people, out of which only about seven (7) percent has been vaccinated against the pandemic thus far. Though the country's Covid infection and death rates have come down drastically, the government through the ministry is fearful of a fourth wave of infections predicted to come in December. The raising rates of Covid-19 infections in other parts of the world, especially Europe and America, has compounded the worry and has made it a vital necessity to have as many citizens vaccinated as possible.

Your public relations firm has volunteered to organize a public information campaign to help government attain the above goal. Design the campaign you will conduct and explain what you will do in each of the following categories that relate to the structure and content of persuasive messages: drama, statistics, examples, testimonials, endorsements, and emotional appeals. (40 Marks)

SECTION B

2. It is often stated that Crisis management and Crisis communication are essential organisational functions. Define the concepts and justify the above statement. (20 Marks)
3. What are public relations ethics and professionalism and why are they important in public relations work? Also state some ethical issues facing the PR practice today. (20 Marks)
4. First define public relations (indicating at least four different areas of work) and then distinguish it from International Public Relations, indicating the roles, advantages and disadvantages of each. (20 Marks)
5. Distinguish between a budget and budgeting, and then state the budget cycle and a budget's role in public relations work? (20 Marks)

End of Examination



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA FINAL EXAMINATIONS NOVEMBER 2021

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA STUDIES

MCS 9070

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION ONE: 60 marks

In Chamala district a research has shown that 70% of the school dropouts are due to unplanned pregnancies of pupils. The health centre in Chamala, records a highest record in the province of STIs, HIV and complications in child deliveries. Both primary and secondary schools in the district are co-education. The ministry of Education in cooperation with the ministry of health have approached you as an expert in strategic communication for health to create a programme of interventions for the whole district to help solve the problem.

1. a) State your research problem and question?
b) Draw a worksheet(s) that will state the primary audience(s) secondary audience(s) And their channels of communications.
2. Draw a worksheet(s) that will outline ideal behaviour, key behaviours and their audiences.
3. Draw a worksheet (s) that will show possible doable behaviours and their audiences.
4. Draw a worksheet (s) that will outline primary audience and the training and interventions required.
5. Draw a worksheet that will outline all secondary audiences and the training and interventions required.
6. Name and describe two or three theories that you would use for primary or for secondary audiences.
7. Make a list of your cooperating partners and their possible involvement.

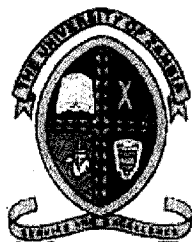
EACH ANSWER SHOULD HAVE A DIFFERENT PAGE.

Use a different answer book FOR SECTION TWO, AND EACH QUESTION SHOULD HAVE A DIFFERENT PAGE.

ANSWER ONLY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN SECTION TWO.

7. a) What is formative research? 2 marks
b) When is formative research done and for what purpose? 2 marks
c) Outline six areas where formative research can be done? 6 marks
8. Explain the theory of Social Ecological Model for Health Promotion? 10 MARKS
9. Briefly explain the following concepts:
 - a) Ideal behaviour
 - b) Small doable behaviours
 - c) Health promotion
 - d) Monitoring
 - e) Outcomes / Outputs
10. a) Discuss the difference between Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) and Information Education Communication (IEC)
b) Explain the benefits for each of them.
11. a) Outline and discuss the major purposes of evaluation? 5 marks
b) Discuss the merits and de-merits of external and internal evaluators. 5 marks
12. Discuss the eight principles of evaluation research design.

END OF EXAM



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

**MCS 9420: INTEGRATED MARKETING COMMUNICATION
FINAL EXAMINATION**

DATE: 18th NOVEMBER, 2021

TIME: 09:00 – 12:00 HOURS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

1. What is integrated marketing communication? (2)
2. Describe the target marketing process. (10)
3. Discuss the reasons for the increase in sales promotion (8)
4. Discuss the different marketing orientations in the evolution of marketing. (10)
5. In advertising, what is meant by a creative leap? Give an example of a creative leap. (4)
6. Malila is a marketing manager for a Trade Kings. He is trying to figure out if her firm needs to above the line or below the line media. What are the differences between above and below the line media? (6)
7. There are various tools of direct marketing available to organizations. Explain three common direct marketing tools and explain when each would be an appropriate tool to utilize.(10)

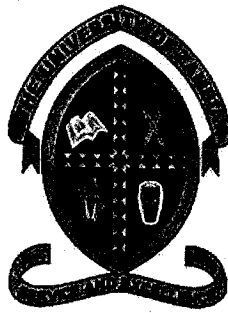
SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS. QUESTION 8 IS COMPULSORY (25 MARKS EACH)

8. The University of Zambia's Department of Media and Communication Studies has introduced in Bachelor's degree programme in Film and Television Production. The Department wants to recruit interested candidates in this programme.

Assume that you are a marketing manager for the University. Use integrated marketing communication approaches to outline and examine specific strategies and tactics you would adopt in promoting the new programmes and achieving the objectives of the campaign. Please explain how, in the process, you can integrate and use each element of the promotional mix in the campaign.

9. Imagine that you are a lecturer at the newly established Zambia Catholic University. The University which is undertaking curriculum development for a communication studies degree, has tasked you with the responsibility of creating a course outline in Integrated Marketing Communications. Please present a course structure containing concepts and issues you would like this course to address.
10. Discuss why companies are shifting to integrated marketing communications. Explain the key issues and trends that affect marketing and marketing communication practices. Describe a company that demonstrates integrated marketing communications.

END OF EXAM



MEDIA AND SOCIETY (MJS 1330) EXAMINATION

DATE: 28TH DECEMBER 2020

DURATION: 3HRS

VENUE: UPPER DINING HALL

INSTRUCTIONS

Read the instructions carefully. The examination comprises of two Sections- Section A and Section B. Section A is compulsory. Attempt **ONLY** three questions from Section B.

SECTION A (40 marks)

1. Describe the different levels of communication (5 marks)?
2. Name and briefly explain the models of communication (10 marks).
3. What factors affect the development of media? (5 marks)
4. What is the watchdog role of the media? (5marks)
5. Why is media called the fourth estate? (5 marks)
6. Analyze the principles of propaganda. (10 marks)

SECTION B (60 marks)

1. Analyze the normative theories of the press. (20 marks)
2. Lack of information can, at any stage of a conflict, make people desperate, restless and easy to manipulate. Explain factors to be considered in conflict reporting. In addition, how can the media be used in peace building using the lessons learnt from the Rwandan genocide . (20 marks)
3. The ability to decode and process media messages, is especially important in today's media-saturated society. Because media messages are constructed with particular aims in mind, a media-literate individual will interpret them with a critical eye. As a Media and Communication Studies student, what factors should be considered when analyzing media messages. (20 marks)
4. Investigate either the Agenda Setting theory or the Cultivation theory and assess its relevance in understanding media effects on people. (20 marks)
5. Argue for or against the notion that Zambia has press freedom using practical examples. (20 marks)

President shall expire when the President-elect assumes office in accordance with Article 105.

(2) A President shall hold office from the date the President-elect is sworn into office and ending on the date the next President-elect is sworn into office.

(3) A person who has twice held office as President is not eligible for election as President.

(4) The office of President becomes vacant if the President—

(a) dies;

(b) resigns by notice in writing to the Speaker of the National Assembly; or

(c) otherwise ceases to hold office under Article 81, 107 or 108.

(5) When a vacancy occurs in the office of President, except under Article 81—

(a) the Vice-President shall immediately assume the office of President; or

(b) if the Vice-President is unable for a reason to assume the office of President, the Speaker shall perform the executive functions, except the power to—

(i) make an appointment; or

(ii) dissolve the National Assembly;

and a presidential election shall be held within sixty days after the occurrence of the vacancy.

(6) If the Vice-President assumes the office of President in accordance with clause (5)(a), or a person is elected to the office of President as a result of an election held in accordance with clause 5(b), the Vice-President or the President-elect shall serve for the unexpired term of office and be deemed, for the purposes of clause (3)—

(a) to have served a full term as President if, at the date on which the President assumed office, at least three years remain before the date of the next general election; or

(b) not to have served a term of office as President if, at the date on which the President assumed office, less than three years remain before the date of the next general election.

PART C

QUESTION 4

(a) Read the legal sentences below and think of the word or expression which best fits each space. You must write out the full correct sentences into your answer booklet:

1. An is a type of encumbrance on land which gives a third party the right to access that land without the owner's permission.
2. The right of is a lawyer's right to be heard in a particular court.
3. The bank had a type of charge known as a registered on her house until she paid off the full amount of her 5-year business loan.
4. This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of Zambia and shall be subject to the sole of the Zambian courts.
5. Interest which is charged on a sum of money that already contains simple interest is called interest.
6. You will be to apply for a transfer to the head office when you meet all of the criteria for the position, including having two years post-qualification experience.
7. Is 65 the statutory age for an employee to in your country or does the law permit older people to continue working for longer than that?
8. Setting up as a trader is the easiest way to start a new business but the drawback is that the owner of the business has full liability for any debts.

(8 Marks)

(b) What is plagiarism and why is it important in the Advanced Legal Skills course?

(6 Marks)

(Total: 14 Marks)

QUESTION 5

This question has two parts. In both parts, write only the answers in the answer booklet.

(a) Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space.

Apple Computer Inc., later to become Apple Inc. was **(a)** as a company in the USA on 1 April 1976. The rest, as they say, is history. Or is it?

Between 2011 and 2013 Apple was the world's most valuable brand. In September 2012, the **(b)**..... value of a share, which is the actual price a buyer pays for a share on the Stock Exchange, reached a high of \$700. However, the company was criticised by shareholders, who complained that they were not

your further use of the 'Pink of Livingstone' logo if an invitation is sent to the court.

I would be very excited if you would contact me with your more instructions once you have had the opportunity to consider my advice as time is of the importance in this matter.

Yours Thankfully

Emily Clyde

Your instructions are to re-write this email, giving alternatives to each incorrect or informal word, or adding additional words, or deleting words and using correct punctuation where appropriate to create an accurate, formal and professional email. You must take care not to alter the original sense of this email.

(13 Marks)

(b) List and briefly explain the meanings of five everyday words that when used in the legal sense assume different contexts from their everyday usage.

(5 Marks)

(Total: 18 Marks)

PART B

QUESTION 2

Three Indian authors have argued generally that legal awareness is a significant tool for attaining equality of women in all spheres of social and political life. According to the authors, legal awareness is the knowledge of laws, acts, rights and legal provisions offered to a country's citizens for their security, affluence and equal access to opportunities. This creates a respectable social environment where both men and women are considered the same in the eyes of the law, hence leading towards the peace and prosperity of mankind. In more specific terms and from the Indian perspective, the authors argue further that:

Women have evolved over centuries in different roles in the history of civilisation and have been an integral, though not glorified, component of it. Every culture in the world has portrayed woman as the good daughter, ideal wife and respectable mother; implying that these in itself fulfill her existence and that they do not need to pursue any profession or specialisation in disciplines of art, culture or science ... Our Indian Constitution too, is sensitive to issues related to women and has provisions both constitutional and legal for women to balance the socio-economic fabric of the Indian society. An understanding and comprehension of how to implement them in real life situations, is what

needs to be worked upon. Women in our country are viewed through the patriarchal lens. They remain silent and marginalised in several households hence giving the men of the house an upper hand and voice in the decision-making process.

P. S. Rahi, et. al. (2020) "Legal Awareness about Women's Rights: Teachers' Perspective," *Journal of Critical Reviews* Vol 7, Issue 12, at 1111

With these views in mind and using an appropriate legal writing format, write to your senior legal associate John Solye. Your task is to explain how the training in Advanced Legal Skills at the University of Zambia has enhanced your understanding of the relevance of the Zambian constitutional and legal provisions for gender equality in legal education.

(14 Marks)

QUESTION 3

According to a seasoned author on legal writing and analysis:

Lawyers write many kinds of documents – court papers, letters, legal instruments, and several internal working documents for the law firm or department. As different as these documents are from each other, they all fall into one of three categories defined by the lawyer's primary role when writing them – (a) planning and preventive writing; (b) predictive writing; and (c) persuasive writing. A lawyer's writing differs significantly depending on which of these three roles the lawyer is performing.

Linda Edwards (2019) *Legal Writing and Analysis*, Fifth Edition, Wolters Kluwer, New York, 3

Using these insights, write a legal opinion to your client Mondo Kondo in which you employ both predictive and persuasive writing to explain whether the Constitutional Court in the three cases - *Legal Resources Foundation and 2 others v. Edgar Chagwa Lungu and The Attorney General* 2021/CC/0025 and 2021/CC/0027, *Danny Pule and others v. The Attorney General* Selected Judgment No. 6 of 2018 and *Bampi Aubrey Kapalasa and another v. The Attorney General* 2021/CCZ/0011 and 2021/CCZ/0014 - "amended" or "interpreted" or "misinterpreted" Article 106 (3) of the Constitution of Zambia.

(14 Marks)

For your ease of reference, the entirety of Article 106 of the Constitution of Zambia is reproduced below:

106. (1) The term of office for a President is five years which shall run concurrently with the term of Parliament, except that the term of office of



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

MJS 1340 WRITING AND PRESENTATION SKILLS FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 14th DECEMBER 2021

TIME: 14:00 HOURS – 17:00 HOURS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

100 MARKS

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

(15 MARKS)

1. Define/Explain the following terms:

- a) Summary lead
- b) Soft news
- c) Not for attribution
- d) Open ended question
- e) Persuasion
- f) News value
- g) Off the record
- h) Credibility
- i) Breaking news
- j) Extemporaneous speech
- k) Non-verbal signs of effective listening
- l) Figures of speech
- m) Ethos
- n) Paraphrasing
- o) Logos

SECTION B: COMPULSORY

(55 MARKS)

- 2. Name and describe 3 different types of academic writing (6 marks)**
- 3. What are three main purposes of academic writing? (3 marks)**
- 4. Give 5 characteristics of an effective presentation (5 marks)**
- 5. What are determinants of news? Name and explain any four of these determinants of news? (6 marks)**

6. Highlight the role of non-verbal communication in an effective speech presentation (5 marks)
7. Is a message more important than the way it is delivered? Explain (4marks)
8. Oral communication is a talent that can be observed. Discuss (5 marks)
9. Name and explain 3 characteristics of radio and TV news writing (6 marks)
10. Writing for radio and TV is not the same as writing for print. Explain (5 marks)
11. Use the information below to write a summary lead (for each story) in one sentence only (10 marks)
 - The University of Zambia Vice-Chancellor's Award is given each year to the most outstanding graduating student.
 - This year's award is to be presented to Jane Jumbe.
 - According to the criteria, the award should go to the person who is most outstanding in scholarship, athletics, music and extracurricular activities.
 - Some students think that Jane, who has a 2.5 grade point average on a 4.0 scale, does not meet the criteria.
 - Other students support her nomination because she is captain of UNZA's winning volleyball team and UNZASU (University of Zambia Students Union) Vice president. She sings the National Anthem at University functions. She had a lead role in the campus play, won an award in the inter-university debate competition, and she leads the University choir

SECTION C: ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS 30 MARKS

12. State and explain the steps to consider in the beginning and ending of a speech (10 marks)
13. Name and explain the techniques for Active listening (10 marks)
14. Name and explain five types of leads (10 marks)
15. Discuss the qualities of a good reporter (10 marks)

END OF EXAM



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

MJS 2320: BASIC NEWS WRITING AND REPORTING

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL questions in ALL sections.

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

17th November, 2021

SECTION A: Answer ALL questions(20 Marks)

1. The first step in learning to organise a news story is to observe how people convey news in ordinary conversation.
A) TRUE
B) FALSE
2. In the first paragraph of a news story generally referred to as the lead or introduction, the news writer does not begin with the most important information or climax of the story.
A) TRUE
B) FALSE
3. Story structure does not distinguish news writing from other types of writing such as the essay, poetry, drama, novel, short story and so on.
A) TRUE
B) FALSE
4. Reporters are not tenacious in their search for facts that will give their readers and viewers information about events.
A) TRUE
B) FALSE

5. Proximity may be geographic or psychological.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
6. The media tend not to report on the unusual because doing so would give their audiences a distorted view of the world.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
7. Soft news is often less timely than breaking news so editors can delay soft stories to make room for more timely stories.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
8. If a journalist notices inconsistencies or inaccuracies in sources' statements, it is the journalist's duty to call them liars so the readers are not misinformed.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
9. Journalists should never audio record an interview because it makes sources feel uncomfortable and less willing to speak freely.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
10. Direct quotes are the only types of quotes used in a news story.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
11. Never use a person's first name and last name when identifying a person by name for the first time in the story.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
12. Not Every quotation (direct or indirect) must have attribution.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
13. Each direct quotation should not be its own paragraph.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
14. Do not spell out whole numbers nine and below.
 - A) TRUE
 - B) FALSE
15. "Million" and "billion" are used with round numbers.
 - A) TRUE

B) FALSE

16. Measurements and dimensions are not always numbers.

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

17. Credibility is a journalist's most important asset, and accuracy is the best way to protect it.

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

18. Always check numbers, spellings of names, who said what, and the other basic facts of any story. Accuracy always comes first.

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

19. The ideal hard news lead or intro should be short, cluttered and without necessary detail, simple, direct and capable of grabbing and holding interest.

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

20. The active voice is not the best voice to use in news writing; use the passive voice instead.

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

SECTION B:(50 Marks)

21. Differentiate between attribution and identification. (4 marks)

22. State the standard identifying format. (2 marks)

23. Give 3 major reasons why journalists should use quotes in print journalism. (6 marks)

24. Define the following terms (6 marks):

a) Nut graph

b) Balance and fairness

c) Parroting

d) Morgue

e) Rapport

f) Objectivity

25. Mention 3 news writing formats. (3 marks)

26. Why is background information essential in news writing? (4 marks)

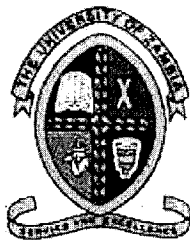
27. What is enterprise reporting? (4 marks)

28. State and explain 3 differences between a feature story and a hard news story. (6 marks)

29. Speeches are not the most exciting stories a reporter covers, but they are a major part of your day-to-day work as a journalist. In writing a story from a speech what 5 things do you need to find out? (10 marks)
30. Present a typical day in a life of a journalist. (5 marks)

SECTION C: (30 Marks)

31. Identify the 5 types of information that stories about news conferences must include. (10 marks)
32. State and explain 5 factors that determine news worthiness? (10 marks)
33. If you were requested to recruit a journalist for your media outlet, what 5 qualities/attributes would you include in the job advertisement? Remember to justify your qualities/attributes instead of merely listing them. (10 marks)



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

MJS 2340 FEATURE AND EDITORIAL WRITING

DATE: 23rd NOVEMBER 2021

TIME: 14:00 HOURS – 17:00 HOURS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

100 MARKS

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

(40 MARKS)

1. You are an editor on the *Lusaka Star Newspaper*. Your editorial team has asked you to take the lead in writing the newspaper's editorial piece for the week. Your team has agreed to focus on the rampant sexual harassment of students at the University of Zambia, which appears to be a growing problem.

Your article should not be less than 750 words (although emphasis should be quality and not quantity).

Ensure that you observe all rules about writing an editorial. Also, make sure you edit your article for accuracy, language and grammar.

Place your computer number on the top right hand side of the page and begin typing your article below. Your computer number must be embedded, in the same position, on every page that you type on.

All work must be double-spaced and in 12 point Times New Roman.

