

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**

**SEMESTER I EXAMINATIONS 2012/2013 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**LAL 211: STUDIES IN BANTU LANGUAGES**

**DURATION: THREE HOURS**

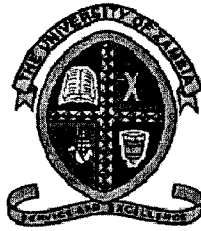
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**INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer any **FIVE (5)** questions. All questions carry equal marks. Examples given in languages other than English must be glossed.

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1. Write brief notes on the following:
  - a. African languages
  - b. Afrikaans and dialects of Arabic in relation to African linguistics
  - c. Origins and scope of the term 'Bantu'
  - d. Use of starred forms in Guthrie's *Comparative Bantu*
  - e. African linguistics [20]
  
2. Discuss Guthrie's and Greenberg's theories on the origin and spread of Bantu languages. [20]
  
3. Present the following:
  - (i) Charts of:
    - a. The vowel systems reconstructed for Proto-Bantu (PB)
    - b. The PB non-vowel segmental phonemes [12]
  
  - (ii) Comment on the PB radicals below:
    - a. \*-bed-'to come to boil'  
\*-béd-'to call out'
  
    - b. \*-bék-'to announce death'  
\*-béék-'to put' [4]
  
  - (iii) The PB 7-vowel system as reflected in many Bantu languages as a 5-vowel system. [4]
  
4. 'Bantu Languages are characterised by a class system.' Explain what is meant by this assertion. [20]
  
5. 'In Bantu, the verb is the most complex part of speech.' Comment on the morphemes that make up the verb below and exemplify.
  - a) Preprefix
  - b) Prefix
  - c) Tense sign
  - d) Radical
  - e) Extension [20]
  
6. Discuss the morphological structure of nouns and adjectives of Bantu languages providing relevant examples. [20]



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**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION**  
**2012/2013 FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAM**

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**MC101: HISTORY OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- The paper has two sections, **A & B**
- Answer **ALL** questions in **SECTION A** and only **THREE** questions in **SECTION B**
- Time allowed for this paper is **THREE HOURS**

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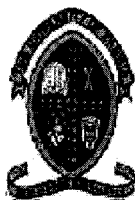
**SECTION A (ANSWER ALL)**

1. Describe the main characteristics of Yellow Journalism[5marks]
2. The 'White' Press played an important role in Zambia in the pre-independence era. Discuss[6marks]
3. Discuss the church press in Zambia before and after independence[6marks]
4. Explain the significance of the Mosquito Press in China[6marks]
5. What role did the Times of Zambia play in the fight for Press Freedom during the post-independence era?[6marks]
6. What were the common reasons which led the colonial and federal governments to get involved in radio broadcasting?[6marks]
7. Itemize five resolutions that came out during the first National Press Seminar held in August 1972 when former President Kaunda addressed the press[5marks]

**SECTION B (ANSWER THREE)**

8. Give step by step account of government attempts to publish newspapers for African readers before independence. Which newspapers did the government publish and what were their characteristics?[20marks]
9. Give a detailed account of the Peter Zenger trial. Qualify the importance of the case[20 marks]
10. Discuss radio under the two former Presidents, Kaunda and Chiluba[20marks]
11. Discuss the British Broadcasting Co-operation (BBC) [20marks]

END OF EXAM  
GOOD LUCK!!!



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

**FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DATE: TUESDAY 5<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2013**

**MC 201: INTRODUCTION TO MASS MEDIA WRITING**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)**

**Q.1**

Read the text below meticulously. Write **two (2)** separate hard news stories for the *Lusaka Star* newspaper. The stories must comprehensively cover the issues discussed in the talking notes. Take time to read the whole text and plan carefully. The points are **not** arranged in order of importance so you must be watchful for the main points for your stories.

**Please note that any mistake in terms of spellings, punctuation and grammar will result in deduction of two (2) marks. Ensure that the leads for both stories are well constructed and devoid of technical errors (30 marks).**

**Launch of the Study Report on Media Laws and Policies in Zambia**

**Eustace Nkandu – Researcher and author of the study report University of Zambia Department of Mass Communication**

A good legal environment is a key pre-requisite for the existence of a health democracy. Good media laws will guarantee a free press that can contribute meaningfully to the development of the nation. But at the same time a free press is responsible. However, the media would only be able to effectively perform their functions if they operate in a setting that has good laws and a clear policy framework.

- Reviewing both old and current pieces of legislation
- Coming up with recommendations for lobbying the government to reverse retrogressive laws
- Bringing out case studies of progressive media laws in some African countries and elsewhere

Earlier works on media law reforms in order to establish whether any changes had occurred since these works were published.

The study looked at a total of 12 pieces of legislation and the majority (9) of them are found in the Penal Code chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia. These included:

*Offences against public order* focusing on sections 53 which deals with prohibited publications, sections 57 and 60 which talk about sedition practices and sedition intention respectively.

Section 67 which deals with publication of false news with intent to cause fear and alarm to the public

Section 69 on the deflation of the president

*Offences relating to administration of justice.* The analysis centered on:

Sections 116 and 117 which touch on contempt of court and prohibition of taking photographs in court respectively

*Nuisances and offences against health and convenience.* The focus was on:

Section 177 which looks at obscene matters or things. The section also deals with defamation and libel under sections 191 and 192 respectively.

*Unlawful assemblies, riots and other offences against public tranquility.*

Sections 74, 75 and 76 that stress on unlawful assembly and punishment for riotous behaviour.

- The study further reviewed Chapter 113 of the Laws of Zambia which relate to the *Public Order Act*,
- Chapter 161 focusing on the *Printed Publications Act* specifically section 5 which looks at registration of newspapers.

The *State Security Act* with prominence focusing on sections on espionage and protection of classified information.

The study also looked at the first draft of the 2012 Constitution. In the Draft Constitution, the spotlight was on the bill of rights sections 36 on freedom of expression, 37 on access to information and 38 on freedom of the media.

Firstly a comprehensive summary of the law was presented followed by a rationale for that particular law and then the impact or danger of that law on the media, after which cases of how the law was applied were cited and conclusions and recommendations were given.

#### **Laws recommended for repealing:**

1. **Prohibited Publications Act:** This law is redundant because there are several other laws that can effectively deal with matters that can warrant the president to ban any publication.
2. **Defamation of the President:** Is yet another redundant piece of legislation. There is already a civil law on this thus it does not need to be under criminal law with penal sanctions. The president is already covered under the Defamation Act.

## **Progressive constitutional provisions**

Part V of the Draft Constitution contains Bill of Rights and under Civil and Political Rights which are progressive:

- i) Article 36 on Freedom of Expression
- ii) Article 37 on Access to Information and
- iii) Article 38 Freedom of the Media, BUT:

Article 38, Clause 3 (a) should state clearly that issuance of broadcast licenses will be done by an independent body instead of leaving it open to speculation or interpretation.

Clause 4 should read “All public media” instead of “All state media”. It is no longer permissible to envision state media in this modern world

## **Strategies to bring about media law reforms and improving the operating environment for media worker:**

- a) Media bodies and associations engage members of parliament from both ruling and opposition political parties and to explain to them the problems associated with the current laws that affect the media in Zambia.
- b) Solidarity among media bodies and associations including CSOs. Media need to have a single purpose of ensuring that the working environment for all media workers, regardless of ownership is improved.
- c) As a last resort media bodies and associations should take legal action against actions of brutality by the police. Media bodies needed to challenge in the courts of law such actions by the police in order to protect journalists.
- d) Engaging the judiciary to be tolerant to the media and also to promote press freedom as they consider cases brought before them. If the courts continued to punish journalists, it would induce self-censorship among journalists
- e) Mobilising public support for media law reforms
- f) Continued documentation of the effect of bad media laws
- g) The United Nations, through its specialised agency UNESCO, should be approached to provide experts that can help develop strategies for pushing for media law reforms.

## **Q.2**

A newspaper of high repute requires the services of a well skilled journalist. What should be the key attributes of the individual to work as a journalist for such a newspaper? You are expected to provide justifications for the points you present. Where possible give examples. (15 marks)

## **Q.3**

The table on the next page (page 4) shows a contrast between the old and new ways of looking at the role of local government authorities popularly known as Councils. Presented with this information, write a news story. You are expected to invent other relevant details about the source or sources of information and the occasion at which this was presented. The same rules of good news writing skills apply to this scenario. You will be penalised for any mistake made in

grammar, spelling as well as poor sentence construction. Also take note that unnecessary technical errors associated with news writing will equally attract a deduction of two (2) marks. Be thorough and neat in your writing (15 marks).

Is based on residuality and local governments as wards of the state	Is based on subsidiarity and home rule
Is based on principle of ultra vires	Is based on community governance
Is focused on government	Is focused on citizen-centered local governance
Is agent of the central government	Is the primary agent for the citizens and leader and gatekeeper for shared rule
Is responsive and accountable to higher-level governments	Is responsive and accountable to local voters; assumes leadership role in improving local governance
Is direct provider of local services	Is purchaser of local services
Is focused on in-house provision	Is facilitator of network mechanisms of local governance, coordinator of government providers and entities beyond government, mediator of conflicts, and developer of social capital
Is focused on secrecy	Is focused on letting the sunshine in; practices transparent governance
Has input controls	Recognizes that results matter
Is internally dependent	Is externally focused and competitive; is ardent practitioner of alternative service delivery framework
Is closed and slow	Is open, quick, and flexible
Has intolerance for risk	Is innovative; is risk taker within limits
Depends on central directives	Is autonomous in taxing, spending, regulatory, and administrative decisions
Is rules driven	Has managerial flexibility and accountability for results
Is bureaucratic and technocratic	Is participatory; works to strengthen citizen voice and exit options through direct democracy provisions, citizens' charters, and performance budgeting
Is coercive	Is focused on earning trust, creating space for civic dialogue, serving the citizens, and improving social outcomes
Is fiscally irresponsible	Is fiscally prudent; works better and costs less
Is exclusive with elite capture	Is inclusive and participatory
Overcomes market failures	Overcomes market and government failures
Is boxed in a centralized system	Is connected in a globalized and localized world

**SECTION B: ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS ONLY (40 MARKS)**

**Q.4**

Take a good “journalistic look” around this examination venue. Select one interesting aspect that you can report about in the *Lusaka Star Newspaper*. This should be written from a human interest point of view (10 marks).

**Q.5**

What rules govern good journalistic writing? Ensure that you provide the rationale for your answer (10 marks).