Ensure you periodically save your work (using your computer number) as you type.
LOSS OF WORK IS NOT AN EXCUSE AND YOU WILL BE PENALISED FOR IT.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

(10 MARKS)

2. Define the following terms:
- a) Summary lead
 - b) Editorial
 - c) Anthology

- d) Narrative
- e) Nutgraph
- f) Travelogue
- g) Transition-quote formula
- h) Anecdote
- i) Eddie the editorial
- j) Public opinion

**SECTION B: COMPULSORY
(SHORT ANSWERS)**

(30 MARKS)

3. List 5 pitfalls to avoid in feature writing (5 marks)
4. Give five qualities of a feature story (5 marks)
5. What is the significance of editorials in modern day newspapers (5 marks)
6. Describe the meeting and parting points of features and editorials? (5 marks)
7. What is the role of research and the presentation of facts in an effective editorial (5 marks)
8. What is the relationship between editorials and factual news reporting? (5 marks)

SECTION D: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS ONLY

(20 MARKS)

9. You have been invited to give a 10-minute speech to the second year feature writing class at the University of Zambia. What useful tips can you give them to ensure they become successful feature writers? (10 marks)
10. The interviewing process plays a very cardinal role in feature writing. Discuss. (10 marks)
11. An editorial is the spinal cord of serious-minded newspapers. Justify this statement with particular emphasis on the Zambian media environment. (10 marks)

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

FAM 1025: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer any three questions

TIME ALLOWED: Three (3) Hours

1. Explain the nature and scope and of public administration.
2. There is a thin line between private and public administration. Compare and contrast public and private administration.
3. Briefly discuss any five principles of management by Henri Fayol.
4. Discuss the role of public enterprise management in public administration.
5. There is a view that unethical conduct is responsible for poor performance in Zambia's public sector. Explain the significance of ethics in public sector management.
6. What is citizen participation? What are its benefits and challenges in Zambia?

THE END



The University of Zambia

School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Government and Management Studies
2020-2021 Academic Year (Full-Time/Parallel/Part-Time)

PAM 2011: Government and Administration in Zambia

Instructions and Criteria for Assessment:

1. Answer three (3) questions. Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions.
2. Assessment criteria includes the following:
 - a) Good grammar;
 - b) Demonstrated understanding of the relevant terminologies and concepts; and
 - c) Clarity and strength of ideas presented
 - d) Practical examples

Time Allowed: Three (03) Hours

1. **Question One:** Define the policy making process and explain the roles of the different key stakeholders in each stage of the policy making process in Zambia.
(40 Marks, Compulsory)
2. **Question two:** Using a diagram and practical examples, define good governance and identify the roles and milestones played by the state, the business sector and civil society organizations in ensuring good governance in Zambia.
(30 Marks)
3. **Question three:** Using examples, write succinct short notes on the following:
 - a) Distinguish the executive and legislative financial functions (10 Marks)
 - b) Power of persuasion (10 Marks)
 - c) Scalar Process in the Zambia government (10 Marks)(30 Marks)
4. **Question four:** A week after taking office, Zambia's new president, Hakainde Hichilema, kicked-off an economic reform drive. Using practical examples from Zambia, define reforms and explain the six (06) reform approaches and objectives.
(30 Marks)
5. **Question five:** Using examples, write succinct short notes on the following:
 - a) Purest form of separation of power (10 Marks)
 - b) Disadvantages of Charismatic authority (10 Marks)
 - c) Justification of why the elite sometimes govern or make decisions (10 Marks)(30 Marks)

End of examination

All the best in the examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR-FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 2012: COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER TWO (2) QUESTIONS.

1. Justify the assertion that Zambia would not have attained its current levels of socio-economic development without the operationalization of the concept of comparative public administration. Infuse as many examples as possible.
2. Compare and contrast bureaucratic and ecological approaches to the study of comparative public administration.
3. Write readable notes to explain all the following concepts:
 - a) Homothetic approach
 - b) Structural-Functional approach
 - c) Ideographic approach
4. In a well elaborated essay, demonstrate how comparative public administration has enhanced coordinated universal economic development for the global World. Use as many appropriate illustrations and examples as possible.
5. Critically discuss critical features of comparative public administration in the United States of America (USA).

END OF EXAM – GOOD LUCK!!!!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 3010: ORGANISATION THEORY, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Attempt question ONE (1) and any other TWO (2) Questions**
 - **Time Allowed is Three (3) Hours**
-

1. One of the primary responsibilities of managers is to position their organizations for success by establishing goals and strategies that can make the organization successful. Top managers give direction to their organizations – they set goals and develop the plans for their organizations to attain. Using examples from an organization of your choice, explain the relationship between strategy, organizational goal and structure.
2. According to media reports, Zambia's Ministry of Health has recently restructured its organization structure. Mention and explain at least three (3) symptoms of structural deficiencies that might have led to the restructuring of the ministry's organization structure. While at it, provide solutions for 'curing' the identified symptoms of structural deficiencies.
3. According to research, to successfully implement desired change in an organization, there are five (5) **Key Elements** that must be present. Identify and explain the five (5) key elements of successful change management. Further, for each key element, critically discuss its role in effective change management.
4. Write brief but scholarly notes on the following:
 - a. Diagnostic Activities;
 - b. Team Building;
 - c. Survey Feedback; and
 - d. Inter-group Activities
5. Available evidence indicates that innovation is critical to the success of any organization. This is because, without new products or services, any organization will fall behind its competition or lose its relevance. Identify and explain at least three (3) forms of innovation.

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
EXAMINATIONS 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

PAM 4010: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer questions ONE and any other TWO

TIME ALLOWED: Three (3) Hours

1. Capital formation is a significant factor in development administration. Using all the relevant equations in the Harrod-Dornar Model of Economic Growth and Development, explain the relationship among entrepreneurship, capital accumulation and capital formation. Further, outline six limitations of the model.
2. Economic development requires the implementation of an effective fiscal policy. Explain the major functions of a fiscal policy in Zambia. Recommend the best fiscal policy Zambia can implement to resolve the current economic crisis.
3. Social development is a core aspect in development administration. Discuss the United Nations Human Development Index. Further, establish the nexus between human development and economic development.
4. Using Fred Riggs Fused-Prismatic Diffracted Typology discuss the role of structural autonomy and integration in development administration. Further, identify the barriers faced by a prismatic society.
5. Social economic integration is a significant factor in development administration. Discuss the role of social economic integration in development. How can it incite development in all it's dimensions?

THE END



The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Government and Management Studies
2020-2021 Academic Year (Full-Time/Parallel/Part-Time)
PAM 4024: Public Policy Analysis

Instructions and Criteria for Assessment:

1. Answer three (3) questions. Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions.
 2. Assessment criteria includes the following:
 - a) Good grammar;
 - b) Demonstrated understanding of the relevant terminologies and concepts; and
 - c) Clarity and strength of ideas presented
 - d) Practical examples
-

Time Allowed: Three (03) Hours

1. **Question One (Compulsory):** During the budget speech, the minister of Finance and National Planning, Dr. Situmbeko Musokotwane, informed the nation that “the stock of audited Central Government domestic arrears owed to road contractors, suppliers of goods and services, Value Added Tax refunds and personnel related emoluments to public service workers amounted to K46.9 billion as at end of June 2021.”
 - a) Transform this information into an advocative claim using the structure of the Authoritative mode.
 - b) Transform this information into an evaluative claim using the explanatory mode.

(40 Marks)
2. **Question two:** Answer the following on Problem structuring, Forecasting and Recommendation
 - a) Diagrammatically explain Problem resolving, problem unsolving and problem dissolving
 - b) Using a table, explain the three approaches, bases, methods and products of forecasting
 - c) Diagrammatically explain specific goods, collective goods and quasi-collective goods

(30 Marks)
3. **Question Three:** Using a diagram and examples, distinguish policy inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. Further, using practical examples, identify and explain the threats to internal validity that a policy analyst must guard against when using the social experimentation approach to monitoring.

(30 Marks)
4. **Question Four:** Answer the following questions on recommendation;
 - a) Adequacy and the four types of problems
 - b) Diagrammatically explain the type of costs and benefits that may result from a policy or program when conducting Cost-Benefit Analysis

(30 Marks)
5. **Question Five:** What is formal evaluation? Using a diagram or table and practical examples, identify and explain the varieties or types of formal evaluation.

(30 Marks)

End of examination

All the best in the examination, wishing you success in your future endeavours



The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Government and Management Studies
2020-2021 Academic Year (Full-Time/Parallel/Part-Time)
PAM 9035: Public Procurement

Instructions and Criteria for Assessment:

1. Answer three (3) questions. Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions.
2. Assessment criteria includes the following:
 - a) Good grammar;
 - b) Demonstrated understanding of the relevant terminologies and concepts; and
 - c) Clarity and strength of ideas presented
 - d) Practical examples

Time Allowed: Three (03) Hours

1. **Question One:** Before travelling to New York, president Hichilema said he was aware of officials in the previous government who were procuring materials, such as fertilizer, at exorbitant prices. This was despite the availability of these materials at affordable prices. He warned that his new administration would not condone this situation.
What is value for money? Using relevant examples, identify and explain ten (10) relevant factors that procuring entities can use to achieve value for money.

(40 Marks, Compulsory)

2. **Question two:** Failing to plan is planning to fail, goes an old adage. The Public Procurement Act requires that all procuring entities prepare a procurement plan and submit a copy to the Zambia Public Procurement Authority (ZPPA). Define procurement planning and explain its importance. How can procuring entities in Zambia ensure rationality in their procurement plans?

(30 Marks)

3. **Question three:** Write succinct short notes on the following:

- a) Pillars of public procurement (7.5 Marks)
- b) Prequalification (7.5 Marks)
- c) Electronic Reverse Auction (7.5 Marks)
- d) Approaches to capacity building (7.5 Marks)

(30 Marks)

4. **Question four:**

Use practical examples to define Procuring Entities and to explain at least five functions of the different compositional elements found in procuring entities.

(30 Marks)

5. **Question five:**

Procurement Entities (PE) use various procurement methods to select consultants and contractors in the public sector. The Zambia Public Procurement Authority (ZPPA) then directs PEs to ensure maximum competitiveness practically possible in accordance with Public Procurement Regulations when choosing the method of procurement. Using practical examples from Zambia, what factors influence the choice of the procurement method? Why and in what circumstances can PEs use open national bidding, simplified bidding, limited bidding and force account.

(30 Marks)

End of examination

All the best in the examination, wishing you success in your future endeavours

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

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 9045: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

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

- Q1. a) Explain the meaning of the doctrine of Rule of Law.
b) Discuss the application of the doctrine of Rule of law in Zambia.
- Q2. a) Explain the meaning of the principle of Separation of Powers.
b) Discuss the application of the principle of separation of powers in Zambia.
- Q3. a) Distinguish between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.
b) Using practical examples, explain the relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law in Zambia.
- Q4. Identify and discuss the three questions that need to be asked in order to determine the relationship of the Individual to State. Which of these questions is most important?
- Q5. Discuss the Red, Green and Amber Light theories of administrative law. In your view which theory is applicable in Zambia? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q6. a) What is judicial review?
b) Using practical examples, identify the grounds for judicial review and the remedies that can be provided.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
NOVEMBER 2021 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

COURSE: PAM 9055: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY AND SECTION B HAS THREE (3) QUESTIONS. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO ANSWER A TOTAL OF THREE (3) QUESTIONS.

SECTION A: MANDATORY (40 MARKS)

1. Using appropriate examples, explain the usefulness of the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix in conducting strategic analysis. Further, how does the BCG matrix compare with the Product Life Cycle (PLC) of the marketing mix?

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (60)

2. ZESCO Ltd is a vertically integrated organisation. Using your knowledge of product market strategies explain the concept of integration and how it relates to ZESCO as a company.
- 3: Using appropriate Examples, explain the application of McKinsey's 7s Model in internal strategic analysis.
4. Write short notes on the following concepts:
 - a) Corporate and functional strategies
 - b) Growth strategies
 - c) Gap analysis
 - c) Planning
 - e) Strategy Implementation

END OF EXAMINATIONS

GOOD LUCKY

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION (IDE)
PAM 9055: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT DEFERRED EXAM**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ALL QUESTIONS ARE CARRYING
(20 MARKS). ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
(Duration 3 HRS)**

**QUESTION ONE
PART (A)**

- a) Using examples explain the term “environmental scanning” What is the significance of this technique for business? (5 Marks)**
- b) Critically analyse how cognitive biases can be resolved in the Strategic Management process (5 marks).**

PART (B)

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON ALL OF THE FOLLOWING

- a) VRIO Framework (2 Marks)**
- b) Pest analysis (2 Marks)**
- c) Signal Threats (2 Marks)**
- e) Intellectual Simulation. (2 Marks)**
- f) Centralized Scanning (2 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

Growth strategies are the most widely pursued corporate directional strategies because they are designed to increase sales, profits, assets, or a combination of all three.

- a) **Briefly explain the four generic business strategies and highlight the pros and cons of each. (10 Marks))**
- b) **A strategy is said to be similar to the concept of a 'Game Plan'; but it is not exactly the same. Discuss.(10 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) **As an element of environment, the Government offers opportunities and sometimes poses threats to business. Discuss. (20 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

Explain in detail Michael Porter's competitive Strategies and discuss their applicability in contemporary Zambian businesses. (20 Marks)

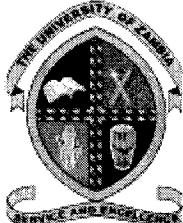
QUESTION FIVE.

- a) A firm has a target of five-year goal: 10% increase in profits per year. What are the possible strategies for achieving this profit goal.(10)**
- b) Discuss the following concepts in the light of Strategy Formulation with suitable illustrations (10 Marks)**

1.Internal Analysis

11.Enviromental Appraisal

END OF EXAM



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 1010: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B. EACH SECTION SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET

SECTION A:

Instructions: Answer all questions in this section. This section is for short or brief answers. Therefore, you are not expected to write essays. Some answers will require **one or two words** only and longer answers **should not exceed one sentence**.

[EACH QUESTION CARRIES ONLY 1 MARK]

Epistemology

1. What are forms according to Plato?
2. State the two main concepts Plato used to illustrate his theory of knowledge.
3. What was René Descartes' method of Philosophy?
4. Why did Descartes think that he could not doubt his own existence?
5. According to John Locke, what is the main characteristic of simple ideas?
6. In John Locke's view how are complex ideas generated in the mind?
7. How did David Hume classify the contents of the mind?
8. What other concepts does Hume use to describe analytic and synthetic propositions?
9. What was the main reason behind the rationalist's belief in innate ideas?

Metaphysics

10. What is the law that governs change according to Heraclitus?
11. According to Democritus how or why is change possible?
12. State the two concepts Aristotle used to address the problem of permanence and change?
13. What is the key question in dealing with the mind-body problem?
14. State the main challenge with Descartes' solution to the mind-body problem.
15. In simple terms, what is the difference between free will and free action?
16. What can you call someone who believe that we can have free will even if determinism is true?
17. Why is free will important for ethics?

Logic

18. What determines the distribution of terms in a proposition (sentence)?
19. What does it mean if a term is distributed?
20. Explain the term soundness or what it means for an argument to be sound.
21. What is a fallacy?
22. What is the difference between the fallacy of equivocation and the fallacy of amphiboly?
23. Determine whether each of the following arguments is valid or invalid:
 - (a) All parents have children
Belinda has a child
Therefore, Belinda is a parent
 - (b) All dogs are chickens
All chickens can fly
Therefore, my dog can fly.
24. Formulate one **valid** argument in standard syllogistic form.

theirs
thiefs

SECTION B

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS AS BRIEFLY AS POSSIBLE

Ethics

1. A general definition of ethics adapted from Andre and Velasquez refers to “well-founded [rationally justifiable] standards of right and wrong that prescribe what humans ought to do usually in terms of standards of rights, obligations, benefits to society, fairness, or specific virtues.”
 - (a) Clarify, in very few words, the sense in which the word “right” as in “the right act” is used in meta-ethical investigation.
 - (b) Briefly explain why a supererogatory act such as that of rescuing a drowning child, unknown to you, cannot be considered to be obligatory.
 - (c) Identify the problem of the Judaeo-Christian or Islamic view of trying to base morality on divine commands, from Plato’s point of view of ethics.
 - (d) State what, according to the deontological ethical theory of Immanuel Kant, to believe that my action is morally right is to see it as.
 - (e) Give Kant’s reason for believing that justice requires upholding the rights of all human beings [Clue: answer the question by stating what it is exactly about the nature of human beings that gives them these rights].
 - (f) The utilitarian ethical standards conceived in terms of benefits to society have a material core because of what they promote and alleviate. Using just two words, state what utilitarian standards promote and alleviate.
 - (g) Briefly state the reason for why virtue ethics believes that ethics cannot be reduced to the determination of right actions with respect to a set of rules or likely consequences.

Political Philosophy

2. David Miller defines political philosophy as “a philosophical reflection on how best to arrange our collective life – our political institutions and our social practices – in order for humans to live flourishing lives.” For Tom Christiano, it does matter to ask questions about the best form of state because it “gives citizens the freedom to take part in collective decision-making that enables them to influence the larger social, economic, political, legal and cultural environment in which they live.”
 - (a) Distinguish the ancient Greek idea of citizenship from the modern notion and give a reason for this distinction.
 - (b) State the basis for Plato’s argument that democracy was inferior to aristocracy by first clarifying the meaning of the two forms of government in Plato’s time.
 - (c) Give the reason for why, following Niccolo Machiavelli’s realism, Thomas Hobbes aimed to found a science of society and politics, not on the basis of man’s highest aspirations (not

- (d) Name at least three (3) passions on which Hobbes aimed to establish a science of society and politics and the method he used.
- (e) Briefly state the main reason given by Hobbes for why human beings needed to hand over their right to govern themselves in a contract to an absolute sovereign ruler.
- (f) State the main reason for John Locke arguing against Hobbes' idea of handing over their right to govern themselves to an absolute sovereign ruler.
- (g) State the two (2) reasons given by John Stuart Mill as to why he considered representative government to be better than rule by a benevolent and exceptionally capable individual.

Philosophy of Religion

- 3. (a) State the two views that the choice one makes between religious belief and unbelief has a greater influence on.
- (b) State how those who reject all religious belief see themselves.
- (c) Give four reasons for the difficulty in defining religion.
- (d) Define theism according to William Blake in his *The Ancient of Days*.
- (e) Construct William Paley's *argument from design* for the existence of God in the form of two (2) premises and one (1) conclusion.
- (f) State how evolutionary scientists, like Charles Darwin explain why the parts of living creatures appear to be designed by an intelligent being.
- (g) If God produces only what is good, briefly describe what the source of physical evil like earthquakes is, according to St. Augustine.

Watch intelligently tells time
~~Intelligent~~ Designer made watch
~~Intelligent~~

END OF EXAMINATION!

watch designs intelligent
 Designer is intelligent

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

PHI2030: PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS (one question from Section A and any three questions from Section B).

SECTION A (Answer one question only)

1.
 - (a) Explain the importance of falsification for Karl Popper in scientific development.
 - (b) Explain the distinction Popper made between pseudo-science and proper science.
 - (c) Explain Popper's distinction between a "bold" hypothesis and a "cautious" one.
 - (d) Explain the difference between "the context of discovery" and "the context of justification".

or
2.
 - (a) Explain why Thomas Kuhn placed so much emphasis on the history of scientific development with reference to methodology.
 - (b) Explain what Kuhn meant by (i) a paradigm and (ii) a paradigm shift.
 - (c) Explain what Kuhn meant by the "incommensurability" of paradigms with respect to scientific communities.

or
3.
 - (a) Explain what Imre Lakatos meant by a research programme as distinct from a theory.
 - (b) Explain the following components in the research programme:
 - (i) the hard core,
 - (ii) the negative heuristic,
 - (iii) the protective belt and
 - (iv) the positive heuristic.

SECTION B (Answer any three questions)

4. Explain what is meant by the following approaches in social science methodology:
- (a) the hermeneutical approach;
 - (b) the critical approach;
 - (c) the postmodern approach;
 - (d) the social constructionist approach.
5. (a) Explain what Emile Durkheim meant by a 'social fact' as distinct from a natural or psychological fact.
- (b) Explain what Max Weber meant by the following types of motivation:
zweckrational; wertrational; affective action; traditional action.
6. (a) Explain what is meant by "methodological individualism".
- (b) Discuss methodological individualism with reference to "rational choice theory".
- (c) Discuss methodological individualism with reference to "game theory".
7. (a) Explain what is meant by "methodological holism".
- (b) Discuss methodological holism with reference to the following
- (i) the social structure of society;
 - (ii) cultural norms and values.
- (c) Discuss whether methodological individualism and methodological holism are compatible with one another.
8. (a) State the key features of Charles Darwin's evolutionary theory.
- (b) Discuss what sociobiologists mean by the following:
- (i) kin selection;
 - (ii) reciprocal altruism.
- (c) Explain "the leash principle" and "gene-culture co-evolution" with regard to human behaviour.

9. (a) Discuss whether you think "objectivity" and "value neutrality" can be upheld in social science analysis.
- (b) Explain the difference between "culturally specific elements" and "constitutive activities" in the understanding the behaviour of other peoples.
- (c) Explain the difference between by realism and anti-realism in scientific knowledge.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 3050:

ETHICS

TIME:

THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer question **one (1)** and **any other three (3)**.

1. In society, moral judgements are made on many practices based on some non-philosophical grounds. Critique each of the following grounds clearly demonstrating with the help of an example why it fails as a basis for moral evaluation.
- (a) The Bible
 - (b) Culture
 - (c) The law
 - (d) The majority (e.g., voting)
2. Moral philosophy is interested partly in devising moral theories or principles for determining the rightness of actions or policies. Doing so presupposes a value theory. Discuss the following concepts related to axiology.
- (a) Intrinsic value (contrasted with instrumental value)
 - (b) Experience machine
 - (c) Desire-satisfaction theory
 - (d) Objective list theory

3. Utilitarianism is the foremost consequentialist moral theory for both personal and public ethical reasoning. Explain the following utilitarian concepts and criticisms against utilitarianism.
- (a) Satisficing utilitarianism
 - (b) Scalar utilitarianism
 - (c) Bernard William's integrity objection
 - (d) Judith Thomson's rights objection
4. Kantian ethics is the foremost deontological theory with applications in interpersonal and public affairs. Explain the following pertaining to Kantian ethics.
- (a) Dispositions as basis for ethical behaviour
 - (b) Respect for persons
 - (c) Formula of Universal Law
 - (d) Direct versus indirect duties
5. African ethics has seen increased discussion in recent years with Thaddeus Metz as one of the leading proponents of what is also known as Ubuntu ethics. Discuss with the help of examples the four concepts from Metz's discussion of principles of Ubuntu ethics.
- (a) Personal dignity
 - (b) Self-realisation
 - (c) Shared identity
 - (d) Good-will
6. One way to approach ethics is through a social contract people would sign with each other regarding the basic principles of a just society. One such social contract theory is advanced by John Rawls. Discuss the following relating to Rawls' theory of justice.
- (a) Impartiality
 - (b) Liberty principle
 - (c) Difference principle
 - (d) Wilt Chamberlain (libertarian critique)

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 3070: HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY
TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions

1. Outline the philosophical issues that characterized the following periods:
 - (a) The Pre-Socratic period after the Milesian school.
 - (b) The Athenian period.
 - (c) Medieval period.

2. Discuss the significance of the philosophical contributions of the following philosophers.
 - (a) Pythagoras
 - (b) Socrates
 - (c) David Hume

3. Compare and contrast the philosophies of the following philosophers:
 - (a) Empedocles and Anaxagoras
 - (b) Parmenides and Democritus
 - (c) Descartes and John Locke

4. Some writers claim that 'all Philosophy is a series of footnotes to Plato.' Explain why Plato is considered to be such an important figure in Western Philosophy.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED SCIENCES
2020 ACADEMIC YEAR MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS

PHI 4085: EPISTEMOLOGY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer two questions from section one and two questions from section two.

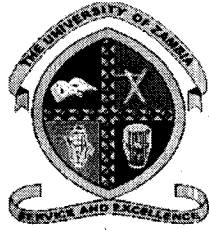
SECTION ONE

1. With regards John Locke's theory of knowledge explain the following concepts:
 - (a) *tabula rasa*,
 - (b) Simple and complex ideas,
 - (c) Primary and secondary qualities of an object and,
 - (d) The *substratum*.
2.
 - (a) Explain any two ways in which Bishop George Berkeley's idealism differs from John Locke's scientific direct realism.
 - (b) Critically discuss whether or not you agree with Berkeley's attack on Locke. You must take a clear position on the matter.
3.
 - (a) Draw a sketch showing perceptual realism and anti-realism and all their variations.
 - (b) Using your own example, define each variation which you have sketched above in (a).

SECTION TWO

4. Explain Rene Descartes' idealism, starting with how he arrives at his *cogito ergo sum*.
5. Explain four (4) arguments in defence of indirect realism.
6. Explain, using your own example, each of the following responses to Gettier's attack on the tripartite account of knowledge:
 - (a) The presence of relevant falsehood,
 - (b) Reliability and,
 - (c) Causal theory.

END OF EXAMINATION



The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Government and Management Studies
2020/21 Academic Year Final Examinations

PMT 1015: Introduction to Project Management

Instructions:

- a. Answer **Question ONE** (1) and **ANY other TWO Questions**
 - b. Time Allowed is Three (3) Hours
-

1. Identify and explain the phases in Traditional Project Management. Further, critically discuss the relevance of each phase to the successful completion of any project.
2. With the help of relevant examples, distinguish between a project, programme, operations and portfolio.
3. The fundamental purpose for most projects is to either make money or save money or bring some kind of social benefits to customers/beneficiaries. That's why projects have to be justified financially or socially. Mention and explain at least three (3) methods for justifying projects.
4. A local entrepreneur plans to invest one million Kwacha in a rice production and processing plan. The project is expected to last for four (4) years. With the exception of the first year of the project, the entrepreneur is expecting to earn three thousand Kwacha annually. Using the information provided, calculate:
 - a. Payback period for the project, and
 - b. Average return on investment

5. Mwembeshi Resources Ltd. has proposed to open a Large Scale Open-pit Copper mine at the heart of the Lower Zambezi National Park. However, the project has faced a lot of resistance from environmentalists and other stakeholders who are of the view that the project has the potential to contribute to climate change and, negatively affect the environment. To ensure the success of the project, Mwembeshi Resources Ltd. plans to conduct a Stakeholder Analysis exercise. Using the information provided and, with the help of a diagram or table, conduct a Stakeholder Analysis for the project.

End of Examination

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**

P0L 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

**INSTRUCTIONS: Time allowed, Three Hours
Answer Any Three Questions**

1. Critically examine the definitions of politics by David Easton and Harrold Lasswell. In so doing, present a discourse on why it is important to study politics.
2. Distinguish power from authority. In so doing, explain why abuse of authority and excessive use of power can be a danger to good governance. Give practical examples from the Zambian perspective.
3. Present a discourse on the Presidential and Parliamentary systems of government and how separation of powers and checks and balances applies in the two systems. In the process examine how president Hakainde Hichilema is promoting separation of powers in the functioning of government institutions in Zambia.
4. Distinguish democracy from good governance. In the process, examine critically how the New Dawn Government is trying to promote democracy in the country.
5. Distinguish foreign policy from diplomacy. In the process highlight the major aspects of economic diplomacy being championed by President Hakainde Hichilema and how this will contribute to prosperity of the country.

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

POL 2010: COMPARATIVE POLITICS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Answer any ONE THREE question
- b) NEATNESS and CLARITY of thought will earn you extra marks
- c) Time allowed is THREE (3) hours

DATE: MONDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 2021 DEM LT

1. Critically discuss and evaluate the critiques of the traditional approaches to the study of comparative politics.
2. Compare and contrast mode of production in a socialist society. How useful is this method of analysis in comparative politics? Explain
3. Critically assess the usefulness and limits of Rational Choice Theory in the study of political economy.
4. Compare and contrast the different methods of representation. Thereafter, account explain which method you think provides the most effective mechanism for representative government.
5. Compare and contrast the electoral systems in the USA and France. In so doing, assess the extent to which the electoral systems in these two countries have shaped the development of the party systems.
6. Compare and contrast the party systems in the USA and Britain. In the process of doing so, explain the factors that could have shaped the evolution of the party systems in the two countries.

**END OF EXAMINATION
GOOD LUCK**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

POL 3010: LIBERAL POLITICAL THEORY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Answer any ONE THREE question
- b) NEATNESS and CLARITY of thought will earn you extra marks
- c) Time allowed is THREE (3) hours

DATE: TUESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 2021, LLB

1. Compare and discuss Aristotle's and Machiavelli's "political animal". In the process of doing so, explain which of the political animals is more likely to be successful as far as statecraft is concerned.
2. With clear examples from real politics, assess the claim by Niccolò Machiavelli that human beings are "ungrateful, fickle, liars and deceivers who avoid danger and are greedy in their actions.
3. Compare and contrast the portrayal of the state of nature in the political thought of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. In so doing, consider the differences and similarities that the role the state of nature plays in their respective theories regarding the rights of individuals vis-à-vis state sovereignty.
4. Explain the potential for the emergence of a tyrannical government in Jean-Jacques Rousseau's construction of government from the general will.
5. Explain what John Rawls means by the Original Position. By doing, illustrate how Rawlsian Original Position relates with the state of nature in the original social contract theories by Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau.
6. Using Jeremy Bentham's hedonic calculus, explain how the Zambian government can devise an effective climate change policy using a utilitarian model.

**END OF EXAMINATIONS
ALL THE BEST**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION

POL 3025: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Answer compulsory Question One in section A and any other Two

Questions in Section B.

2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

Section A: Compulsory Question (60 marks)

1. Write concise but comprehensive notes on the following concepts:
 - a. Functionalism vs neo-functionalism
 - b. Regional integration vs globalization
 - c. Common market vs monetary union
 - d. Free trade vs protectionism
 - e. Debt trap vs state capture
 - f. Cotonou agreement vs economic partnership agreement

Section B: Choose Any Two Questions (40 marks)

1. The Bretton Woods institutions have been criticized by scholars such as Joseph Stiglitz for the many problems that Africa is facing currently. Illustrate factors that led to Africa's engagement with the IMF and the World Bank. In the process, assess the socio-economic impact that resulted from Africa's relationship with these multilateral institutions.
2. Trace the origins of Pan-Africanism to the point when the African Union was developed. In the process, highlight the factors that led to the transformation of the organization from the OAU to the AU. In the end, give an account of the new role of the organization in Africa.
3. The European Union still stands to be the most developed regional block in the world despite its setback by BREXIT. Give factors that led to its formation and the nature of its form in its infancy. In so doing, highlight the kinds of developments that took place in the following treaties of its evolution; a) Treaty of Rome b), the Single European Act and c) the Maastricht Treaty.

End of Examination

Lib Con

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION

POL 3035: DIPLOMACY AND FOREIGN POLICY

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Any Three Questions

DURATION: Three Hours

1. Present the nexus between foreign policy and diplomacy. In the process, give a critical discussion on realism and idealism as the major schools of thought of foreign policy and diplomatic relations by drawing examples from the behavior of major actors in the international system such as USA, China and the European Union.
2. Trace the changing nature of the United Nations. In addition, give a critical discourse on the role of the multinational originations in diplomatic relations and the issues under debate about the organization that have led to calls for it to be reformed.
3. Highlight on the different types of Transnational Corporations operating in Africa. In so doing, give a discussion on the role of these corporations in the process of economic development in Africa by also highlighting the criticisms about their operation.
4. Distinguish International Financial Institutions from Intergovernmental Organizations. Thereafter, give a critical discussion on the role of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Africa's political economy and factors that have contributed to their changing role in Africa.
5. The new Down Government's foreign policy is emphasizing on economic diplomacy in diplomatic relations. Explain the meaning of economic diplomacy and justify why Zambia has taken this approach in its relations with other international actors.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION

POL 3055: DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Any Three Questions

TIME ALLOWED: Three Hours

1. Trace the genesis of the concept of good governance in Africa. Additionally, present a discussion on the major challenges that the UNDP and the World Bank have been facing in the promotion of good governance in Africa.
2. With applied examples from African states, present a discourse on the seven varieties of democracy by also explaining their major criticisms as hindrances to good governance.
3. Establish the nexus between good governance and human rights. In so doing, discuss the African Union instruments governing human rights.
4. The New Dawn Government has been critical on the promotion of good governance since it formed government. Critically, examine the dangers of corruption on governance. In so doing, highlight on some of the new changes that the New Dawn government has established to enhance good governance in the country.
5. Trace the concept of sustainable development from the UN perspective. In so doing, differentiate development from sustainable development by also establishing the nexus between good governance and sustainable development.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
POL 4010: SOCIALIST POLITICAL THEORY
EXAMINATION, 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

INSTRUCTIONS:

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY.

QUESTIONS:

1. Write an essay in which you discuss the extent to which Robert Owen's ideal society can be said to be utopian.
2. Write an essay in which you discuss the dynamics in the process of the transition from feudalism to capitalism in Europe.
3. Write an essay in which you discuss the centrality of Marx's conceptions of alienation of labour and exploitation of labour in a capitalist society.
4. Write a comprehensive essay in which you discuss the extent to which Edward Bernstein's 'evolutionary socialism' deviated from classical Marxism as outlined by Marx and Engels.
5. Marx and Engels argue that systems of ideas and beliefs derive from people's material conditions and their class interests. Write a comprehensive essay in which you discuss the basis of their argument using practical examples.
6. Write a comprehensive essay in which you discuss the centrality of the principle of unity of theory and practice in revolutionary theory. In doing so, also discuss the tenets of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.

`END OF EXAMINATION`

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
POL 4045: ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS:

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY.

1. Write an essay in which you critically discuss the view that if we are to move towards a more sustainable and equitable future, social, political and economic institutions will need to adapt to new ways of doing things.
2. Write a comprehensive essay in which you discuss the evolution of megatrends that present major global threats for planet earth which must be solved if the world is to remain a supportive habitat for humans and other species
3. Write an essay in which you critically discuss the effectiveness of Informal and Formal Institutions in Sustainable Common Pool Resources Management in Sub-Saharan Africa.
4. Write an essay in which you discuss how Zambian institutions of governance of natural resources can be improved or strengthened so as to avoid over exploitation of natural resources.
5. Write a comprehensive essay in which you critically discuss the moral traditions relating to the environment. In so doing, choose one you think is best able to provide intellectual support to our sense of having a duty to preserve nature, and to conserve resources for future generations.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

POL 9035: GLOBAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Answer any ONE THREE question
- b) NEATNESS and CLARITY of thought will earn you extra marks
- c) Time allowed is THREE (3) hours

DATE: MONDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, 2021 DEM LT

1. Distinguish between global justice and international justice. In the process of doing so, explain whether or not global climate change qualifies to be an issue of either global or international concern or both.
2. Explain how John Rawls' arguments in *Laws of the People* have influenced contemporary principles to guide behavior in international and global matters.
3. Discuss the challenges of the cosmopolitan views where cosmopolitans see themselves as "citizens of the world" vis-à-vis what one individual would consider as duties to fellow nationals and foreigners.
4. Critically discuss how terrorism pose as a challenge to global justice. In the process of doing so, explain how terrorism has affected the proper use of force, military intervention and post war reconstruction.
5. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has been an important focal point for discussion about global economic justice. Explain how international trade rules have perpetuated dominance of industrialized countries at the expense of poor African countries.
6. Critically discuss some of the cultural perceptions of gender roles that have often led to practices highly damaging to the most fundamental interests of women and girls.

END OF EXAMINATIONS
ALL THE BEST

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
POL 9075: CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS:

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY.

1. What is Civil-Military Relations? In doing so, outline the sets of questions that lie at the heart of the civil–military bargain at a given time. Further, discuss why and how military agents become political principals.
2. Write a comprehensive essay in which you critically discuss Samuel Huntington's institutional/separation theory of civil-military relations in his book, *The Soldier and the State*, (1957).
3. Write a comprehensive essay in which you critically analyse the notion that “In both liberal democracies and emerging democracies, civil–military relations are affected by the vast array of control mechanisms, constitution of the state and the statutes and practices arising therefrom the players both civilian and state actors”.
4. "Political scientists should consider the indigenous conditions and complexities of nations before assuming that a particular civil-military scenario prevents domestic military interventions in all cases". Write an essay in which you discuss this statement within the theoretical context of civil-military relations.
5. Write an essay in which you critically discuss the reality of the profound changes and transformations that have characterised the African armed forces and the security environment in the 21st century.
6. Write an essay in which you discuss the factors that influence Civil Military relations in Africa since the end of the cold war.

END OF EXAMINATION



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

BACHELORS IN PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING

PRA 1010: INTRODUCTION TO MARKETING

FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 13th DECEMBER, 2021

TIME: 09:00 – 12:00 HOURS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS. QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY

1. You have been appointed as a Marketing manager for a new company. Your first task is to identify people you need in your team. Describe your marketing team of not less than five (5) people. Justify how they help meet your marketing goals. (20 marks)
2. There are eight (8) stages in product development. Briefly explain each stage and illustrate the critical role of marketing in each stage. (15 marks)
3. Suppose you are the new Marketing officer at **Trade 360 Plc**, and you found one of their products, Soya Gold is at its decline stage. Show how you and your team can ensure the product is adopted on the market and yields profit similar to the maturity stage. (15 marks)
4. Retail and wholesale does not yield any results if marketing of the products is not done properly. Discuss. (15 marks)
5. Show the relationship between the nature and characteristic of a service and the role of marketing. (15 marks)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

UNIVERSITY END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2021

PRA 1030; INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC RELATIONS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND THEN ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.

SECTION A

1. What role does public relations play in any given organisation? (6 Marks)
2. What is a Crisis? (5 Marks)
3. What is "Social Exchange Theory" in public relations? (10 Marks)
4. What was the most important contribution of Ivy Ledbetter Lee in the PR field explain how? (8 Marks)
5. What is the purpose of theories in public relations? (6 Marks)
6. Why is planning important in public relations work? (7 Marks)
7. What is internal public relations and why are internal publics, any organisations most important public? (8 Marks)

SECTION B

8. What has been the impact of new media on public relations and how has it affected publics? (25 Marks)
9. In today's modern world, discuss what you see has been the impact of technological developments generally and specifically on the practice of public relations. (25 Marks)
10. In some appreciable detail, discuss what you see as the difference between government public affairs and public relations (25 Marks)

End of Examination



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

PRA2040 COMMUNICATION SKILLS

DATE: 15th NOVEMBER 2021

TIME: 09:00 HOURS – 12:00 HOURS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

50 MARKS

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

(10 MARKS)

- 1. Explain the following terms (as used in public relations communication) using suitable examples**
 - a) Effective communication
 - b) Active listening
 - c) Empathy
 - d) Non-Verbal Signs of Ineffective Listening
 - e) Positive feedback
 - f) Assertive communication style
 - g) Ethical communication
 - h) Self-concept
 - i) self-fulfilling prophecy
 - j) Persuasion

SECTION B: COMPULSORY

(25 MARKS)

- 2. Give six principles of communication (3 marks)**
- 3. Highlight the role of non-verbal communication in an effective presentation (4 marks)**
- 4. The ability to communicate effectively with superiors, colleagues, and staff is essential, no matter what industry you work in. Explain this in the context of public relations (4 marks)**
- 5. Is planning and preparing for a public presentation more important than delivery of the presentation? Discuss (4 marks)**
- 6. Chris is watching a football game. His wife tells him that she has to go out of town on business the next weekend. Chris looks at her, nods, and goes back to the game. Later he is surprised to see her packing. Why? Explain. (4 marks)**
- 7. Is a message more important than the way it was delivered? (2 marks)**

8. Explain the linear model of communication and state clearly why the transactional model is more accurate. (4 marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION

5 MARKS

9. Oral communication is talent that can be observed! Discuss.
10. Name and explain five (5) barriers that may hinder a public relations officer from communicating effectively.