**Q.6**

Explain in great detail how a well trained journalist should go about treating a story. You need to start from how a news idea is generated, factors to consider, getting information from the source or sources and finally the writing of the story itself (20 marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
**FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2012-2013**  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

**MC 215: INTRODUCTION TO RADIO PRODUCTION**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A, BUT ONLY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B**

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

1. Write brief explanatory notes on the following in radio broadcasting
  - a. Producer
  - b. Analogue radio v digital radio
  - c. Teaser
  - d. Feedback
  - e. Audio (control) console 10 Marks
  
2. Name two techniques one could use to grab and maintain an audience for radio. 10 Marks
  
3. Explain the importance and manner of attribution used for sources in radio news. 10 Marks
  
4. Analyse the appropriateness of direct and indirect speech for radio news. 10 Marks

**SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

5. How do we write intros or leads in radio news? 20 Marks
6. Discuss the types of microphone available to the radio producer. 20 Marks
7. Stage fright is a threat for the new broadcast presenter. Explain with reference to the roots of, and solutions to the problem. 20 Marks
8. Zambia is a huge territorial landmass which poses problems to broadcasters trying to cover it for radio. Discuss the opportunities, challenges, and propagation solutions available to the engineer tasked to reach the whole of Zambia with quality radio signals. 20 Marks

END OF EXAMINATION



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**DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION**  
**2012/2013 FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAM**

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**MC221: THEORIES OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- The paper has two sections, A & B
- Answer **ALL** questions in **SECTION A** and only **THREE** questions in **SECTION B**
- Time allowed for this paper is **THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A**

1. Why is human communication more effective than mass communication?[5marks]
2. In a two-step flow model, who is a 'sponge'?[5marks]
3. State the difference between Semantic and Mechanical noise [5marks]
4. Mention and briefly explain the five skills required in mass communication[5marks]
5. What is meant by co-relation in mass communication[5marks]
6. Mention at least three civil pressure groups that seek to influence media content in Zambia and how they do it[5marks]
7. Give instances in communication when a communicator should avoid stating a conclusion[5marks]
8. What are the limitations of the two -step flow model?[5marks]

**SECTION B**

9. The paradigm of media effects has two main thrusts, one which says "people in the audiences construct for themselves their own view of social reality and their place in it." Explain
  - a. How they are able to do this?[10marks]
  - b. How they find their place in it?[10marks]
10. Explain what high fear appeal is and how it affects people in mass communication[20marks]
11. Discuss the importance of communication in relation to :
  - a. The mentation function[10 marks]
  - b. The regulatory function[10 marks]
12. Give and Explain the five main functions of mass communication[20 marks]

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

**MC371 Exam**

**DATE: MARCH 11, 2013**

**DURATION: THREE HOURS**

**SECTION A:**

**ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS.  
THIS SECTION CARRIES ~~60~~ MARKS.**

80

- 1. What is Computer Assisted Reporting? Define and explain its applications.**
- 2. Discuss the Internet, its background, and its application to CAR.**
- 3. Is the World Wide Web the same as the Internet? Discuss.**
- 4. What is a Search Engine? Define and explain its functions.**
- 5. Distinguish the difference between a Spreadsheet and a Data Base.**
- 6. What is New Media? How is it difference from Old Media? Discuss.**

**PLEASE TURN TO SECTION B**

**SECTION B:**

**THIS SECTION IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS. THIS SECTION CARRIES 20 MARKS.**

- 1. Distinguish between System and Applications Software. Give two examples of each.**
- 2. Using the Spreadsheet below, answer the questions that follow:**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Laptop</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>3</b>	<b>Keyboard</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>4</b>	<b>Mouse</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>5</b>	<b>Webcam</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>6</b>		
<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>				

- a. Indicate the formula you would use to find the total amount needed for the mouse.**
- b. Describe the process of replicating the formula for all the other items**
- c. By way of a workable formula, state how you would arrive at the difference between the would-be total for all items as indicated and the price of six keyboards.**

**TOTAL: 100 MARKS**

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012/2013 FIRST SEMESTER EXAM**

**MC401: BASIC EDITORIAL WRITING**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**60 MARKS**

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**Section A: COMPULSORY**

**(20 marks)**

The editorial below, titled "*No Brains*" appeared in the *Post* Newspaper on Friday March 1, 2013.

Read it thoroughly and give a detailed critique of the article using the knowledge you have acquired on good editorial writing.

**No brains**

Hakainde Hichilema says Michael Sata has no brains. But did a man without brains defeat him in three consecutive elections? A man without brains started a political party from the scratch, from nothing and without money and ten years later, that political party was in power. Is it really possible for a man without brains to achieve that feat?

Hakainde has never defeated the man he says has no brains in any political contest. So the question is: who is really without brains between Hakainde and Michael? How can someone without brains start a political party, mobilise the whole country and win an election in less than a decade?

Certainly, one has to be a political genius to achieve that. And Michael, whether one likes him or not, is a political genius. Those who think, those who thought Michael had no brains are today swallowed by envy, frustration and anger at his political achievements.

It is not good for one to be full of oneself, belittle and underrate others. There is a price to be paid for belittling and underrating others. And Hakainde is paying the price for that. But he doesn't seem to learn. If there is anyone without brains between Michael and Hakainde, it will certainly be Hakainde without brains. We say this because Hakainde has nothing to show politically.

All that Hakainde seems to have achieved is increased intolerance and violence in the ranks of UPND. UPND was not such a violent political party as we see it today. Whatever problems or deficiencies UPND might have had under the leadership of Mazoka, no honest person can accuse its leadership of violence. What we see today is a violent, arrogant, pompous, intolerant, tribalistic and regionalistic clique at the helm of UPND. What we see today is a bitter, frustrated, angry and desperate Hakainde jumping around like a headless chicken trying to do all sorts of desperate things.