SECTION D: ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION

10 MARKS

11. What are the communication skills needed for a successful Public Relations Manager? Explain.
12. You are the Public Relations Manager in your organization. What steps can you take to improve the presentation skills of the employees of the organization? Explain.

END OF EXAM

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

PSC 1025 – INTRODUCTION TO PEACE, SECURITY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Time allowed is THREE (3) hours
- b) Pay particular attention to instructions in each section

SECTION A. Select the correct answer or fill in the blank spaces (use the examination answer booklet provided)

1. Which one of the following best expresses attacking without being provoked?
(a) World peace (b) Aggression (c) Forgiveness (d) Respect
2. Which of the following best expresses the idea of bringing a fight or struggle to a peaceful conclusion?
(a) World Peace (b) War (c) Just war (d) Conflict Resolution
3. Name two non-religious organizations that are working towards world peace.
4. Name one Christian and one Muslim organization working for peace.
5. Name 3 different causes of war.
6. Which of the following best expresses when wars are fought in the right way for the right reasons?
(a) Jihad (b) Holy War (c) Just War (d) Conflict Resolution
7. Name 4 criteria of the Just War Theory.
8. Why do some Christians believe that war may be acceptable in some circumstances?
9. What is War?
10. What is meant by Holy War?
11. Is the following an example of lesser or greater jihad? Going to war under the conditions of Holy War eg. To achieve peace and under the authority of religious authority.
12. What would a Christian or Muslim believe about helping victims of war? Why?
13. Are all Muslims pacifists? Explain your answer.
14. What is peace?
15. What is conflict?

SECTION B: Choose any two questions in this section

16. Evaluate and discuss the role of religion in preserving peace and security in the world.
17. Critically analyse the assumptions of classical realism. In the process of doing so, explain how these assumptions help in understanding the causes of conflict in society.
18. Critically assess the strategic value of the inter-liberal democratic community and how it can be protected, preserved, and enlarged, and whether liberals can go beyond a separate peace to a more integrated global democracy
19. Account for the emergence of constructivism after the end of the Cold War. In the process of doing so, analyse the social factors, other than the political factors that makes constructivism an alternative approach to understanding conflict in society.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PSG 1110- INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

DATE: 15th DECEMBER, 2021

DURATION: 3 HOURS (14:00-17:00 Hours.)

COMPUTER NUMBER: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer all questions from sections **A**, **B** and **C** on this question paper.
- Use the provided answer booklets to answer sections **D**, **E** and **F**.
- Make sure your question paper has 13 printed pages.
- Write your computer number on both the question paper and answer booklet.
- Use legible handwriting and systematically organise your answer booklets.
- Fasten the question paper and answer booklet(s) together before the end of the examination.

All the best!

SECTION A: Multiple choice questions. Circle the best possible answer. Answer all questions. (1/2 mark each question)

1. Which of the following statements best explains the primacy effect?
 - a. Items on a list with unique meaning are more likely to be remembered.
 - b. The first items on a list are likely to be more effectively rehearsed and therefore more likely to be remembered.
 - c. Items on a list presented more recently are more likely to be remembered.
 - d. The last items on a list are more likely to be encoded first and therefore remembered.
2. Rose looks up a telephone number for take-out pizza. She repeats it over and over as she dials the number. However, after giving her order and hanging up, she has forgotten the number. This is an example of the use of what memory process?
 - a. Short-term memory
 - b. Sensory memory
 - c. Echoic memory
 - d. Iconic memory
3. John can make a cup of tea easily, so easily that he doesn't even have to think about how to do it. Which type of long-term memory is being described?
 - a. Acoustic
 - b. Semantic
 - c. Procedural
 - d. Episodic
4. The process of encoding information from short-term memory to long-term memory is most efficient when it _____.
 - a. uses repetition
 - b. does not use repetition
 - c. involves some kind of association
 - d. uses semantic memory
5. Psychology is considered a science because it meets all of the following criteria except _____.
 - a. accuracy
 - b. objectivity
 - c. open mindedness
 - d. change behaviour
6. The tendency to think or act in a way that is in the extreme opposite of unacceptable urges is characteristic of which type of defence mechanism?
 - a. Projection
 - b. Rationalization
 - c. Reaction formation
 - d. Regression

7. Which of the following is an important step in essay writing?
 - a. Understanding what is required.
 - b. Planning the essay.
 - c. Preparing to write the essay.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.
8. What is learning?
 - a. Change and modification in behaviour.
 - b. The acquisition of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes.
 - c. An activity that can be inherently social.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.
9. Which of the following is true about operant learning?
 - a. It involves learning based on the consequences of actions.
 - b. It is associated with Pavlov.
 - c. It involves observational learning.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.
10. Which theory considers learning as a process of connecting symbols in a meaningful and memorable way?
 - a. Behaviourism
 - b. Cognitive theory
 - c. Social constructivism
 - d. Theory of multiple intelligences
 - e. Social Learning Theory
11. Which of the following should not be cited in a scientific report or essay?
 - a. Books or Book Chapters
 - b. Journal articles
 - c. Internet sources
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
12. Which part of the brain controls eating, drinking, body temperature and provides a link between the brain and the endocrine system?
 - a. Parietal lobes
 - b. Temporal lobes
 - c. Amygdala
 - d. Hypothalamus
13. Multiple sclerosis could disintegrate a neuron's _____, which ultimately could affect the speed of a neural impulse.
 - a. Dendrites
 - b. Axons
 - c. Myelin Sheath
 - d. Synapse

14. Chiyesa's Broca's area was affected due to an infection that damaged his brain. Which ability will most likely be affected?
- Reading
 - Understanding what others say
 - Speaking
 - Hearing
15. The endocrine system is made up of glands which release _____ into the bloodstream.
- endorphins
 - neurotransmitters
 - neural modulators
 - hormones
16. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of Anorexia Nervosa?
- Self- starvation
 - Depression
 - Impulsive behavior
 - Socially withdrawn
17. _____ is an example of intrinsic motivation.
- Doing work for a salary
 - Doing work for housing allowance
 - Doing work for personal satisfaction
 - All of the above
18. Which sense organ helps the brain pick up about 90% of the information it uses?
- Eye
 - Skin
 - Tongue
 - Vestibular
19. According to the artificial intelligence theory, AI will approach complexity level of human intelligence when the AI system meets _____.
- 5 conditions
 - 4 conditions
 - 3 conditions
 - 2 conditions
20. Examining ethical issues in a research project can be difficult that is why universities and colleges have _____.
- Research centres
 - Institutional review boards
 - Research difficulty assessment boards
 - Do not do research involving human contact

21. Which of the following is not listed as a characteristic of a good theory?
- Organisation
 - Prediction
 - Further research
 - Explanation
22. What is considered the most important part of research?
- Giving findings.
 - Being able to replicate the study.
 - Establishing cause and effect.
 - Describing a situation.
23. At a scientific conference, a student was praised for how easy it was to not only understand her research but that it was also not difficult to follow her line of thought. Which characteristic of scientific research did the student apply?
- Verifiable
 - Cumulative
 - Parsimonious
 - None of the above
24. Which method of scientific study has now gained popularity and is being used for “big data”?
- Correlation
 - Case study
 - Surveys
 - Naturalistic
25. According to Sternberg’s Triarchic Theory of intelligence, the intelligence that reflects behaviours that were (subject to/part of) natural selection in man’s evolutionary history is known as _____.
- Experiential Intelligence
 - Contextual Intelligence
 - Environmental Intelligence
 - Componential Intelligence
26. The Theory of Intelligence which also accommodates views of intelligence held by non-western culture is the _____.
- Multiple Intelligences Theory
 - Triarchic Intelligences Theory
 - Cultural Intelligences Theory
 - Spearman’s Intelligences Theory
27. According to Piaget the onset of Object Permanence is in the _____.
- Sensori-motor stage
 - Preoperational stage
 - Concrete Operational stage
 - Formal Operations Stage

28. Intelligence Testing was pioneered by_____.
- Jean Piaget
 - Sigmund Freud
 - David Wechsler
 - Alfred Binet
29. Which of the following of Freud's ideas is still important to abnormal behaviour?
- Thoughts are the basis of behaviour.
 - Behaviour is learnt from experience.
 - Abnormal behaviour has origins in early experience rather than being a manifestation of biological dysfunction.
 - Dreams as origins of abnormal behaviour.
30. Which of the following is NOT a way of defining Abnormal Behaviour?
- Deviation from statistical norm
 - Maladaptiveness
 - Deviation from sexual norms
 - Deviation from social norms
31. Which of these models of psychopathology would suggest that abnormal behaviour result from dysfunctional ways of thinking and behaving?
- Biological model
 - Behavioral model
 - Cognitive Model
 - Client centered model
32. Which of these correlations is strongest?
- 0.75
 - 0.35
 - + 0.10
 - + 0.50
33. The _____ measures the relationship between two variables
- Correlation
 - Standard deviation
 - Variance
 - Mean
34. A PSG 1110 student would be more likely to find a negative correlation between _____ and _____.
- Shyness, party attendance
 - Hopelessness, depression
 - Job success, self-esteem
 - Confidence, public speaking

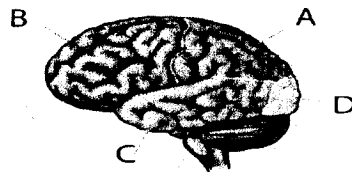
35. A billboard advert showing footballer Fashion Makwaza recommending and actually purchasing Dangote cement can be said to be relying on the principle of _____.
- Cognitive learning
 - Classical Conditioning
 - A combination of cognitive learning and classical conditioning
 - None of these
36. Which of the following statements is generally true about group decision-making?
- Group decisions are a mirror-image of individual decisions.
 - Group decisions are more altruistic than individual decisions.
 - Group decisions are more extreme than individual decisions.
 - Group decisions reflect influential minority rather than majority positions.
37. Which of the following can have an effect on the by-stander's decision to help or not to help, according to Darley and Latane (1968)?
- Acquired and congenital prosopagnosia.
 - Possession of some skills relevant to the emergency at hand.
 - Gender similarity.
 - None of the above.
38. The language relativism hypothesis was pioneered by _____.
- Franz Boaz
 - Edward Sapir
 - Noam Chomsky
 - Benjaminmin Whorf
39. According to the language relativism hypothesis, _____.
- Language shapes conceptual thought
 - Language determines thought
 - Language is a creative symbol
 - Both 'a' and 'b'
40. McShane and Berry are known for _____.
- The deficiency explanation in intelligence
 - Racial differences in intelligence
 - Inferiority of back people's intelligence
 - Both 'a' and 'b'

SECTION B: Fill-in the blank spaces with the correct answer. Answer all questions.
(1/2 mark each question)

1. The branch of psychology which focuses on the relationship between psychological factors and physical ailments or disease is called _____
2. Sampa cannot remember her grandfather's fatal heart attack, although she was present when it happened. Which type of defence mechanism is Sampa exhibiting?

3. Sigmund Freud believed that an individual's personality is formed by the time they are _____ years old.
4. It is _____ when you present another person's work as your own without acknowledging the source.
5. The _____ section of a scientific report should provide enough information on what was done to enable others replicate the study.
6. Citations in the main text of an essay of scientific report are known as _____. These are often listed at the end.
7. The _____ potential becomes an action potential when a neuron passes the threshold for firing.

For questions 8-11 refer to the diagram below to Identify the parts of the brain labeled A-D



8. A: _____
9. B: _____
10. C: _____
11. D: _____
12. In the process of sensation, change of physical energy into neural energy is called _____
13. The _____ are receptor cells responsible for black and white or low light vision.
14. The sense experience that occurs after a visual stimulus has been removed is called _____
15. _____ is one of the natural pain-relieving body chemicals.
16. Ballet dancers heavily rely on _____ senses to provide information about their speed, posture and direction of movement during their dance routine.
17. A study sample that is selected to ensure that it mirrors the population as much as possible is referred to as a _____ sample.

18. The _____ variable is the variable whose quantitative value is independently manipulated/controlled by the researchers.
19. What term is used to refer to consent obtained from individuals who are not legally able to sign an informed consent such as children? _____
20. Triarchic Theory of intelligence posits that _____ Intelligence reflects behaviours that were part of natural selection.
21. The General Factor in Charles Spearman's Two-Factor theory of intelligence is symbolized by the letter _____
22. Children in the Pre- operational stage perceive the world solely from their own point view and this is called _____
23. _____ emphasizes the importance of attaining some positive goal or ideal such as self-actualization, competence and autonomy.
24. _____ are factors that perpetuate a cycle or continued presence of mental illness or abnormal behaviour.
25. _____ model focus on the role of learning in abnormal behaviour.
26. _____ is a surgical intervention to remove evil spirits where a hole is drilled in the skull.
27. _____ era emphasized supernatural and demonology in explaining abnormal behaviour.
28. People tend to make _____ attributions to explain their own behaviour.
29. President X's party is discussing the option of boycotting the forthcoming National Day of Prayer. Individually most of the party members don't think it is a good idea to boycott the day of prayer. But during the meeting they all sound united on the view that attending the occasion would be a betrayal of what their party stands for. This case is illustrative of the social phenomenon of _____
30. People tend to make _____ attributions to explain the behaviour of others.
31. Facial electromyography(EMG) and an electroencephalograph (EEG) are both examples of _____ approaches to measuring attitude.
32. Psychologists have devised various methods of measuring attitudes. The most frequently used rating scale being the _____ technique.
33. The ability to communicate about matters that are not in the here and now gives language its _____ property.
34. In nationalism, _____ gives a defensible source of personal identity.
35. Boys peer groups tend to be more _____
36. The fact that Paul cannot make any new memories after his accident although he can still remember what happened before the accident is an example of _____ amnesia.
37. _____ is a cognitive process that encodes, stores, and retrieves information.

38. The _____ was the last part of the working memory to be added to the model.
39. Learning a new sport but mixing up the rules with sports you had learned previously is an example of _____ interference.
40. The theory of forgetting that suggests that the conscious mind pushes information into the unconscious is called _____

SECTION C: Identify each of the following statements as either True or False in the provided empty spaces. Answer all questions. (1/2 mark each question)

NO	STATEMENT	TRUE/FALSE
1.	Sigmund Freud established the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany in 1879.	
2.	Memory, dreaming and thinking are all examples of what Psychologists refer to as overt behaviours.	
3.	In 1890, Edward Titchener wrote the first book in Psychology called, <i>The Principles of Psychology</i> .	
4.	The humanistic perspective of psychology gives importance to the uniqueness of individuals and has the view that individuals are inertly good and have potential for growth.	
5.	In 1913 John B Watson wrote a famous article ' <i>Psychology as the Behaviorist Views It.</i> '	
6.	A good essay should essentially include an introduction, a main body, and a conclusion.	
7.	According to Social Learning theory, models can play an important role in the process of learning.	
8.	An introduction in a research report does not necessarily have to provide an account of the context for the study being reported.	
9.	According to the Hierarchy of needs theory of motivation, individuals have 5 needs.	
10.	The EEG records heartbeat.	
11.	The human skin is a good conductor of electricity.	
12.	A positive effect resulting from taking a substance without any medicinal value or effect is called the placebo effect.	
13.	The order of birth of an individual influences their perception of pain.	
14.	Two variables that are closely related are an indication of causation.	
15.	It is not all studies in psychological research that require a person to obtain informed consent.	
16.	Children in the Concrete Operational Stage can think in abstract and hypothetical terms.	
17.	Goleman's (1998) Multiple Intelligences theory has the advantage of being based on Neuropsychological reality.	
18.	Mentally disturbed people are weak-willed individuals.	

19.	To explain abnormal behavior, the psychologist must not identify its causes and determine how it led to described behavior.	
20.	Hippocrates believed that abnormal behavior was caused by brain pathology.	
21.	Jean Piaget and Sigmund Freud were co-founders of Cognitive Psychoanalysis.	
22.	Predisposing factors refer to a specific event or trigger to the onset of the abnormal behaviour.	
23.	A correlation of $-.8$ is just as large in magnitude as a correlation of $+.8$	
24.	The variable in an experiment that is known from the start and does not change is called the independent variable.	
25.	The median of the distribution is the value of the variable which divides it into four equal parts.	
26.	Mode is not based upon all the observations.	
27.	A distribution that has two modes is called uni-modal.	
28.	People are always drawn to those who are more opposite than similar to themselves.	
29.	Walking past Mwanawasa hostels, you see one of the rooms catching fire, but you decide not to report the matter to the dean of students as you believe that other students, no doubt, have already rushed to report or will do so sooner than later. This illustrates the social phenomenon of altruistic behaviour.	
30.	Liking through association is actually a case of classical conditioning.	
31.	In African psychology, the non-observable part of reality forms our psychological functioning.	
32.	Deeply held negative feelings for a particular group are known as stereotypes.	
33.	Kenneth Clark and Mamie Clark conducted studies on Blacks in the United States focusing on deep roots to interpret experiences.	
34.	In the quest for family structure, black African women valued African men.	
35.	In African Family structure, permanent union between husband and wife was possible.	
36.	"The Magical Number Seven plus or minus two" refers to the storage capacity of long-term memory.	
37.	The simplest way to maintain information in short-term memory is to repeat the information in a process called chunking.	
38.	Research suggests that having multiple self-generated cues instead of only one cue maximises recall.	

39.	Baddeley used the term working memory to refer to a limited capacity and duration system responsible for temporary storing and processing of information.	
40.	A practical implication of the Levels of Processing theory is that relating PSG 1110 course material to information you already know or something personal in your life will enhance its retrieval.	

SECTION D: Answer any THREE of the following short essay questions. (5 marks each question)

1. With the aid of examples, describe the functions of colour.
2. Practical definition of abnormal behaviour.
3. What is the difference between a situational attribution and a dispositional attribution for a specific behaviour?
4. Briefly explain context-dependent memory.
5. Discuss the process of collective identity formation.

SECTION E: Answer any ONE of the following long essays. (10 marks each question)

1. (a) How do neurons communicate with each other? Use a diagram to help you explain your answer. (b) Using examples, discuss the effects of neurotransmitters.
2. Clearly distinguish between the trait theory of personality as postulated by Gordon Allport (1936) from that proposed by McCrae & Costa (1987).

SECTION F: Compulsory question. Show all your working. (15 marks)

1. Below are [dummy] test scores for one of the tutorials on the PSG 1110 course for both Test 1 and Test 2 (both out of 10 Marks). Using this data set, answer the following questions below. Make sure to show the working.

	Test 1	Test 2
1	1	3
2	4	8
3	3	5
4	7	2
5	7	2
6	6	6
7	8	4
8	5	5
9	7	1
10	3	7

- What was the variance for the scores in Test 1?
- What was the standard deviation for the scores in Test 2?
- Calculate the correlation between the two test scores?