Soon the country will fully know who Hakainde is and what propels him. What seem to propel Hakainde today is a desire to be president, an unbridled tribal and regionalism and frustration with Michael's election victory. Hakainde doesn't even seem to have the patience to wait until 2016 to have another attempt at the presidency. He thinks by joining hands with failed and crooked politicians like Rupiah Banda, William Banda and their league he can manage to cut short Michael's term of office.

In their little minds, and in their ignorance, they deceived themselves that Michael would never win an election on his own and that they were more popular than him. Today Michael, the man Hakainde is saying has no brains, is the President of the Republic of Zambia. Michael won through a clean election campaign. He never boasted about being this or that, having this or that. They boasted about being this and that, having this and that but they lost. The people of Zambia saw through them and did not believe them, could not trust them.

Hakainde is saying Michael has no brains! Hakainde has neither decency nor civility in his reference to others. We have not forgotten that Hakainde a few months ago described the editor of this newspaper as "a little creature". What type of a presidential aspirant is this? It is understandable why the Zambian people did not vote for him. And if Hakainde continues on this path, he will never make it to State House.

Of course, Hakainde thinks he is a genius, he knows it all, but in truth, the man knows very little about politics and that's why his political performance is near disaster.

And in spite of all his verbal pugnacity, his boastful phrases and display of self-confidence, Hakainde is politically not that wise. We say this because a wise politician would not be taking the decisions and actions Hakainde is taking, would not be making the alliances Hakainde is making.

If Hakainde was a prudent politician, he wouldn't be making some of the careless and reckless statements he has been making - statements that are not only politically unacceptable but are also in violation of the law. It seems Hakainde thinks he is above the law. Anyway, that is not strange because Hakainde lives in a dream world, in a world which he thinks he dominates, in which he sees himself as the most superior, the most prosperous and the most intelligent.

But we all know that this country knows no single genius, there can only be a collective genius. More and more of his colleagues will continue to defy him. They can expel them. But how many people are they going to expel? They will expel this one and that one, but there will be more coming up to do the same thing for the same reasons. They will expel people from their party until they have no people, until they are left only with their own heads.

Clearly, the solution to Hakainde and UPND's problems lie in accepting reality and in humbling themselves. Thinking they are clever than everybody else and that only they themselves have brains will take them nowhere. This is not only an insult on others, but it is also a fallacy on their part because it is not true that their political opponents have no brains. It is time Hakainde starts to learn how to respect others if he has to win the respect of others and indeed of the Zambian people. Without this, Hakainde and UPND are going nowhere.

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL****(40 marks)**

1. Define an editorial. (1 mark)
2. Name and explain the three basic types of editorials. (6 marks)
3. Outline and explain three characteristics of an editorial. (6 marks)
4. Discuss four functions of an editorial. (4 marks)
5. Using an example, explain the relevance of public opinion to editorial writing. (4 marks)
6. Explain two effective ways of concluding an editorial. (2 marks)
7. Give three factors that may be considered when determining the subject for an editorial. (3 marks)
8. Explain the following:
  - a) Editorial appeal (1 marks)
  - b) Editorial contact (1 marks)
  - c) Editorial policy (1 marks)
  - d) Newspeg (1 mark)
  - e) Editorial of argumentation (1 marks)
9. Explain the significance of ethics in Editorial writing. (2 marks)
10. Name four components of an editorial page. (4 marks)
11. Explain the significance of the editorial page in a newspaper. (3 marks)

**SECTION C: ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION**

12. You have been invited to give a talk to journalism students taking the editorial writing course. What advice can you give them on how to write good editorials? Use examples to illustrate your points. (10marks)
13. Using appropriate examples, discuss the pitfalls of editorial writing. (10 marks)

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION**  
**MC 411 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**DATE: 6 MARCH 2013      VENUE: GLT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. 20 MARKS**

1. Give brief, explanatory notes on the following;
  - a) McGregor's theory X and theory Y
  - b) Rensis Likert's four management system (2 marks)
  
2. Define the following terms;
  - a) Management
  - b) Leadership
  - c) Strategic Planning
  - d) Personnel Management (2 marks)
  
3. Give and briefly explain the 3 different parts of planning. (1 mark)
  
4. Give 4 qualities of a good leader. (2 marks)
  
5. Give 4 qualities of a bad leader. (2 marks)
  
6. A charismatic leader is one whose influence stems from personality, for example, Hitler. Give and explain 4 other types of leadership. (2 marks)
  
7. Draw, correctly label and explain the Managerial Grid adapted from Blake and Mouton. (5 marks)

8. Why is it important to safeguard against libel in your organisation? (1 mark)

9. Theories about leadership can be placed into three major categories, trait, style and contingency theories. What are each of these theories based on? (3 marks)

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (10 MARKS EACH)**

10. Media organizations achieve different levels of success even though they operate in the same market under the same laws and policies. These differences may be attributed to the way organisations manage their respective human resources. Personnel management is more than just hiring and firing people.

- a) Name and explain 6 aspects of personnel management that a human resource department should be responsible for.
- b) Name and explain in detail the 5 components which personnel planning is comprised of.

11. Leadership is closely linked with behavior. Leadership style can change from situation to situation whether one is charismatic or coercive.

- a) What makes good leaders better persons to lead others?
- b) Where do many leaders fail?

12. Discuss the following theories of management;

- a) Management by objectives
- b) Classical school
- c) Contingency theory

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**MC 411 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**DATE: 6 MARCH 2013      VENUE: GLT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

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6. A charismatic leader is one whose influence stems from personality, for example, Hitler. Give and explain 4 other types of leadership. (2 marks)
  
7. Draw, correctly label and explain the Managerial Grid adapted from Blake and Mouton. (5 marks)

8. Why is it important to safeguard against libel in your organisation? (1 mark)

9. Theories about leadership can be placed into three major categories, trait, style and contingency theories. What are each of these theories based on? (3 marks)

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (10 MARKS EACH)**

10. Media organizations achieve different levels of success even though they operate in the same market under the same laws and policies. These differences may be attributed to the way organisations manage their respective human resources. Personnel management is more than just hiring and firing people.

- a) Name and explain 6 aspects of personnel management that a human resource department should be responsible for.
- b) Name and explain in detail the 5 components which personnel planning is comprised of.

11. Leadership is closely linked with behavior. Leadership style can change from situation to situation whether one is charismatic or coercive.

- a) What makes good leaders better persons to lead others?
- b) Where do many leaders fail?

12. Discuss the following theories of management;

- a) Management by objectives
- b) Classical school
- c) Contingency theory



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

**2012/ 2013 ACADEMIC YEAR  
FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS  
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2013**

**MC 901: PRINCIPLES OF ADVERTISING**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**Answer all questions in Section A and answer three (3) questions in Section B.  
Question 11 is compulsory, select any other two.**

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**SECTION A** (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. Briefly highlight the dynamics that led to the augmentation of advertising.
2. Briefly discuss the roles the following agency personnel:
  - a) Account Director
  - b) Account Executive
  - c) Media planner
3. Distinguish between the marketing role and economic role of advertising.
4.
  - a) What is an advertising agency?
  - b) Mention and write brief notes on three types of advertising agencies
5. Define the following terms:
  - a) Display rate
  - b) Flat rate
  - c) Contract rate
  - d) Open rate
  - e) Mark-up
  - f) Media commissions
6.
  - a) Define segmentation and positioning.
  - b) Explain the purpose of segmentation and positioning in business.

7. Mention the main elements that markets use to reach target markets
8. State the four names used to describe controversial products
9. Mention and explain four business-to-business advertising groups
10. State the three reasons for success of media independents

**SECTION B (Answer three (3) questions. Each question 10 marks)**

11. Imagine you are the recruitment manager for an advertising firm and your firm is looking to employ an advertising manager. You have been directed to place an advert in the press advertising the position. Highlight the responsibilities and qualities of an advertising manager you would place in the advert.
12. "Advertising manipulates people to think that they need something by creating demand." Discuss this statement.
13. Mention and discuss the key players in advertising highlighting their importance and role in the advertising industry.
14. Distinguish between a full service agency and an in-house agency. Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each to the advertiser

**GOOD LUCK!**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

**FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DATE: TUESDAY 26<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2013**

**MC 911: PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC RELATIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION (70 MARKS)**

**Q.1 CASE STUDY**

Public relations concerns any organisation, commercial or non-commercial. It exists whether we like it or not. Imagine that your Public Relations Firm has been approached by one of the leading mining companies in Zambia. This mine has a lot of “PR issues” to deal with and its reputation is at its lowest ebb. The government and other publics have expressed concern about the operations of the mine. The company then decides to engage your firm to mount a PR campaign that would aid in restoring the reputation and image of the company. You have been assured that money should not be a hindrance. The mining firm is willing to spend as much as it is necessary as long as results will be favourable for the company. Now attempt the following questions:

- (a) Explain the professional traps your firm can fall into upon receipt of such a request? (5 marks)

(b) What “PR ISSUES” is such a mining company grappling with? **(5 marks)**

(c) Using the *8-Point-Plan*, develop a comprehensive PR campaign plan for this mining company. You need to invent the name of your PR Firm and the name of the mining company. Remember that providing a justification for everything you do is vital in public relations work. You are also expected to be very thorough in answering this question. **(60 marks)**.

**SECTION B: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS ONLY (30 MARKS)**

**Q.2**

A newly established mobile phone company seeks to engage a public relations practitioner. It is expected that the suitable employee would in turn set up the public relations department in the organisation.

(a) What traits and skills should such a person poses? **(5 marks)**

(b) Provide the job descriptions for the various personnel that could be engaged in the scenario presented above? **(5 marks)**

**Q.3**

Analyse the relationship among public relations, advertising and marketing? **(10 marks)**

**Q.4**

Discuss the evolution of public relations functions? **(10 marks)**

**Q.5**

Is public relations important for any organisation? **(10 marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**The University of Zambia**  
**Department of Mass Communication**

**MC921 EXAM**  
**MARCH 7, 2013**

**DURATION: THREE HOURS**

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

1. **Give the definition of Photography: Who used the term first?**  
*(10 marks)*
2. **Name the parts of the camera.** *(10 marks)*
3. **Discuss the Digital Workflow.** *(15 marks)*
4. **What differences are there between analogue and digital cameras?**  
*(15 marks)*
5. **Discuss the following terms in digital photography:**
  - a) What is resolution and image size?
  - b) What are colour modes?
  - c) What are file formats? *(15 marks)*
6. **After exposing a film using the camera, you go through a number of processes before finally printing the photograph. Explain in detail the following processes:**
  - a) Developing the film
  - b) Developing the print
  - c) The enlarger and its functions *(15 marks)*

**SECTION B: ANSWER ONE QUESTION**

7. **Discuss at least three major players in the invention of Photography? What specific problems did they face during their experiments?** *(20 marks)*
8. **What is the Camera Obscura? What is its significance in the history of Photography?** *(20 marks)*