NOTE: Refer to the formulae below

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{N - 1}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS

PSG 2210: FOUNDATIONS OF RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

DATE: 22/11/2021

COMPUTER NO. _____

INSTRUCTIONS

This examination has three Sections; A, B, AND C.

Answer **all** questions in Section A on the question paper.

Answer **five** questions in section B.

Answer **three (3)** questions in Section C.

Answer Section B and Section C in separate answer books

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer **all** questions on the question paper. Circle your answer.

1. When planning to conduct research in psychology, it is better to _____.
 - a. do a pilot study before getting stuck into it
 - b. approach the topic with an open mind
 - c. be familiar with the literature on the topic
 - d. forget about theory because this is a very practical undertaking
2. One of the reasons psychology students study research methodology is to _____.
 - a. find proof for their existing beliefs so they can argue against those who disagree
 - b. be able to critically evaluate psychological findings
 - c. be able to manipulate statistics to their advantage
 - d. be able to use their own experiences as scientific proofs
3. Apart from the fact that it is 'not a nice thing to do,' what is an important ethical disadvantage of deceiving participants?
 - a. It makes it more difficult to gain access to deviant or hidden populations.
 - b. It can damage the professional reputation of the researcher or the discipline.
 - c. It means that records of personal data about the participants cannot be made anonymous.
 - d. None of the above

4. Why is it important that personal data about research participants are kept within secure, confidential records?
 - a. So that the participants cannot find out what has been written about them.
 - b. So that individuals, or organisations cannot be harmed through identification or disclosure of personal information.
 - c. So that government officials, teachers and other people in authority can have easy access to the data.
 - d. To enable the researcher to track down individuals and find out more about their lives.
5. Which method is most commonly associated with a lack of informed consent?
 - a. Structured interviewing
 - b. Qualitative content analysis
 - c. In-depth interviewing
 - d. Covert observation
6. Which of the following is an example of a hypothesis?
 - a. Alcohol decreases reaction time.
 - b. Studying improves grades.
 - c. Employees perform better in a supportive climate.
 - d. All of the above are examples of hypotheses.
7. Sigmund Freud based his theory on studying a small number of particular individuals in great detail. This type of research method is a(n) _____.
 - a. survey
 - b. experiment
 - c. naturalistic observation
 - d. case study
8. One disadvantage of the research method used by Sigmund Freud is that _____.
 - a. it relies on memories, which can be inaccurate
 - b. it is difficult to interpret
 - c. it cannot be used to generalise about human behaviour
 - d. all of the above are disadvantages
9. One of the preoccupations of quantitative researchers is with generalisation, which is a sign of _____.
 - a. External validity
 - b. Internal reliability
 - c. External reliability
 - d. Internal validity
10. Descriptive research methods _____.
 - a. explain behaviour by identifying the causes of the behaviour
 - b. allow the researcher to describe and predict behaviour
 - c. include the experimental study

- d. all of the above
11. Closed ended questions are those that _____.
a. have a fixed range of possible answers
b. prevent respondents from allocating themselves to a category
c. encourage detailed, elaborate answers
d. relate to the basic demographic characteristics of respondents
12. Which of the following is **not** an advantage of using closed ended questions in a survey?
a. It reduces the risk of variability in the way answers are recorded.
b. It makes answers easier to process and analyse.
c. They prevent respondents from giving spontaneous, unexpected answers.
d. Closed questions are quicker and easier for respondents to complete.
13. You should avoid using double-barrelled questions in a survey because _____.
a. they rely too much on a respondent's memory
b. they make the question too long, so respondents lose interest
c. they are too abstract and general in scope
d. they confuse respondents by asking about two different things
14. Naturalistic observations involve _____.
a. giving subjects a series of psychological tests
b. assigning research participants to experimental and control groups
c. observing subjects in the natural environment
d. asking people a series of questions
15. What is a cross-sectional research design?
a. A study of one particular section of society, e.g. the middle class.
b. One that is devised when the researcher is in a bad mood.
c. The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time.
d. A comparison of two or more variables over a long period of time.
16. Dr. Kaluba is conducting research on the effects of alcohol on reaction time. She assigns students to two groups. One group receives three ounces of alcohol and the other group receives an alcohol-free beverage that looks, smells and tastes like alcohol. Following ingestion of the beverage, the reaction time of subjects in both groups is tested. Which of the variables is the dependent variable?
a. Alcohol
b. Alcohol-free beverage
c. Control group
d. Reaction time
17. In the above study, the group of research participants who receive the alcohol-free beverage is called _____.
a. the independent variable
b. the control group

- c. the experimental group
 - d. the random group
18. In the study described in question 16, neither Dr. Kaluba nor the research participants knew whether they were in the experimental group or control group. This type of study is called a _____.
- a. single-blind study
 - b. longitudinal study
 - c. double-blind study
 - d. case study
19. To conduct research on attitudes towards abortion, Dr. Kaela distributes questionnaires to people leaving church after a service. The problem with this survey is that _____.
- a. people are likely to lie or forget
 - b. the questions are unclear
 - c. the sample is non-representative
 - d. the procedures are not uniform
20. Why is having randomly assigned groups a key component of a true experiment?
- a. It is not; the only requirement is operationalization of all the variables.
 - b. It allows that only people with proper funds for a project be able to start developing it.
 - c. It is not; the only requirement is lack of research bias.
 - d. It protects the experiment from having a pre-existing condition impact true cause and effect.
21. Which of the following can best be defined as a type of research that is used to answer a specific question that has direct applications to the world?
- a. Normative research
 - b. Basic research
 - c. Empiric research
 - d. Applied research
22. Mary's research **primarily** relies on observation, surveys and case studies. Which of the following best describes Mary's research?
- a. Experimental
 - b. Non-experimental
 - c. Observational
 - d. Non-scientific
23. Eric is conducting a study on the effect of an online game on test scores. He has two groups of subjects to whom he gives a pretest. Eric then gives one group the treatment (online game) and gives the other group worksheets. He then gives each group a posttest. Which of the following best describes the type of research that Eric is conducting?
- a. Experimental research

- b. Non-experimental research
 - c. Treatment research
 - d. Neither experimental nor non-experimental research
24. Read the following hypothesis: "Women who earn above average salaries will score significantly higher on a confidence test than women who earn below average salaries." What is the independent variable in this hypothesis?
- a. Earnings above or below average salaries
 - b. High or low average salary
 - c. High or low score on a confidence test
 - d. Women or men
25. What is meant by the term 'socially desirable responses' in psychological research?
- a. Responses which are personal even if they are subjective.
 - b. Responses which are reliable even if they are invalid.
 - c. Responses which reflect the participants' wishes even if they are unacceptable to others.
 - d. Responses which the participants think they ought to give even if they are not true.
26. Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?
- a. The diary entries of six patients suffering from the mental condition Bipolar disorder.
 - b. The length of time each participant spent reading a list of words.
 - c. The modal colour chosen by extroverts.
 - d. The percentage of respondents who agreed with capital punishment.
27. Which of the following is a case when you should use qualitative research?
- a. When you need to produce the average of a survey result
 - b. When you are trying to generalise your research to a larger population
 - c. When you are examining what thoughts are in someone's mind
 - d. When you are working with a lot of numerical data
28. Rose is a young researcher at UNZA. Which of the following would she do if she were conducting a longitudinal study?
- a. Dividing her participants based on gender and see whether it has an impact on her dependent variable.
 - b. Dividing her participants based on age and see whether there is any difference in their intelligence.
 - c. Measuring the IQ of her participants within one age group and compare it to another.
 - d. Measuring the IQ of her participants once every year for 40 years.
29. If participants know that they have been given alcohol in an experiment, they may expect certain effects such as giddiness or relaxation. The general term of such cues that guide participants' behaviour in a study is _____.
- a. double-blind effects

- b. self-inflicted characteristics
- c. expectation effects
- d. demand characteristics

30. Which of the following is the name of a type of interview?

- a. Closed
- b. Likert
- c. Quasi
- d. Structured

For Questions 31-40 fill in the blanks

31. To be considered scientific, research must be conducted in a way that the findings of one researcher can be observed, replicated, and verified by others. This criterion is referred to as _____.

32. In a study about babies crying and being held, a researcher found that those who are held more tend to cry less. This is an example of a _____ correlation.

33. According to the _____ approach, judgment regarding the ethics of a particular action depends on the consequences of that action.

34. PSG 2210 students want to conduct a study to describe the proportion of psychology students who experience severe levels of exam anxiety. In this study, the participants complete a single questionnaire measuring exam anxiety at a single point in time. The student researchers are using _____ design.

35. A variable that changes in a systematic way with the independent variable and may also affect the dependent variable is known as _____ variable.

36. A researcher is interested in finding out the extent to which children's IQ scores are related to the IQ scores of their parents. This researcher is likely to conduct _____ research.

37. _____ research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalising it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon.

38. A research finding indicated that on average, the more alcohol students consume in a week, the lower their grades. This finding is an example of a _____ correlation between the two variables.

39. The most common method of creating equivalence among the experimental conditions in an experiment is to use _____.

40. One example of listening skills required for successful interviewing is _____.

SECTION B: STATISTICS

Instructions: This section has 6 questions. Choose any five question to answer in a separate answer booklet. Answers with examples and illustrations will attract more marks.

1. You have been hired by an international nongovernmental organisation to conduct a study on child abuse issues in children involved in artisanal mining in selected mining sites but with the aim of generalising the findings to all mining sets in Zambia.
 - A. What should be the distribution of your data to achieve the aim of this study?
 - B. Describe at least 3 characteristics of a normally distributed graph
 - C. Illustrate: i) a normally distributed graph; ii) negative kurtosis graph and a negatively skewed graph
2. After analysing the data on child abuse issues in children involved in artisanal mining, you decide to run descriptive statistics to understand your data. In this study higher scores indicated increased child abuse cases on a scale that ranged from 0 - 10. The following output indicates some key findings:

Mean	7.81
Standard deviation	0.89
Median	2.41
Mode	3

Based on this data, answer the following questions?

- A. Is the data on child abuse normally distributed or non-normal?
 - B. Based on the data indicated in the table above, what analysis of group difference in which you would like to compare males and females on the child abuse score would you conduct and why?
 - C. Based on this information what statistic above would you use to interpret the results and why?
3. You are interested to know if there is a relationship between child abuse and age of a child all measured on ratio scale. The following output from SPSS is based on normally distributed data on both child abuse reports and age of the child.

Correlations			
		Child abuse reports	Age of the child
Child abuse reports	Correlation	1	.175**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	288	285
Age of the child	Correlation	.175**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	285	285

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on this SPSS output:

- A. Describe the type of correlation that was conducted and the assumptions required to run such a type of a correlation test
- B. Interpret the result of this output

4. You are interested in finding out if there are gender differences on number of child abuse cases reported by boys and girls involved in child mining. After conducting an independent sample's T test, the following results outputs were produced.

Group Statistics

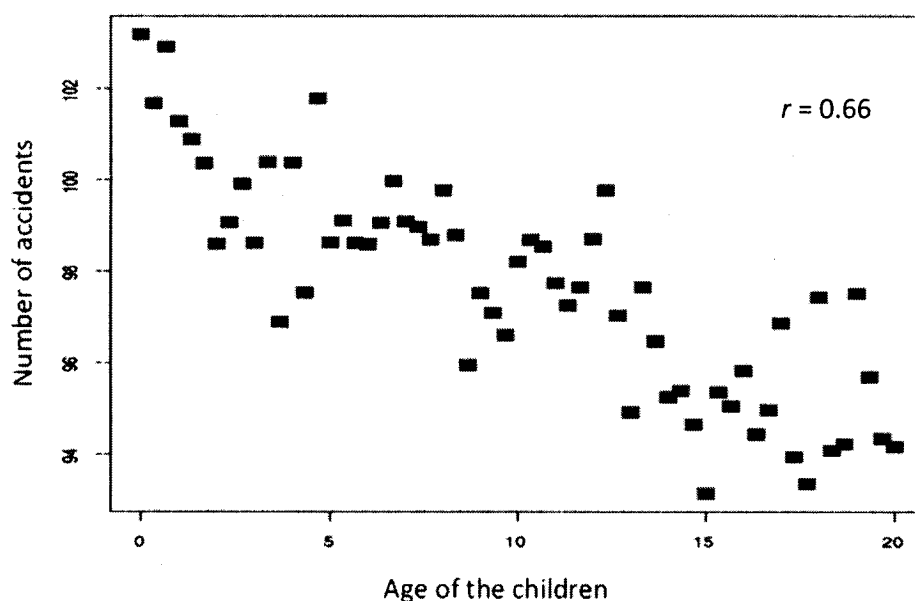
	Sex of respondent	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
How many times this week have you been abused?	Male	228	7.22	2.701	.179
	Female	60	6.23	3.078	.397

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
How many times this week have you been abused?	Equal variances assumed	.788	.375	2.461	286	.014	.994	.404	.199	1.789
	Equal variances not assumed			2.281	84.436	.025	.994	.436	.127	1.861

Based on these two outputs answer the following questions:

- A. Which gender reported experiencing more abuse incidences and had the biggest within group variability?
 - B. What are the assumptions required for one to conduct an independent sample's t-test?
 - C. In what circumstance can one run a Mann Whitney U test?
 - D. Based on the Levene's test for Equality of Variance, which row will you use to interpret these results?
 - E. Interpret the results of this t-test
5. Below is a scatter plot of data on age of a child and number of reported child mining accidents.



Based on this graph answer the following questions

- A. Estimate the linear regression line by placing it on the graph (replicate the graph in your answer booklet)
 - B. What would be the estimated correlation coefficient of this correlation e.g., weak
 - C. Indicate the rule of thumb for estimating correlation coefficient in social sciences as discussed in this course
 - D. What is the direction of this correlation?
 - E. Write a full interpretation of this analysis
6. Hypothesis testing is best applied in parametric than non-parametric statistics. Based on this statement answer the following questions:
- A. Describe the 4 steps of hypothesis testing described in this course
 - B. With the aid of a diagram, describe how you would select a sample that you can use to generalise the findings of your study to the wider population
 - C. Describe at least two factors that affect the accuracy of results despite having a good and representative sample size

SECTION C: APPLICATION

Answer any three questions in this section.

- 1(A) A researcher wanted to investigate whether the level/amount of alcohol people consume affects their reaction times on a driving simulator. She tested the reaction times of the same participants twice: once when they had no alcohol in their system, and once after consuming the alcohol.

For this study identify:

- A possible hypothesis
- The independent and dependent variables
- The levels of the independent variable
- The type of experimental design used and briefly explain your answer
- The main advantage and limitation of using this design

- 1(B) Suppose another researcher was interested in the same research but uses a different design in which she has two separate groups of participants; one group consumes alcohol and the second group does not consume alcohol.

Identify:

- The type of experimental design this researcher has used and briefly explain your answer.
 - The main limitation of using this design in this study and briefly explain one way in which this limitation could be dealt with.
2. Psychologists are interested in helping people overcome their fears, anxieties and phobias. One way of finding out about these is to ask people to fill out a questionnaire. In this way, they can write about their fears, anxieties and phobias and how they can overcome them without having to talk about them.
- Outline one advantage and one disadvantage of using a questionnaire in this study.
 - Briefly explain why it is a good idea to pilot the questionnaire and how the researcher would conduct the pilot study.
 - Give a strength and weakness of using an interview instead of a questionnaire in this study.
 - Describe what is meant by a semi structured interview.
 - What is a strength of using a semi structured over a structured interview?
 - Why has an unstructured interview not been chosen for this study?
3. Although a group of psychology students agreed to take part in Dr. Malambo's research study, they did not know the full aim of the investigation as this could have affected their behaviour and bias the result.
- Identify and briefly explain the ethical issue described in this study.
 - Explain why objections have been raised regarding the use of this methodological technique identified in (a) above.
 - Briefly explain how Dr. Malambo may address this ethical issue.
 - Apart from the issue identified in (a), identify any other ethical issue that may arise in this study and briefly explain how it could be dealt with.

4. Mwape has an incredible memory. He can see a pack of playing cards only once and then recall the order correctly. A cognitive psychologist was interested in investigating this phenomenon by focussing on Mwape and his remarkable memory in detail in different situations and contexts over time.
 - a. Identify and briefly describe the type of research this researcher wants to use.
 - b. Suggest two techniques the researcher could use to gather information in this study and briefly explain why.
 - c. Outline two strengths and two weaknesses of this type of research.
 - d. Identify one ethical issue that may arise in this type of research.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
2020/2021 ACDEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PSG 3210: PERSONALIY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

DATE: 19/11/2021

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer **two** questions in essay format from Section A
Answer **three** short essay questions from Section B, Part A
Answer **one** long essay question from Section B, Part B
Answer Section A and Section B in separate answer books

SECTION A: LONG ESSAYS

Answer two Questions. Each question carries **12.5 marks**

1. Discuss Freud's Topographical and Structural models of Personality Development. Show how these 2 models apply to the Western and Non-Western worlds especially Zambia.
2. Show how Culture, Social Class, Family, and Peers affect the Personality Development of an individual. Give concrete examples on the influence of each of the factors to support your argument.
3. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and the Rorschach Inkblot Technique (RIT) are Two Projective techniques used for measuring Personality. Give your position on their Universality and Reliability across cultures.

SECTION B

PART A: SHORT ESSAYS.

Answer three Questions. Your answer for each question should not exceed one page. Each question carries 5 marks

1. Briefly explain the **symptoms** of groupthink.
2. Define obedience and briefly discuss **four** features of Stanley Milgram's obedience study that might explain why participants obeyed.
3. Briefly explain the principles underlying compliance tactics according to Cialdini (1994).
4. Explain the Bystander Effect with the help of Latané & Darley's (1968) classic study.
5. With the help of a clear example or research finding, describe how people use downward social comparisons to enhance their self-image/self-esteem.
6. To make sense of our social world, people normally try to understand the causes of other people's behaviour by making attributions.

Suppose Mukuka is working at his part time job in one of the supermarkets and he observes his supervisor yelling at Maria, another employee. As social perceivers normally do, he tries to come up with an attribution. Identify and briefly explain the **three** types of covariation information Mukuka is likely to use, according to Kelley's Covariation theory. Explain the circumstances under which he is likely to make either an internal (personal) or an external (situational) attribution.

PART B: LONG ESSAY

Answer one question. Each question carries 10 marks

1. With clear reference to empirical findings, discuss how cultural factors influence the self-concept.
2. Discuss how prejudice and its related concepts emerge according to the Social Categorisation theory. Reference should be made to relevant research literature that supports this theory.

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

PSG 4110: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

DATE: 17TH NOVEMBER, 2021

COMPUTER NUMBER _____

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PARTS: 1, 2 AND 3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN PART 1 (SECTIONS A AND B).

PARTS 2 HAS SECTIONS A AND SECTION B. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION. ANSWER PART 2 IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET.

PART 3 CONSISTS OF SECTIONS A AND SECTION B. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION. ANSWER PART 3 IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET

PART 1: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A, B AND C ON THE QUESTION PAPER.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (EACH QUESTION CARRIES 1/2 MARK).

1. Altered state of consciousness in which a person believes that they are possessed by spirits is known as _____
 - A. Briquet's syndrome.
 - B. Somatization disorder
 - D. Dissociative trance disorder
 - C. Dissociative identity disorder
2. Repeatedly pulling off one's hair to induce hair loss is a form of _____
 - A. Obsessive compulsive disorder.
 - B. Specific phobia
 - C. Agoraphobia
 - D. Identity fugue disorder
3. Characteristics of a good test must possess all the following EXCEPT _____
 - A. Behavioural sample
 - B. Scores and categories
 - C. Standard procedure
 - D. Professional credentials
4. Omen-formation is found in children who have experienced _____
 - A. Acute stress disorder
 - B. Post traumatic stress disorder

- C. Reactive attachment disorder D. Anxiety disorder
5. Fixation to avoid mirrors is identified with people suffering from _____
- A. Host personality disorder B. Personality identity disorder
- C. Depersonalisation identity disorder D. Body dysmorphic disorder
6. Allowing children to experience chronic truancy is an example of _____ neglect
- A. Educational B. Physical
- C. Emotional D. All the above
7. The progressive wear and tear of biological systems due to chronic stress is referred to as _____
- A. Hyperstatic load B. Hypostatic load
- C. Allostatic load D. Instatic load
8. A logical problem solving approach that bears many sources of data to shed light on a referral question is referred to as _____
- A. Testing B. Assessment
- C. Evaluation D. Both A and B
9. The Zambia neuropsychological test battery assesses _____ domains
- A. 9 B. 8
- C. 7 D. 6
10. Which of the following disorders is NOT characterised by intrusive thoughts?
- A. Obsessive compulsive disorder B. Body dysmorphic disorder
- C. Hoarding D. None of the above
11. The median age for onset of schizophrenia is _____
- A. 15 B. 45
- C. 35 D. Older in females than males
12. A person diagnosed with schizophrenia who has feelings of being intimately tied up with universal powers, often associated with ideas of external control is said to be experiencing:
- A. Retreat to an inner world B. Confused sense of self
- C. Disrupted volition D. Disruption of perception
13. Because the brain normally occupies the skull fully, the enlarged ventricles in people with schizophrenia imply _____.

- A. Decreased pressure on the brain B. Predisposition to hydrocephaly
C. Increased amount of spinal fluid D. A loss of brain tissue mass
14. Bipolar disorder is distinguished from major depressive disorder by _____.
- A. Evidence of earlier cyclothymia B. Evidence of earlier dysthymia
C. At least one episode of mania D. Disturbance of circadian rhythms
15. Which of the following is not a symptom of bipolar mood disorder?
- A. Deflated self-esteem B. Euphoria
C. Notable increase in activity D. High levels of verbal output
16. Seligman's learnt helplessness theory refers to depressed patient's perception that:
- A. There is no control over aversive events. B. The world is a negative place
C. Accustomed reinforcement is no longer working D. Reinforcement is inadequate.
17. Withdrawal symptoms can include _____.
- A. Tremors B. Agitation
C. Delirium D. All of the above
18. The biggest problem in diagnosing schizotypal personality disorder is _____.
- A. Lack of reliability in making the diagnosis.
B. Difficulty distinguishing it from schizophrenia
C. It is so rare that it is not clear if it should be listed as a disorder
D. Overlap with other personality disorders diagnoses.
19. Psychotherapy with individuals with antisocial personality disorder is difficult because _____.
- A. Their speech patterns are difficult to understand
B. They are unable to explain reasons for their behaviour
C. Therapists are required to report any past misdeeds
D. They do not form open relationships with the therapist.
20. Which of the following is considered to be a positive symptom of schizophrenia?
- A. Asociality B. Waxy flexibility
C. Flat affect D. Delusions

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS (EACH QUESTION CRRIES 1/2 MARKS)

1. In the middle ages, the belief that mentally ill people were possessed by wolves and imitate their behaviour is known as _____.
2. The stone-age treatment of mental illnesses was primarily_____.
3. In the biopsychosocial model of health, the effects of drugs have a combined influence of _____ and _____ components.
4. Experience makes alteration to the way the genetic program of a child is read and these changes are known as _____.
5. Kaletu experiences abrupt surge of intense fear or discomfort that peaks in minutes, he could probably have _____ disorder
6. One of the challenges for children with anxiety disorder relate to the fact that they may not have the _____ for worry for anxiety.
7. Obsessive compulsive disorders are found to be _____ and _____.
8. In the dissociative disorders, neutralising cues as a treatment helps deal with dissociative _____ disorder.
9. Traumatic exposure can have long lasting alterations on the _____ and _____ of the brain.
10. In the development process of hypochondriasis, the second stage is known as _____.
11. Inability to experience pleasure is referred to as _____.
12. A person with schizophrenia who truly believes that he is the president of Zambia is said to be experiencing delusions of _____.
13. A person who experiences depressed mood and two other symptoms of depression for at least 2 years, during which time the depressive symptoms do not remit for more than 2 months, would most likely be diagnosed with _____.
14. Crack is a more potent form of _____.
15. Mary, John and Jane all experienced physical and emotional abuse in their early childhood. As adolescents, Mary was diagnosed with depression, John had conduct

- disorder while Jane adjusted very well. This developmental pathway where various outcomes may stem from similar beginnings is called _____.
16. The childhood disorder whose symptoms include facial tics, grunting, barking and a compulsion to shout obscenities is called _____.
17. Chisevya is beginning to feel aroused from direct physical contact with her husband. The change in blood flow to her genital area is referred to as _____.
18. Tawanda drinks frequently and now requires much more alcohol than six months ago to achieve the same effect. She reports that she can outdrink many people. Tawanda is experiencing _____ to alcohol.
19. Extrapyrimal side effects of first generation drugs used to treat psychotic disorders affect _____ functioning.
20. An adolescent who is aggressive toward others and animals, destroys property, steals, is deceitful and violates rules would most likely be diagnosed with _____.

PART 2

SECTION A: SHORT ESSAYS (CHOOSE ONE) 5 MARKS EACH.

1. Briefly discuss the emergence of dissociative disorders
2. Briefly discuss effects of stress on young children

SECTION B: LONG ESSAYS (CHOOSE ONE) 10 MARKS EACH.

1. With illustrative examples, discuss attachment and the development of reactive attachment disorder (RAD).
 - A. What are the causes and symptoms of RAD
 - B. What are the types of RAD
 - C. What treatment options exist for RAD
2. What is post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)?
 - A. What must one present in order to be diagnosed with PTSD?
 - B. What are the specific physical symptoms of PTSD?
 - C. What are the specific emotional symptoms of PTSD?
 - D. What are the specific behavioural symptoms of PTSD?
 - E. What are the treatment options for PTSD?

PART 3

SECTION A: SHORT ESSAYS (CHOOSE ONE) 5 MARKS EACH.

1. Briefly discuss the immediate and long-term stressors that have been linked to suicide.
2. Outline the symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

SECTION B: LONG ESSAYS (CHOOSE ONE) 10 MARKS EACH.

1. (a) What distinguishes “normal” from “abnormal” substance use? Use examples from your own experiences to help you explain your answer.
(b) Discuss the factors that contribute to substance use disorders. Which of these factors contributes more to the disorder? Qualify your answer.
2. Read the case below carefully and answer the questions below it.

Chiluba was a 5-year-old boy when his parents became concerned about some of his ongoing behaviour. He had been insisting for months that he was actually a girl. As Chiluba grew older, he persistently entered his mother’s closet and drawers to try on her clothes and makeup, often wanted to be “mommy” or other female figures when playing, and generally preferred to be around girls rather than boys at school. He was greatly teased at school for being around girls and for not playing sports. Chiluba was also somewhat effeminate in his behaviour and often tried to act like girls with respect to walking and dressing and grooming. When he was 15, his parents sought treatment following his recent statement that he wished he could “cut off my penis.”

- (a) If you were Chiluba’s clinician, what diagnosis would you give him?
- (b) Discuss the features of the disorder you identified in (a)?
- (c) Critically analyse the various treatment methods used in this disorder.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

PSG 9214: COUNSELLING

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION HAS TWO PARTS, SECTION A AND B. ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN EACH SECTION.

SECTION A

Answer two (2) questions in this section. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Education is said to open doors and offer a brighter future. However, a lack of opportunities and being labelled inexperienced are some of the challenges facing young graduates. As a counsellor, you have been invited to give a talk on career counselling to final year students at the University of Lusaka.
 - a) **Define career counselling and explain the five basic categories of services.**
 - b) **Describe three factors that you would include in your speech that influence job search so that you prepare students for the life ahead in society.**
2. For those who have *lost a loved one*, the intensity of *the pain, loss* and grief may be indescribable.
 - a) **Reflect on this quote; and write your own experience of loss (1 page).**
 - b) **Define grief counseling.**
 - c) **Use attachment theory to explain the grief you experienced.**
 - d) **Using Worden theory, describe how you would go about counselling a client going through the same experience like you did.**

3. "Counselor, I need help I feel suicidal now. Like I want to kill myself now. I'm currently not studying, because I stopped. I feel like a useless emotional freak. I

hate myself I'm making everyone angry when I'm emotional, I can't control I just want to kill myself I hate myself so much. I don't feel the need to live anymore. Please help me. I got married 3 months ago to a man who didn't tell me he was HIV positive. Last week, I went for VCT and I have found that I'm HIV positive. I was a virgin when I married him. When I confronted him as to why he could be so heartless, he said he thought I knew that he was positive. I am losing my mind. There isn't a day I don't think about dying or just disappearing. I feel so tired of everything and every night, I'm wishing I would fall asleep and never wake up. Before my marriage, I had these "happy thoughts" that kept me going but now I don't even have that. I just live, day to day, like some kind of zombie. I'm trying so hard to get at least one positive thought so I could continue living, but nothing. I live because it's something I'm expected to do. No matter how much it hurts to wake up every morning and LIVE, I would be selfish for leaving my parents like this. Help me!" cried Mary.

- a) **Define the term theory.**
- b) **Using a theory of your choice, state the theory and its assumptions.**
- c) **Conceptualize Mary's case using your chosen theory.**
- d) **Describe how would you go about counselling Mary using the chosen approach?**

SECTION B

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

1. Chisamo says, 'It's no good (starting to cry). I just can't concentrate on anything. I don't think there's any point coming into work when I feel like this. I've got that many problems. I seem to be so angry and twisted up inside I can't think of anything except Tenthani and what he's doing to us all, the children – sometimes I feel as if I'd like to murder him. There is no way out...what am I going to do!'
 - a. **In one sentence, summarise what Chisamo is trying to communicate and reflect back her feelings.**
 - b. **Design some intervention goals for the client. Clearly show the target behaviour for each of the goals.**
 - c. **Comment on the mental state of the client.**

- d. Discuss intervention strategies you would use to help Chisamo manage her feelings.**
2. Mrs X has tested positive to the HIV test. She is worried about how she will inform her husband about her HIV status. She tells the counsellor that if she discloses the information to her husband, he will definitely throw her out of her home. In an effort to ensure that the husband is also tested, the counsellor invites the husband for HIV counselling and testing. She then counsels the couple together and tests both of them. The husband has no idea that the wife already was tested earlier.
- a. Make an argument for and against the counsellor's decision to withhold information in this case.**
 - b. Suggest some ways in which counsellors can achieve the goals of counselling without holding back some information.**
 - c. Discuss other ethical issues that are particularly challenging in HIV/AIDS counselling?**
3. A group of teenagers from a boys school have sexually assaulted a number of girls at neighbouring a boarding school. The girls are experiencing signs of post traumatic stress disorder. Practically the whole school has been affected.
- a. You have been asked to counsel the girls in groups. Discuss the preliminary arrangements you would make in preparation for the group sessions.**
 - b. Using trauma focused cognitive behavioural therapy, discuss how you would counsel the groups of girls.**

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
PSG 9510-PSYCHOMETRICS AND ASSESSMENT

DATE: 16th NOVEMBER, 2021

DURATION: 3 HOURS (09-12Hours)

COMPUTER NUMBER: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer all questions from sections **A** and **B** on this question paper.
- Use the provided answer booklets to answer sections **C** and **D**.
- Fasten the question paper and answer booklet(s) before the end of the examination.
- Write your computer number on both the question paper and answer booklet.
- Use legible handwriting and systematically organize your answer booklets.
- Make sure your question paper has 10 printed pages.

All the best!

SECTION A: Multiple choice questions: circle the best possible answer

1. Projective tests are different from objective tests mainly because _____
 - a. they are scored using simple and straightforward processes.
 - b. scoring is heavily dependent on the judgment of the scorer.
 - c. different scorers are likely to produce the same test score from the same test performance.
 - d. they are based on responses to ambiguous stimuli.
2. Deception is an ethical research strategy if _____
 - a. the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks.
 - b. the researchers can get away with it.
 - c. the participants sign a consent form.
 - d. there are no legal implications.
3. The main advantage of psychological tests over personal judgement is _____
 - a. Psychological tests use standardised procedures and materials
 - b. Psychological tests are infallible
 - c. Psychological tests allow the evaluation of behaviour
 - d. Psychological tests provide deeper insights into personal problems
4. Compared to psychological testing, psychological assessment usually _____
 - a. uses manipulative tasks as part of the process.
 - b. refers to clinical situations only.
 - c. takes less sessions to complete.
 - d. answers hypotheses about the client's condition.
5. Grade equivalent scores represent which kind of scale?
 - a. Ratio
 - b. Interval
 - c. Nominal
 - d. Ordinal
6. The items in a test must directly cover the behaviour of interest.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. only if the test is standardised
 - d. only if a classification decision is to be made

7. Major tests like the Stanford-Binet _____

- a. are available for purchase by qualified users
- b. are available for purchase by anyone
- c. are not proprietary tests
- d. are all criterion-referenced

8. Norm reference refers to _____

- a. the interpretation of scores using norms
- b. the studies by Norm and his colleagues
- c. an examination like a driver's license test
- d. only norms that are expressed in z scores

9. A free response test could well be illustrated by which of the following?

- a. an ipsative measure that involves ranking
- b. a personality test used for placement purposes
- c. the Rorschach Inkblot technique
- d. an interval scale of multiple choice items

10. Strictly speaking, a typical true-false personality scale is an example of a(n) _____

- a. nominal
- b. ordinal
- c. ratio
- d. interval

11. The ethical standards do not cover _____

- a. the use of obsolete tests
- b. familiarity with psychometric issues
- c. the market value of tests
- d. the security of test

12. In considering ethical issues, three areas are most important _____

- a. qualifications of the examiner, privacy, and feedback
- b. informed consent, confidentiality, and privacy
- c. feedback, rapport, and informed consent
- d. validity, reliability, and norms

13. Effective distractors should be _____

- a. equally attractive to the test taker
- b. clearly correct or incorrect
- c. substantially shorter than the stem
- d. more confusing to those who know the correct answer

14. From a psychometric point of view factual true-false items _____

- a. are not very useful
- b. are extremely useful
- c. cannot be easily scored
- d. involve too many options

15. Criterion-keyed tests are developed based on _____

- a. the test author's authority and expertise
- b. the statistical relationship of an item to a criterion
- c. the level of item difficulty found
- d. factor analysis

16. The difficulty of an item is defined as _____

- a. the percentage of persons who answer incorrectly
- b. the percentage of persons who answer correctly
- c. the actual number of people who know the right answer
- d. the actual number of people who don't know the right answer

17. Item discrimination refers to the ability of a test item to identify _____

- a. those who are higher from those who are lower on the tested dimension
- b. those who obtain a perfect score from all others
- c. those who score above the median versus below the median
- d. those who are being discriminated against

18. Reliability can be simply defined as _____

- a. accuracy
- b. consistency
- c. truthfulness
- d. variation

19. Dichotomous format items have been criticised because _____

- a. they promote rote learning rather than problem solving
- b. poorer students often do better on them
- c. they can be scored quickly
- d. they are less valid than constructed response tasks

20. When scrutinized from a psychometric point of view factual true-false items _____

- a. are not very useful
- b. are extremely useful
- c. cannot be easily scored
- d. involve too many options

21. Which of the following is not the focus of a psychological testing report
 - a. Background information
 - b. Introduction
 - c. Referral question
 - d. Literature search
22. Which of the following is a top concern in health assessment
 - a. Anxiety
 - b. Depression
 - c. Anger
 - d. Psychosis
23. Which of the following is not a part of Halstead Reitan's fourfold approach to neuropsychological assessment?
 - a. Level of performance
 - b. Pattern of performance
 - c. Intensity of performance
 - d. Comparison of the left and right performance
24. Which intelligence researcher argued for the term "successful intelligence"?
 - a. Robert Sternberg
 - b. Howard Gardner
 - c. Louis Thurstone
 - d. Charles Spearman
25. Which version of Stanford-Binet changed scales from a standard deviation of 16 to a standard deviation of 15
 - a. Stanford-Binet Version 2
 - b. Stanford-Binet Version 3
 - c. Stanford-Binet Version 4
 - d. Stanford-Binet Version 5
26. Which sort of tests are used to compare a person's performance based on specific objectives
 - a. Norm referenced test
 - b. Criterion referenced test
 - c. Grade-equivalent test
 - d. None of the above
27. The extent to which a test measures the hypothetical trait it is intended to measure is referred to as
 - a. Content validity
 - b. Criterion validity
 - c. Construct validity
 - d. Face validity
28. Which infant test of ability despite being useful in assessing neonates is argued to have poor psychometric properties?
 - a. Bayley Scales of Infant Development (BSID)
 - b. Brazelton Neonatal Assessment Scale
 - c. Gesell Developmental Schedules

- d. Cattell Infant Intelligence Scale
- 29. What is the main advantage of using standardized tests?
 - a. They have very good external validity.
 - b. They can determine cause and effect.
 - c. They provide information about individual differences.
 - d. They contain no biases.
- 30. Which test despite being said to be a good test of achievement does not give clear distinction of ability or achievement?
 - a. Kaufman Assessment Battery for children
 - b. Wide Range Achievement Test
 - c. Woodcock-Johnson Test
 - d. Zambia Achievement Test
- 31. In what instances are psychological assessments useful in work place assessments?
 - a. To increase the hit rate percentage
 - b. To increase the base rate percentage
 - c. To reduce the number of false positives
 - d. To reduce the number of false negatives
- 32. Which personality tests were developed based on factor analysis
 - a. Myer-Briggs Type Indicator
 - b. NEO-PI
 - c. Jackson Personality Inventory
 - d. Mooney Problem Checklist
- 33. Which statement is false in reference to intelligence differences when analysed according to gender
 - a. Boys tend to have higher intelligence scores
 - b. There are no gender differences on overall intelligence tests
 - c. Girls tend to have better scores on tests of verbal fluency
 - d. Boys tend to have better scores on tests of visual-spatial reasoning
- 34. Scores that have a mean of 10 and a standard deviation of 3 are referred to as
 - a. Tracking scores
 - b. Standard scores
 - c. Scaled scores
 - d. Raw scores
- 35. What is the most useful way of carrying out assessment in the workplace
 - a. Psychological assessment
 - b. Employment interview
 - c. Personality inventory
 - d. Work simulations
- 36. Who advocated for the “g” factor in explaining the concept of intelligence?
 - a. Charles Spearman
 - b. Louis Thurstone
 - c. Howard Gardner
 - d. Robert Sternberg

37. In the absence of a standardised intelligence test such as the Wechsler's Intelligence Scale for Children, which test would serve as a good alternative to assess intelligence?
- Gesell Developmental Schedules
 - Kaufman Assessment Battery for children
 - Wide Range Achievement Test
 - State and Trait Anxiety Inventory
38. In a situation where a child between the ages of 6 and 8 comes in with a fatal head injury and needs a quick neuropsychological screening. Which test would you use to assess the child
- Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test
 - Gesell Developmental Schedules
 - Kaufman Assessment Battery for children
 - Wide Range Achievement Test
39. Which set of test scores are designed to yield a normal curve
- Norm referenced tests
 - Raw scores
 - Criterion referenced tests
 - Standardised tests
40. Which form of intelligence has recently been considered one of the most important?
- Crystallised intelligence
 - Fluid intelligence
 - Emotional intelligence
 - Intrapersonal intelligence

SECTION B: Fill-in the blank spaces with the correct answer.