**TOTAL: 100 MARKS**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
FIRST SEMESER, 2013 FINAL EXAMINATION**

**PA 201: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

**Instructions:** Answer any **Three** of the following questions, taking account of good grammar and appropriate illustrations:

1. What prompted the Chiluba regime to institute reforms in the state bureaucracy in 1993?
2. Give a detailed account of why the laws of Zambia apply only to the domain referred to as Zambia.
3. Defend the assertion that the plural approach to governance tends to be safer almost in all countries.
4. What is the rationale for the principle of checks and balances, and demonstrate, with concrete examples, how this principle has been observed in Zambia's governance system.
5. Explain the principle of separation of power in Zambia and suggest reasons why it is not practiced in full.
6. Why, do you think, governance in Tunisia, Lybia, and Egypt had become difficult for the ruling political and civil elite?
7. As part of incidental aspects of qualitative development, identify and explain some of the principles of modern bureaucracy introduced into to-day's Zambian state by colonists.
8. Write a readable essay in support of the role of the cavalcade and other insignia in governance in any country.

**END OF EXAMINATION.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS

PA 321: PRINCIPLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS

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1. Discuss, in detail, the three forms of *vertical* decentralization. Which of these forms has greater potential to promote democratic governance at the local level? Give reasons for your answer.
2. It is generally argued that decentralizing government administration enhances popular participation. Discuss the three major categories of *benefits* associated with participation, and highlight any three potential *obstacles* to participation.
3. Using Fillipo's 9-Box Scenario, for illustration, discuss the importance of having an effective reward system in local authorities.
4. First, using the information given below, define and calculate the Financial Autonomy Ratio (FAR), and the Modified Expenditure Decentralization Ration (MEDR). And second, briefly evaluate the argument that measuring decentralization is not an easy task.

**Information:** (i) Total Government Expenditure = ZMK450 trillion; (ii) Allocation to Local Government = ZMK30 trillion; (iii) Allocation to expenses that cannot be decentralised = ZMK25 trillion; (iv) Total local Government Expenditure = ZMK95 billion; and (v) Locally Raised Revenue = ZMK38 billion.

5. Write brief, but sufficiently informative, notes on the following:
    - (i) Utilitarian theory
    - (ii) Multipurpose bodies
    - (iii) Field Administration
    - (iv) Comprehensive local government system
    - (v) Instrumental value as a benefit associated with participation
- 

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER DEFERRED FINAL  
EXAMINATIONS**

**PA 341: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER TWO (2)  
QUESTIONS**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

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1. Illustrate and explain the relevance of the graphic rating scale method of performance appraisal in ensuring internal equity in an organization.
2. You have been selected by your lecturer to prepare a detailed presentation to your fellow students on Human Resource Planning. Illustrate with practical examples the actual process of Human resource Planning.
3. Discuss the view that “the Human Resource Department is a liability in a large organization”.
4. Write relevant notes on the following:
  - a) Demand forecasting
  - b) Employee requisition form
  - c) Interview setting

---

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PA 411: THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. Time allowed is THREE hours.**
  - 2. Attempt QUESTION 1 and ANY OTHER TWO questions.**
  - 3. All questions carry equal marks.**
- 

1. Since coming to power in September 2011, the Michael Sata led PF Government has made pronouncements and at times acted in ways seemingly embracing the radical International Dependency Theory. When compared to the Neoclassical Counter-revolutionary School, how far can the radical International Dependency Theory go in solving most of Zambia's socioeconomic ills?
2. Critically discuss the universal sanctity of the term "Development Bureaucracy". How does Fred Riggs' Fused-Prismatic-Diffracted Typology help in explaining the efficacy of development administration models?
3. With reference to developing countries, critically discuss the premises upon which the modernity theories of development have been found inadequate. In so doing, refer to particular modernity theories.
4. Politicians continue to call upon public servants to be non-partisan. At the same time, they are urging them (public servants) to acquaint themselves with the ruling Party Manifesto. How far can Dwight Waldo's Administration-as-Politics Approach help in explaining political and administrative functions in Zambia's public administration?

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PA 421: PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS**

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1. Imagine you have been employed by Cabinet Office as a Policy Analyst. As your first assignment, you have been asked to provide policy relevant information on how to make a policy on Road Traffic Accidents. Explain how you would go about this task.  
(40 marks)
  
2. Using the technique of Value Clarification, describe the process of recommending a policy to deal with the problem of poor sanitation in shanty compounds.  
(30 marks)
  
3. Picking a policy issue of your choice as a case study, show how the Systems Theory can be used in choosing the most appropriate policy option.  
(30 marks)
  
4. Write reasonable notes on the following:
  - (a) Ex-post analysis
  - (b) Pragmatic argument
  - (c) Secular trend analysis
  - (d) Moderately structured problems
  - (e) Ethics in policy analysis  
(30 marks)

[Total = 100 marks]

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PA 951: PUBLIC FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Time allowed is THREE (3) Hours.
  2. This examination question paper has two sections, A and B. Attempt all questions in Section A and only one question in Section B.
- 

SECTION A (This section is compulsory)