- _____ tests are meant to measure previous (past) learning.
- What kind of referencing is based on the general characteristics of the population from which a sample is drawn? _____
- In statistics the ability to make useful deductions from test results about events that cannot be observed directly is typically referred to as making _____
- What is the median in the following distribution 9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6 ? _____
- Variability measures show how scores are _____
- _____ statistics are methods used to provide a concise description of a collection of quantitative information.

7. In empty spaces in the table below state 'yes' for properties that each of the scales of measures possess and 'no' for properties not associated with a particular scale of measurement:

Scale of measurement	Magnitude	Equal Interval	Absolute Zero
Nominal			
Ordinal			
Interval			
Ratio			

8. Critical remarks such as "*I thought you could do better*" said to test takers especially children when conducting psychological tests have been proved to affect the establishment of a healthy _____ in test administration.
9. _____ is a situation in testing characterised by a gradual non-adherence to strict guidelines the evaluators were previously taught overtime in testing situations.
10. _____ is credited to have developed the first series of laboratory experiments measuring sensory motor functions.
11. In which decade was the development of school and industrial testing said to have reached gained momentum? _____
12. _____ tests compare an individual's performance with the performance of others.
13. Based on Lewis Termans version of calculating IQ, with an IQ of 100 is considered to have _____ level of intelligence.
14. A person's ability to perceive, express, understand, and regulate emotions is referred to as _____ intelligence.
15. _____ wrote the scoring criteria for the Stanford-Binet test and worked on the development of the IQ score.
16. A _____ is a variable that a person wishes to explain by obtaining information from other variables.
17. _____ is an effect that occurs when the first testing session influences scores from the second session.
18. _____ are tests that compare the person's current interests with those of others now in various occupations so as to determine their preferred occupation.

19. An assessment in which an actual job task is used in testing applicants' performance is referred to as _____
20. The _____ method is a method used in neuropsychological assessment where a wide variety of tests is used
21. The test used to evaluate academic achievement among school aged children from kindergarten to grade 12 is called _____
22. Which scores tells whether students are performing at levels equivalent with other students at their own age _____
23. Psychological assessment normally assesses three similar areas. What does each term mean?

a. Ability.

b. Achievement.

c. Aptitude.

24. Which theory assesses the value of an employee to an organization?

25. Which method of test adaptation has been associated with construct bias?

26. In neuropsychological assessment, observing changes in performance over a period of time is referred to as _____
27. Which test is the most widely used test of self-esteem? _____
28. In workplace assessment, Taylor-Russell Tables provide an estimate of the _____ validity of a test.
29. In 1905 the first version of the Binet-Simon intelligence scale consisting of _____ items of increasing difficulty was published.

SECTION C: Short essay questions select one question each from part I and part II

PART I answer one question:

1. With the aid of a clear example describe the how item difficulty index would work for multiple choice questions with 5 distractors.(5marks)
2. From a psychometric perspective, clearly explain the main characteristics of specific response item type questions.(5 marks)

PART II answer one question:

1. What are some of the advantages and disadvantage of alternative ability tests?
2. What are some of the characteristics of group tests?

SECTION D: long essays answer BOTH questions

1. Make a very clear and convincing argument for why *psychological testing* is considered different from *psychological assessment*. Organise your work in terms of the objectives of each, the processes involved, roles and skills of the evaluator and main outcomes for each of the two concepts in question.(10 marks)
2. Discuss the various types of norms that can be used in psychological assessment.(10 marks)

End of examination

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS: NOVEMBER, 2021.

RAM 3032: MANAGEMENT OF LEGAL RECORDS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A (COMPULSORY) 40 Marks

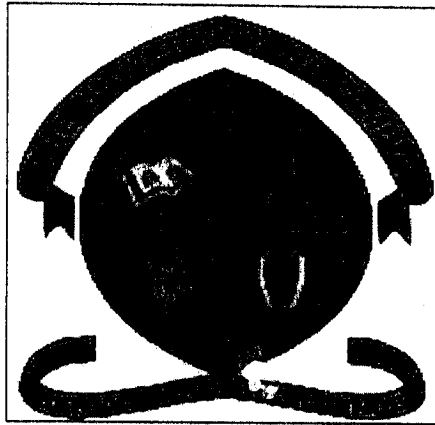
1. Write short notes on eight (8) of the following. *Note that short notes are more than just mere definitions but they should not exceed half a page.*

- i. Customary Law
- ii. Inviolable
- iii. Policy Frameworks
- iv. Rule of Evidence
- v. Court of Appeal
- vi. Nominal Index
- vii. Retention of Files
- viii. Prosecutions Department
- ix. Interpol
- x. Fingerprint Records

SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS (30 MARKS EACH)

- 2. Legal Records often contain highly sensitive personal information and access to the records may have to be closely monitored. Discuss the above assertion in relation to the Access Policy and the protection of personal information.
- 3. As a Legal Records Manager, it is of utmost importance that you are conversant with some basic knowledge of law. Explain five (5) sources of Law you are familiar with in Zambia.
- 4. Give an account of how case files are managed.

END OF EXAMINATION



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

COURSE: SOB 1115 MICROECONOMICS THEORY
FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 10-09-2021

TIME 09:00 HRS

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. WRITE YOUR COMPUTER NUMBER ON THE ANSWER SCRIPT AND YOUR NAME ON THE ATTENDANCE SLIP.
 2. SECTIONS A AND B ARE COMPULSORY.
 3. SECTION C: CHOOSE THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY FROM THIS SECTION.
 4. SHOW ALL YOUR WORK WHERE NECESSARY.
-

SECTION A: (15 marks).

TRUE OR FALSE STATEMENTS.

For each of the statements below, state whether they are true or false.

1. According to the ordinal view, one util is equivalent to one unit of happiness.
2. Microeconomics is a branch of economics which focuses on decision making by individual units of society such as, unemployment, inflation and trade balance.
3. Should there be an increase in the minimum wage? Is an example of a positive statement?
4. The three basic fundamental questions in economics that aid in production decisions are, who? What? And where?
5. Time factor cannot affect elastic demand of a product.
6. Zero economic profits are the same as zero accounting profits.
7. In cost analysis, the marginal cost curve can cut the Total cost curve at any point depending on its position.
8. When determining the right level of input or labour to employ, a manager can always hire when the wage is greater than the value of the marginal product of labour.
9. The concept of "no free lunch" is not correct because sometimes people can get free things that they didn't have to pay for.
10. Rationality means that when you make a decision, you will choose what will satisfy you and society the best possible way.

SHORT DEFINITIONS

1. Give short concise definitions of the following terms.
 - (a) Derived demand
 - (b) Sunk cost
 - (c) Inferior good
 - (d) Deadweight loss
 - (e) Diminishing marginal utility

SECTION B: (15 MARKS)

Graphical illustrations.

1. Using the demand and supply model, explain how equilibrium in the market can be restored after the following:
 - (a) Imposing a price above the equilibrium price
 - (b) Imposing a price below the equilibrium price
 - (c) An increase in the price of a complement good

- (d) A decrease in the cost of raw materials.
 (e) An announcement of the death of the city mayor.
2. Mr. Banda's income was increased from K 250,000 to K 700,000 and because of this he decided to reduce his purchase of good X from 20 kg to only 5 Kg.
- Calculate the income elasticity for good X
 - What type of good is good X?
 - In the market for samosas, it is found that the price elasticity of demand is -1.2. What does price elasticity of -1.2 mean in this case?
 - What will be the effect of an increase in price of the samosas on total revenue?
 - What is a griffin good?
3. A Monopoly is considered to be imperfect because it creates a deadweight loss to society. By way of a graph,
- Show by shading the area for its profit in the short run.
 - Label the new quantity level it would produce and the corresponding price if it were producing at allocative efficiency.
 - Shade and label the deadweight loss that results as DWL.
 - Shade and label the consumer surplus that comes about as CS.
 - Give a reason why a monopoly is considered to be an imperfect market structure.

SECTION C: 30 MARKS.

Each question is allocated 10 marks. Choose only three (3) questions in this section.

- Describe the factors that drive profits to zero in perfectly competitive markets in the long run. Explain carefully the incentives that drive the market to a long run equilibrium.
 - Why would a firm choose to operate at a loss in the short run?
 - Draw a graph for a perfectly competitive market, specifically showing the firm making super normal profits, normal profits as well as losses in the short run.
- Consider the table below and answer the questions which follow:

Number of Workers	Total Product	Average Product	Marginal Product
1	10		
2	25		
3	34		
4	40		
5	43		
6	40		
7	38		

- (a) Complete the table by filling in the figures for Average Product and Marginal Product.
- (b) What is the Maximum number of workers the firms should employ in order to produce where there are increasing returns?
- (c) What is the Maximum number of workers the firms should employ in order to produce where there are decreasing returns?
- (d) What is the Minimum number of workers the firm should employ in order to produce where there are negative returns?
3. Fill in the table below with values for Total Fixed cost (TFC), Total Variable Cost (TVC), Total Cost (TC), Marginal Cost (MC), Average Fixed Cost (AFC), Average Variable Cost (AVC) and Average Total Cost (ATC)

Output	TFC	TVC	TC	MC	AFC	AVC	ATC
0	400						
2	70						
4	500						
6	120						
8	550						

4. Consider the following table and answer the questions which follow:

Units of good	Marginal Utility of X	Marginal Utility of Y
1	30	20
2	25	18
3	20	16
4	15	14
5	10	12
6	5	10
7	1	8

- (a) What is Utility?
- (b) State the units by which utility is measured according to the Cardinal theory.
- (c) Given that the price of good X is K5, the price of good Y is K2 and the income is K22.

Use the Principle of Equi-marginal utility to find the optimal combinations of X and Y for this consumer

THE END.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: SOB 2010

DEFERRED EXAMINATION

DATE: 11TH OCTOBER 2021

TIME: 09:00 – 12:00 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer ALL the two (2) questions in Section A
2. Answer two (2) questions out of the three (3) available in Section B
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

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

QUESTION ONE

Answer the following short questions:

- a) Explain any two reasons of having non-financial objectives in the context of a manufacturing company. **(4 marks)**
- b) The annual sales of company A is K27, 000 and the cost of sales of K11, 000. The total operating expenses are K13, 000. Calculate the profit margin and the Gross profit margin. **(3 marks)**
- c) Kaka Ltd expects to receive a sum of K70, 000 in 5 years' time. Find the present value of this amount if the discount rate is 15%. **(3 marks)**
- d) A Bond has a K1, 000 face value and provides a 9% annual coupon for 10 years. The appropriate discount rate is 11%. What is the value of the bond? **(4 marks)**
- e) Kakason plc has an expected dividend growth rate of 5%. Each share of stock just received an annual K24 dividend. The expected rate of return rate is 14%. What is the value of the ordinary shares? **(3 marks)**
- f) Suppose you buy 100 shares in ZANACO Plc at K65 per share. After one year the company pays dividend of K5.5 per share and the share prices moves to K74 per share. Calculate the total return? **(4 marks)**
- g) Shares in DG Plc have a beta of 1.3. The market expected rate of return is 14% and the risk-free rate of return is 7%. What is the required rate of return for DG Plc? **(2 marks)**
- h) An investor has the choice of the following share investments:

<i>Share</i>	<i>Expected return</i>	<i>Risk (σ)</i>
A	28%	10%
B	24%	5%

Which shares would you advise the investor to choose? State the reason.

(2 marks)

[Total: 25 marks]

QUESTION TWO

The directors of Hamududu Ltd are currently considering an investment project. The project concerns the purchase of a new plant. The following data is available for the project:

	K'm
Cost (immediate outlay)	98
Expected annual net profit (loss):	
Year 1	31
Year 2	(3)
Year 3	4
Estimated residual value of the plant	8

The minimum expected return by the shareholders of Hamududu Ltd is 12%. The company uses the straight-line method of depreciation for all non-current (fixed) assets when calculating net profit. Neither project would increase the working capital of the business. The business has sufficient funds to meet all capital expenditure requirements.

Required:

- a) Advise on the financial viability of the project using the following investment appraisal methods:
- i) Accounting rate of return using average investment
 - ii) The payback period.
 - iii) The net present value.
 - iv) The approximate internal rate of return.
- (20 marks)*
- b) State which method of investment appraisal in (a) above you consider to be most appropriate for evaluating investment projects, and why. *(5 marks)*
- [Total: 25 marks]**

SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY TWO

QUESTION THREE

- a) Explain the relationship between capital structure and cost of capital. (6 marks)
- b) Explain the various capital structure theories in relation to the financing decisions of a company. (12 marks)
- c) Explain the efficiency market hypothesis and its implication on the share prices. (7 marks)

[Total: 25 marks]

QUESTION FOUR

Equity Plc is considering factoring its credit sales to improve its working capital management. The annual turnover is K5million of which 90% are credit sales. The average receivables collection period is 3.5 months and bad debts are 2.8% of credit sales. The Average period for which items are held in inventory is 4.5 months and average payables payment period of 2.5 months. The offer from the factor is conditional on the following.

- a) The factor will take over the sales ledger completely and A one-off payment of K30,000 is payable to the factor.
- b) 75% of the value of credit sales will be advanced immediately (as soon as sales are made to the customer) to the company, the remaining 25% will be paid to the company one month later. The factor charges 12% per annum on credit sales for advancing funds in the manner suggested. The factor is normally able to reduce the receivables' collection period to one month.
- c) The factor offers a 'no recourse' facility and the factor normally reduces bad debts to 1.5% of credit sales. A charge for factoring services of 5% of credit sales will be made.

The salary of the Sales Ledger Administrator (K15,000) would be saved under the proposals. The cost of overdraft finance is 12% per annum. The company pays its sales force on a commission only basis. The cost of this is 4.5% of credit sales and is payable immediately the sales are made. There is no intention to alter this arrangement under the factoring proposals.

Required

- 1) Discuss the objective of working capital management. *(10 marks)*
- 2) Evaluate the viability of the proposal to factor the sales ledger by the company. *(15 marks)*

[Total: 25 marks]

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Explain four (4) key financial management decisions that you would be required to make as a Financial Manager. *(8 marks)*
- b) Discuss the reasons maximisation of shareholder wealth is the primary objective of profit oriented organisations compared with other financial objectives such as profit maximisation, expansion of market share and increased earnings per share. *(9 marks)*
- c) Discuss four (4) sources of both long term and short term finance available to a manufacturing company. *(8 marks)*

[Total: 25 marks]

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

SOC 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE THREE SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER, READ THE
INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY IN EACH SECTION.

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: Multiple Choice. Answer all the questions (30 Marks)

1. Peter Soko was a security guard who had a passion for law. He decided to enrol for a Law degree programme and through hard work, he successfully attained his Bachelor of Laws degree. Eventually he was admitted to the bar and is now living his dream of becoming a Lawyer. What type of mobility is this?
 - a) Horizontal social mobility
 - b) Vertical social mobility
 - c) Intragenerational occupational mobility
 - d) Intergenerational occupational mobility
2. Joanna refuses to get married to Mr. Kashweka. She claims her mother disapproves of him because he doesn't belong to a more superior Tonga tribe. This is an example of:
 - a) Cultural discrimination
 - b) Endogamy
 - c) Ethnocentrism
 - d) Relativism
 - e) Stereotyping
3. Mr. Ben Katolo is a former permanent secretary who was arrested on corruption charges. However, before his case was heard in court, he died in the prison cell. He wrote a suicide note citing harsh prison conditions as a reason for taking his own life. According to Emile Durkheim, what type of suicide is this?
 - a) White-collar suicide
 - b) Anomic suicide
 - c) Altruistic suicide
 - d) Egoistic suicide
 - e) Fatalistic suicide
4. Which one of the following is **NOT** one of the sociological perspectives
 - a) Feminist perspective
 - b) Postmodernist perspective
 - c) Order theory
 - d) Interactionist perspective
5. On a date, Tembo behaves in a way that would make Patricia like him and want to go out with him again. Tembo is practicing:
 - a) Impression management
 - b) Face-work

- c) Voluntary deception
 - d) Anticipatory socialization
 - e) None of the above
6. Terrorist groups are examples of
- a) Countercultures
 - b) Reformists
 - c) Subcultures
 - d) Ritualists
7. In what form of marriage may a person have multiple marriage partners but only one partner at a time
- a) Polygyny
 - b) Polygamy
 - c) Polyandry
 - d) Monogamy
 - e) None of the above
8. All of the following are research methods of gathering data except:
- a) Overt participant observation
 - b) Surveys
 - c) Focus group discussion
 - d) Secondary data analysis
9. Inter-caste marriage is an example of _____ marriage
- a) Endogamous
 - b) Exogamous
 - c) Monogamous
 - d) Polygamous
10. The following are considered when computing total fertility except:
- a) Age composition
 - b) Live births
 - c) Sex
 - d) Infertility
11. Both the dependency and the world systems theory see underdevelopment as based on unequal trade between countries:
- a) True
 - b) False
12. Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim, in their study of religion were in agreement that:
- a) God does not exist
 - b) Religion is fundamentally an illusion
 - c) The importance of religion would decrease over time
 - d) None of the above
 - e) All of the above
13. According to _____ theory, African countries can only develop by moving in the same direction as Western societies.
- a) Dependency
 - b) World system
 - c) Eurocentric
 - d) Modernisation

- e) None of the above
- 14. The first step in any sociological research inquiry is to
 - a) Review the literature
 - b) Collect data
 - c) Define the problem
 - d) Formulate research hypotheses
 - e) Articulate the theory
- 15. Which of the following sociologists used the phrase the looking-glass to emphasize that the self is a product of society
 - a) Emile Durkheim
 - b) Charles H. Cooley
 - c) George H. Mead
 - d) George Simmel
- 16. Elina is able to understand her place in the world with respect to others. She is also able to consider several tasks and relationships simultaneously. This means Elina is at the game stage
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 17. Labour skills are a major component of
 - a) Population growth
 - b) Specialisation
 - c) Population quality
 - d) fertility
 - e) all of the above
- 18. Which two basic types of economic system distinguish contemporary industrial societies?
 - a) Capitalism and dictatorship
 - b) Communism and capitalism
 - c) Capitalism and socialism
 - d) Socialism and communism
- 19. Organised collective activities that promote self-determination and bring about or resist fundamental change to an existing social group are known as
 - a) Social revolution
 - b) Social movements
 - c) Collective action
 - d) Mass hysteria
 - e) None of the above
- 20. Theories and hypothesis are related in that:
 - a) Hypothesis are constructed after research in order to validate theories
 - b) They are basically opposite sides of the same coin
 - c) A theory may include a number of hypotheses
 - d) Hypotheses are more certain than theories

SECTION B: Write brief notes on fifteen (15) of the following (30 marks)

1. Social facts
2. Relative deprivation
3. False consciousness
4. Mechanical solidarity
5. Secularisation
6. Hypothesis
7. Moral holidays
8. Polygyny
9. Erving Goffman
10. Real culture
11. Ethnocentrism
12. Zero population growth
13. Global inequality
14. Precipitation factions
15. Generalised other
16. Laissez-faire
17. Primary group
18. Role conflict
19. Deindustrialization
20. Uxorilocal residence

SECTION C: Answer any two (2) questions from the following (40 Marks)

1. Social disorganisation in social institutions could have caused the emergency of street children in Zambia. Explain how social institutions could work interdependently to restore social order with regard to street children phenomenon.
2. Cultural change is almost inevitable in society. Account for the factors influencing cultural change, including how undesirable change occurs in society.
3. Discuss any four systems of stratification and argue for the most common system practiced in Zambia. Provide examples for your arguments.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
SOC 2110: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS FROM THE
FOLLOWING. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

1. What is a social problem? What are the characteristics of a social problem? In what ways do elements of culture help us define and understand social problems in society? **(25 Marks)**
2. With practical examples, explain the manifestation of poverty as a global social problem. How can one explain the relativism and universalism of poverty? **(25 Marks)**
3. Violence in society is regarded as one of the major social problems that affect people in their communities. What is violence? Discuss the typology of violence and with practical examples explain how family and armed conflict fit into those typologies **(25 Marks)**
4. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), what is the definition of health? In Sociology why do we regard health problems as social problems in society? How do the functionalist and conflict perspectives explain the problem of health and illness in society **(25 Marks)**
5. With practical examples, discuss the problem of crime in all its manifestation in society. Criminal law is used as a social control of crime, discuss the functions of criminal law and indicate the extent to which this body of law has been effective in bringing social order in Zambia **(25 Marks)**.
6. What are the views of sociological perspectives on the emergence and resolution of social problems in society **(25 Marks)**
7. Using Zambia as an example, explain the concept of social stratification and how it explains peoples' differential experiences of social problems in society **(25Marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

END OF YEAR 2020/2021 ACADEMIC EXAMS

18 NOVEMBER 2021

SOC 3110 FIANL EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer **FOUR(4)** questions only

Time: Three hours

1. Identify and discuss some of the current negative effects of cities to the health/well-being of urbanites in Developing and Developed Countries?
2. In what ways is divorce a positive as well as a negative development to the divorcing parties in urban areas in modern society?
3. Identify and discuss the important changes modern society has undergone which are attributed to the city or urbanization?
4. With practical examples, suggest and discuss solutions to challenges of over-urbanisation in some African cities today?
5. Use the Urban Bias Theory of Michael Lipton to explain the causes of rural to urban migration in Zambia?
6. In what ways is the Chicago School of Thought important in explaining urbanism as a way of life in Zambian cities and towns? Give practical examples for your answer.
7. Identify and discuss the causes of international migration among women in Africa? Give practical examples?
8. With practical examples, explain the current negative and positive effects of international migration on women in any part of the world today?

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION (NOVEMBER 2021)

SOC 9010: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. There are two sections in this paper. You are required to answer questions from each section as instructed.**
 - 2. Write your computer number as required in the official answer book.**
 - 3. All your answers should be in the prescribed examination answer books.**
-

SECTION A: Write brief notes on any fifteen (15) of the following (60 marks)

1. Recognition and Collective agreements and their relationship.
2. Contract of employment at common law and its essential elements.
3. Equity and expectancy theories.
4. Stages of decision making and quality circles.
5. ILO Conventions No. 87 and 98.
6. Bureaucracy and its main elements.
7. Social system and the pre-requisites for its maintenance in industry.
8. Living wage and minimum wage.
9. Modernisation and development.
10. Functions of Finance Director in relation to those of Commercial Director and Company Secretary.
11. Labour Law and sources of labour law.
12. Common Law and principle of binding precedent.
13. Strike and conditions for a legal strike in Zambia.
14. A. Maslow.
15. Capital formation, human capital and profitability and their relationship.
16. Planning and its benefits and goals.
17. Board of Directors and their duties.
18. Value of labour power, surplus value and their functional relationship.
19. Industrial society
20. Inflation and its effects on employment and development.

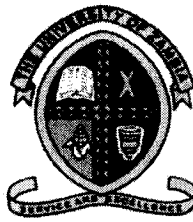
SECTION B

Answer any TWO (2) of the following questions (40 marks)

1. Describe the following theories and discuss their value in the management of industry:
 - a. F. Taylor's Scientific Management
 - b. F. Herzberg's Motivation - Hygiene
2. Give a descriptive explanation of industrialization from the guild and putting out systems. What have been the functions and dysfunctions of industrialization in regard to development.
3. Discuss the roots, operations and usefulness of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).
4. a. Explain why there is a move away from litigation and judicial systems to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism and indicate the motives for the current interests in ADR. (10 marks)

b. Define mediation and outline its process and essential elements. (10 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION



**The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Social Work and Sociology**

SWK 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK & SOCIAL WELFARE

**End of Year Examination
(December 2021)**

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO

Question One – Write brief notes on the following (40 marks)

- a. Controlled emotional involvement
- b. Social Work values
- c. Self determination
- d. Active listening
- e. Equity
- f. Universalism
- g. Social diagnosis
- h. Mutual aid

Question Two

Using practical examples and with reference to ethical principles and standards, discuss the importance of the code of ethics for Social Work practice in Zambia today. (30 Marks)

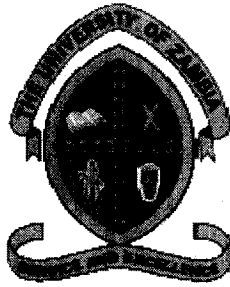
Question Two

What is ideology? Discuss the role that ideology plays in welfare provision and show how it has influenced the provision of welfare in Zambia. (30 Marks)

Question Three

Discuss the principles of Social Case Work and highlight what exceptions may be necessary for effective practice. (30 Marks)

Good Luck



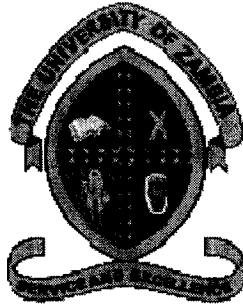
**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK & SOCIOLOGY
SWK 2320: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS
2020/21 END OF YEAR EXAM**

Time allowed: 3 hours

Instructions: Answer question one and any other three questions

1. In the recent past the University of Zambia has been having problems including a go slow by the lecturers, power cut and water supply challenges. To this effect, the University students led by their president sought an audience with the vice chancellor to see the best way to resolve these problems. However, the vice chancellor refused to discuss these problems with the students. Consequently, the students decided to peacefully protest by walking from UNZA to State house. Unfortunately, the students were requested to turn back to campus by the police. But their actions caught the attention of policy makers including their area MP and the minister of education. Because of this some of the issues the students demanded to be addressed were immediately resolved.
 - a. From the six social work practice methods; which method closely relates to the actions taken by the University of Zambia students? What has motivated your choice of this method (15 Marks?)
 - b. Discuss three advantages and two disadvantages of the method of social work practice used by University of Zambia Students (10 Marks)
2. Write brief notes on any five of the following social work methods concepts (25 Marks)
 - a. Sympathy vs Empathy
 - b. Task Centered-Practice (TCP)
 - c. Phallic stage of development
 - d. Controlled emotional involvement
 - e. Group work
 - f. Acceptance
3. With the aid of practical examples discuss the seven social casework principles that can guide your relationship with a client who is homosexual (25 Marks)
4. Using practical examples of your choice discuss how the social work research method and social welfare administration method reinforce each other to solve social problems [25 Marks]
5. Compare and contrast community organisation and community development [25 Marks]

END OF EXAM



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

SWK 3110: THEORY OF SOCIAL POLICY

EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER, 2021 (2020/2021) ACADEMIC YEAR

INSTRUCTIONS:

TIME: Three (3) Hours
ANSWER: Four (4) questions – One (1) from each Section.
WEIGHT: All answers are of equal value (25 marks).

SECTION I

Question 1

Compare the social policy consequences of positivism, phenomenology and critical theory in the social sciences.

Question 2

Identify and discuss the common domain and key processes of all social policies according to David Gil's Conceptual model.

SECTION II

Question 1

Discuss the strategies to restructure authority in the planning and provision of social services.

SECTION III

Question 1

Examine and criticize Peter Leonard's paradigm for radical practice as an alternative to "blaming the victim in the resolution of social problems".

Question 2

Identify the sources of poverty in Zambia and suggest policy strategies for its eradication.

Question 3

What is the relevance of social work for national development in the developing nations?

SECTION IV

Question 1

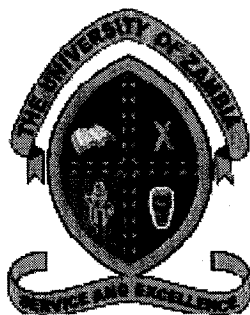
What are the social policy consequences of Zambia's philosophy of liberalism?

Question 2

How will decentralization improve the delivery of social services to the urban and rural poor in Zambia?

Question 3

The urban-rural social and economic development imbalance is an inevitable social problem in developing countries. Examine the validity of this statement.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

SWK 3221

**FINAL EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER, 2021 (2020/2021) ACADEMIC
YEAR**

INSTRUCTIONS:

DURATION:	Three (3) Hours
SECTION A: Answer All Questions	(15 Marks)
SECTION B: Answer All Questions	(15 Marks)
SECTION C: Answer Two Questions	(30 Marks)
SECTION D: Compulsory	(40 Marks)

Section A: Answer All Questions (15 Marks)

1. For the positivist approach to research, a theory looks like:
 - a. A series of positive statements about the world.
 - b. A logical system of laws, axioms, and propositions.
 - c. A critique which claims that people are being misled.
 - d. A political program of action and social change.

2. In exploratory research one does all of the following, EXCEPT:
 - a. Become familiar with the basic facts, people and concerns involved.
 - b. Generate many ideas and develop tentative hypotheses.
 - c. Determine the feasibility of doing additional research.
 - d. Test a theory or explanation. **

3. Social research methods include all of the following, except:
- a. Surveys
 - b. Therapy
 - c. Experiments
 - d. Interviews
4. Social research methods include all of the following, except:
- a. Surveys
 - b. Therapy
 - c. Experiments
 - d. Interviews
5. Which approach says that the purpose of research is to study the creation of social meaning?
- a. Positivism
 - b. Interpretative Social Science
 - c. Critical Social Science
 - d. None of the above
6. Which of the following is not an example of a qualitative research method:
- a. Ethnography
 - b. Time series
 - c. Covert Observation
 - d. Informal or Personal Interviews
7. A friend makes the following comment: "Persons who grew up with a much older sibling tend to treat the older sibling as a parent figure." She is making a:
- a. *Verstehen*
 - b. Theory
 - c. Relativism
 - d. Generalization
8. A research method in which a researcher asks study participants several conversational style questions and does not provide a set of responses to choose from:
- a. case study
 - b. interview **
 - c. comparative method
 - d. quantitative study

9. For the positivist approach to research, a theory looks like:
 - a. A series of positive statements about the world.
 - b. A logical system of laws, axioms, and propositions.
 - c. A critique which claims that people are being misled.
 - d. A political program of action and social change.
10. When planning to do social research, it is better to:
 - a. Approach the topic with an open mind
 - b. Do a pilot before getting stuck into it
 - c. Be familiar with the literature on the topic
 - d. Look at the theories around the topic

SECTION B: Answer All Questions (15 Marks)

1. Experimental studies provide explanations of cause and effects. True/ False
2. A good statement of the problem or question express relationships between variables and be clearly stated. True/ False
3. Intervening or mediating variable surface when independent variable stop Operating. True/ False
4. One of the significance of reviewing related literature is that it provides an insight into strengths and weaknesses of other studies. True/ False
5. Conceptual framework: is the relationship among constructs or/and concepts in a study which the researcher will not operationally study in order to achieve the set objectives and respond to research questions, hypothesis or assumptions. True/ False
6. Causal relationship implies a situation where one variable is regarded as the cause of another if it does not precede the latter. True/ False
7. The best way to order items in an interview is to start with a simple question. True/False
8. Research paper of original work is called primary source. True/False
9. Literature review is considered a Critical discussion of relevant literature about the problem. True/False
10. If the possibility exists that the participants of one's study are exposed to injury; it is essential for the researcher to obtain Implied consent. True/False

Section C: Answer Two Questions (30 Marks)

1. Make a comparison of the main characteristics, strength, and weaknesses of qualitative and quantitative research methods. Discuss how they differ in terms of the relationship between the researcher and its subjects.
2. Give an account of the phases in research design.
3. What is research problem? And, explain the classification of research.

Section D: Compulsory (40 Marks)

Authors Niza and Themba discuss 'gap spotting' and 'problematism' as two different strategies to formulate research questions in relation to theory.

- (i) Explain why problematisation leads to more interesting theories
- (ii) Define the term 'review of literature, and what is objectives and significance of literature.
- (iii) Explain the need of review of literature and enumerate the sources of literature.
- (iv) Describe the principles and procedure of review of literature

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
SWK 3330: ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION SIX AND ANY OTHER **THREE QUESTIONS**

- 1) The term 'social development' is comprised of two words – **social and development** – both of which inform the way it has been defined. Both should be examined in more depth. Do you agree with this assertion? Justify your response
- 2) Contrast the Florence Hollis and Helen Harris Perlman models of Social Casework. In your view which model is more consistent with the Zambian socio-cultural environment?
- 3) What are the advantages and disadvantages of "Talk Therapy" in social casework?
- 4) Theories such as psychoanalysis underlie the knowledge base of social work. Identify at least two areas in which the theory clashes with social values of Zambian people.
- 5) Relate any of the three Benne, Bennis and Chin Planned Change strategies to your own personality. Give clear examples as you discuss this relationship.
- 6) Recognising the challenge to draw the best from international influences while developing local models of social work practice, some have suggested social development as an alternative. Rationalise the relevance of this view in the development of a relevant social work model for Zambia.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

SWK 4310: SOCIAL WORK WITH CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

DURATION: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY THREE QUESTIONS

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)

1. Mr. Abdul Ali is a Somalian who came to Zambia two years ago. He works as an Engineer in one of the Telecommunications companies. Since coming to Zambia, Mr. Ali's family has found it difficult to adjust to the Zambia environment and they have always lived an isolated life, except some occasional visits from two family friends who are also from Somalia. The wife has a degree in computer science but Mr. Ali has told her not to look for employment but just stay at home and do all the household chores. One of the neighbours reported that she has been hearing the screaming from Mrs. Ali when she is being battered by her husband. Despite this, she has neither disclosed the abuse to any of the two family friends nor the police. As a social worker working in an organisation dealing with domestic violence, how would you help the Ali family to adjust in Zambia and also address the abuse Mrs. Ali is going through by using the following tools of family assessment?
 - a. Genogram
 - b. Ecomaps
 - c. Culturagram *(40 marks)*

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

2. Write short notes on all the following:
 - a. The definition of a child according to the Anti-Gender Based-Violence Act and the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child (UNCRC)
 - b. Foster care
 - c. Discuss three ways a good theory of infant-caregiver attachment would help a social worker working with children
 - d. Three types of child maltreatment that involve acts of commission
 - e. Jean-Jacques Rousseau perception of childhood *(20 marks)*

3. Gender-based violence (GBV) is one of the problems affecting most households in Zambia. By using five strengths-based principles outlined by Elliot et al. (2000) discuss how a social worker can provide ways of discovering strengths to challenge oppressive principles in families affected by GBV. *(20 marks)*
4. Child abuse is one of the problems affecting most household in Zambia. Discuss the three stages that are cardinal in forming an assessment when dealing with a problem of child abuse in a family. *(20 marks)*
5. For many years, Susan, the mother of three children in Kalingalinga compound has been frequenting the Victim Support Unit (VSU) of the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) to address the problem of domestic violence which is perpetual in the household. To date, her problem seems to be escalating and she is scared that her husband who is more inclined to this habit may kill her. As a social worker employed in the ZPS, discuss how you can effectively address this situation by using the four empowering approaches of working with families. *(20 marks)*
6. John is a 15 years old boy who has problems to interact with his peers at school. He has an aggressive behaviour both towards his friends and teachers. As a school social worker, how would you advise the school and John's family the cause of the aggressive behaviour using the two approaches below in a bid to help John adjust to the school environment?
 - a. The psychoanalytic theory
 - b. Social learning theory *(20 marks)*

END OF EXAMINATION

The UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
SWK 4715 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ORGANISATION
EXAMINATION

=====

INSTRUCTIONS:

TIME: Three (3) Hours

ANSWER: Four (4) questions – One (1) from each Section.

WEIGHT: All answers are of equal value (25 marks).

=====

Section I

Question 1

Analyse the concept of community organization. What does it involve?

Question 2

Discuss the concept of community using Panzettas definition.

Question 3

Examine the idea of community as a choice of intervention in community change and development.

Section II

Question 1

Analyse the five (5) phases of problem formulation and identification using Zoe and Dunkens conceptions.

or

Question 2

Examine the strategies of social work intervention in community work.

Section III

Question 1

Compare the decision making process of the following two (2) approaches:

- a. Rates under treatment approach.
- b. Social indicator approach.

Question 2

Discuss the concept of planned change and its traits.

Question 3

Analyse the pitfalls in the change process as outlined by Zaltman and Dunkern in their book – “Strategies for planned change”.

Section IV

Question 1

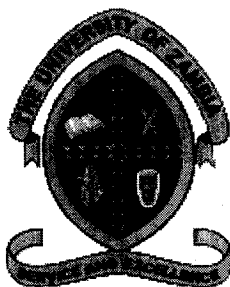
Analyse a community model by Roland L. Warren.

Question 2

David Macarov in his book "Design or Social Welfare". Identified three (3) categories of need. Analyse these needs which are special human needs.

Question 3

Discuss the three (3) main theories which are essential for community development practice.



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK & SOCIOLOGY
SWK 9120: PROJECT MANAGEMENT
2020/21 END OF YEAR EXAM**

Time allowed: 3 hours

Instructions: Answer question one and any other three questions

1. Climate change – a term that denotes global warming and its effects – has been a buzzword in Zambia for the last few months. Politicians have focused on the negative risks that come with this phenomenon such as increased temperatures and a reduction in the average rainfall in Zambia consequently leading to load shedding.
 - a. Explain to ZESCO management what a negative risk is? (5 Marks)
 - b. Elaborate to ZESCO management the four strategies they can use to respond to risks with potentially negative impacts on their project of scaling up electricity generation. (20 Marks)
2. Write brief notes on all of the following concepts (25 Marks)
 - a. Gantt Chart
 - b. Project close out phase
 - c. WBS
 - d. Project charter
 - e. General environment
3. Graham 1985 defines a project as a “a set of people and other resources temporarily assembled to reach a specified objective, normally with a fixed budget and with a fixed time period” Identify and discuss 5 characteristics of a project (25 Marks)
4. Answer all of the following questions
 - a. Compare and contrast between a project and a programme? (15 Marks)
 - b. Is the social cash transfer a programme or a project? Give justification for your answer (10 Marks).
5. What is the 7S framework? List and discuss the 7S used in management (25 Marks)

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
SWK 9315 SOCIAL WORK, DISABILITY AND MENTAL HEALTH
EXAMINATION

=====

INSTRUCTIONS:

TIME: Three (3) Hours

ANSWER: Four (4) questions – One (1) from each Section.

WEIGHT: All answers are of equal value (25 marks).

=====

Section I

Question 1

What does social work contribute to the mental health arena?

Question 2

Analyse mental health as a global concern.

Question 3

How can social workers increase levels of involvement and participation of the mentally challenged persons (in the planning and care?)

Section II

Question 1

Analyse some of the terms used to refer to those people receiving mental health services, examining the implications of each of the terms.

Section III

Question 1

Analyse the concept of “recovery” and its impact on mental health.

Question 2

Discuss the different approaches and responses to mental health issues over the years.

Question 3

What role does the service user’s voice and movement play in mental health?

Section IV

Question 1

Compare the definitions of mental health and wellbeing and analyse these in relation to the purpose and values of social work.

Question 2

Discuss some of the issues contained in the contemporary mental health policy (New Horizons). Can they be compared to the Zambian National Mental Health Policy?

Question 3

Consider the potential tensions in involving carers in health issues. How could social workers and teams work best to resolve these tensions?