1. Using an appropriate diagram, draw and explain the Net Social Benefit Curve (NSBC).
2. (a) Recalling the Principle of Maximum Social Advantage, draw a diagram to show and explain how an increase in public expenditure on one commodity, and a reduction in public expenditure on another commodity affects:
  - (i) The Marginal utility on each of the commodities
  - (ii) The total utility on each of the commodities.
  - (iii) Draw a diagram to show the point where public spending on both commodities yields equimarginal utility.
  - (iv) On the diagram you have drawn, shade the area representing a loss in total utility when public spending on one of the commodities is less than the point where total utility is maximum and when spending on the other commodity is greater than the point where total utility is maximum.
3. (a) Draw a diagram to show and explain the point where taxation on two different commodities yield the least level of total disutility.
  - (i) What happens to total disutility when there is a decrease in the amount of tax paid by consumers of a given commodity if the tax paid by the consumers of other commodities remains unchanged?
  - (ii) What happens to total disutility when there is an increase in the amount of tax paid by the consumers of a given commodity if the tax paid by the consumers of other commodities remains unchanged?
  - (iii) Shade the area representing the new total disutility on a commodity resulting from an increase on its tax, assuming that the taxes on other commodities were to remain unchanged.
  - (iv) Shade the area representing the new total disutility on a commodity resulting from a decrease on its tax assuming that the taxes on other commodities were to remain unchanged.

4. a) Using a correctly labeled diagram, show the area representing an increase in total *dis*utility when the taxation policy on two different commodities does not yield to the second proposition of the Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.
- b) Using a correctly labeled diagram, show the area representing an increase in total utility when the size of government budget does not yield to the first proposition of the Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.
- c) Using correct diagrams, show the net change in total utilities of spending on goods X and Y resulting from;
- i) An increase in the marginal utility of X
- ii) A reduction in the marginal utility of Y

**SECTION B (Attempt only one question from this section)**

5. Using appropriate examples, discuss Progressive, Proportional and Regressive methods of taxation in relation to Adam Smith's Principles of Taxation.
6. Write scholarly notes on the following:
- a) Special Assessment
- b) *Quid Pro Quo*
- c) Demerit Good
- d) Deficit Financing
- e) Functional Finance

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2013 ACADEMIC YEAR-FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**PA 951: Public Financial Administration (Parallel)**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer question **one (1)** from section **A** and any other **two (2)** questions from section **B**

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***Section A***

1. It has been argued that public finance is inevitable for social economic development. Discuss the assertion that every government requires public finance to enhance and sustain economic growth.

***Section B***

2. Write reasonable notes on the following
  - Public goods and Private goods
  - Taxation
  - Market failure
  - Debt Transactions
3. Using a practical example, explain why the largest portion of Zambia's budget is funded from external/foreign sources
4. Budgeting process in Zambia has not served the intended purposes. Discuss using local examples.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PA 952: PUBLIC ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. Time allowed is THREE hours.**
  - 2. Attempt ANY THREE questions.**
  - 3. All questions carry equal marks.**
- 

1. Using the Privatization Act No. 21 of 1992 (Zambia), critically discuss the efficacy of the processes of divestiture of the following public enterprises in Zambia:
  - a) Zambia Railways
  - b) ZAMTEL
  - c) ZANACO
  - d) Zambia Airways
2. Poor strategic planning has been identified as one of the causes of the poor outlook of most public enterprises in Zambia. Using Igor Ansoff's Product/Market Matrix, illustrate and discuss how any four public enterprises of your choice can compete effectively with its private counterparts.
3. Public enterprises assume a diversity of internal structures. Using examples based on Zambia, identify any four public enterprises of your choice, each using a different type of internal structure. Discuss five characteristics, of each of these enterprises, as they relate to interface with the legislature and/or the executive.
4. Within the context of the general rules and regulations, outline and discuss any four ways in which the minister holds a public enterprise accountable.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PA 955: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 IN SECTION A PLUS ANY OTHER 2 QUESTIONS IN SECTION B**

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**SECTION A**

1. Two Schools of Thought exist on the usefulness, or otherwise, of planning in organizations. On one hand, there is the School of Thought which contends that “Failure to plan is actually planning to fail”. On the other hand, there is the other School of Thought which counter-argues that “planning is no guarantee that the goals and objectives of an organization will surely be achieved.” Critically examine the positions taken by each of these Schools of Thought, making reference to strategic planning. What conclusion(s), if any, do you come to, about planning? **(20 Marks)**

**SECTION B**

2. Write concise notes, (about one page in each case), on the main contributions of each of the following scholars to Strategic Management Theory:
  - (a) Henry Mintzberg **(5 marks)**;
  - (b) Michael Porter **(5 marks)**;
  - (c) Rosabeth Moss Kanter **(5 marks)**.

3. What is meant by the term “Competitive Strategies?” Outline all the competitive strategies that an organization can choose from. In so doing, point out also the potential advantages and disadvantages, if any, of each of these strategies **(15 marks)**.
  
4. Write an essay in which you clearly distinguish between the traditional and the modern approaches to quality management. In so doing, identify also **the main contributors** to quality management theory, **their key contributions**, as well as **the titles (where possible) of the books** in which their ideas are contained **(15 marks)**.
  
5. How similar to, or different from, each other are a SWOT analysis and a Value Chain Analysis? Write an essay in which you illustrate the manner in which each of these tools are used in strategic planning **(15 marks)**.

**END OF EXAMINATION . GOOD LUCK!**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PH 201:                    PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE**

**TIME:                    THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**    Answer all the questions in Section A and answer only one from Section B.  
All the questions in Section A are equally weighted.

---

**SECTION A: [60% of examination]**

1. Alan Chalmers presents naïve inductivism as the popular theory of how science works that is partly responsible for the high esteem science has in modern society.
  - a) Give three (3) reasons why science is so highly esteemed in the modern society.
  - b) Explain three (3) requirements for any observation to count as a building block for scientific knowledge, according to naïve inductivism.
  - c) Explain clearly the process used by scientists to generate scientific knowledge (e.g. Laws of Nature) from singular observation statements, according to naïve inductivists.
  - d) With reference to *interpretation and certainty* in science as identified by Len Doyal and Roger Harris, discuss whether science is an objective enterprise that yields reliable or indubitable knowledge of physical reality.

2. According to Carl Hempel and Paul Oppenheim, scientific explanation and prediction employs the Deductive-Nomological model.
  - a) With clearly labelled components, schematically present the covering law model of scientific explanation.
  - b) Explain the four (4) general conditions of adequacy for the covering law model of scientific explanation.
  - c) Explain the problem of **symmetry** for the covering law model of scientific explanation.
  - d) Explain the problem of **irrelevance** to the covering law model of scientific explanation.
  
3. Karl Popper has postulated falsificationism as an alternative theory of scientific knowledge.
  - a) With reference to 'conjectures and refutations', distinguish between the context of discovery and the context of justification.
  - b) Explain Karl Popper's reason for preferring falsifiability to verifiability as a demarcation criterion between science and pseudo-science.
  - c) With reference to the notion of 'survival of the fittest', explain Karl Popper's prescription for theory choice.
  - d) Discuss whether it is possible to show conclusively that a given theory is false.

**SECTION B: [40% of examination]**

4. Theory<sub>1</sub>, Theory<sub>2</sub> and Theory<sub>3</sub> belong to the same scientific research programme.
  - a) Explain the feature(s) that make all the three theories to belong to the same scientific research programme.
  - b) Explain the feature(s) that make the theories different despite belonging to the same scientific research programme.
  - c) Explain clearly how Theory<sub>3</sub> might have been derived.
  - d) Discuss the epistemic problem involved in choosing between a progressive and a degenerating research programme.

5. The history of science is replete with cases of theory creation, adoption and abandonment. Thomas Kuhn is the philosopher of science who has attempted to give a comprehensive account of such phenomena.
- a) Explain clearly the nature of pre-paradigmatic 'scientific' activity.
  - b) Explain the notion of a scientific paradigm elaborating why activity in normal science is compared to cross-word puzzle solving.
  - c) Explain the three aspects of an anomaly that may lead to the abandonment of a scientific paradigm. Illustrate each aspect with an example from the history of science.
  - d) "The Einsteinian scientific paradigm is better than the Newtonian scientific paradigm". Discuss this assertion making reference to the notions of paradigm shift and incommensurability.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



4. In Zambia, many people argue about what is morally right or wrong using their religious beliefs as their basis. For example, debates on abortion, homosexuality, and even how women dress are discussed from what many think their religion says is right or wrong.
- (a) Evaluate the Divine Command Theory (DCT) including its strengths and weaknesses.
  - (b) Briefly present four (4) claims made in favour of religion's ability to give added meaning to morality.
  - (c) Many have argued that religion does not enhance morality but detracts from it and as a consequence religious morality makes the world a worse place than it would have been otherwise. Present four (4) arguments for this position.

**SECTION C**  
**(Answer one question)**

5. Suppose you are an army officer who has just captured an enemy soldier who knows where a secret time bomb has been planted. The enemy soldier's children have also been captured. Unless the bomb is defused, the bomb will explode, killing millions of people in the city.
- (a) Would it be morally permissible to torture the enemy soldier's children to get the soldier to reveal the bomb's location? Discuss this problem in the light of utilitarianism.
  - (b) If you were discussing this problem in the light of ethical egoism, what would be the morally permissible act? Briefly discuss your answer.
  - (c) One criticism of utilitarianism is that it fails to protect people's rights. Try to develop this criticism and then explain whether or not you agree with it.
6. Joseph Fletcher recounts an episode involving the ship *William Brown*, which struck an iceberg off Newfoundland and sank in 1841. Seven crewmen and thirty-two passengers crowded into a lifeboat, but this was almost double the number the lifeboat could hold. Winds and heavy seas would have capsized the whole lot in a very short time. So the captain ordered some of the men out of the boat, but no one moved. One of the crewmen – a man named Holmes – tossed some of the men into the ocean. The rest in the boat survived and were eventually rescued.
- (a) Outline and explain three (3) central insights of Immanuel Kant's moral philosophy?
  - (b) According to Kant's Categorical Imperative, was Holmes' action morally permissible? Explain your answer stating clearly whether you agree or disagree with the view.
  - (c) Briefly discuss two (2) criticisms of Kantian ethics.
7. In our day to day lives, we often praise virtuous people like Mother Theresa, Ghandi, Mandela, and good people in our community. We admire such people and we consider them role models.
- (a) Briefly examine two (2) criticisms of action-based ethics that call for the need of an ethics of character. How valid are they in your opinion?
  - (b) Explain virtue ethics according to Ancient Greek Philosopher, Aristotle. (Make sure you explain what virtue is, the goal of human life, different types of virtues, how one reaches at a virtue, and what makes an action morally right according to virtue ethics).
  - (c) Briefly discuss a major problem of virtue ethics?

**END OF EXAMINATION**



- d) Which of the two formulations in (c) do you find most suited for the evaluation of ethical issues related to gender? Give reasons for your answer.

### SECTION B

4. Feminism is an intellectual and political movement that is at the centre of successes toward the recognition of and respect for women in society.
- Define feminism, highlighting its scholarly and political dimensions.
  - Demonstrate the relevance of the philosophy of human nature on moral questions about gender.
  - Discuss Plato's account of human nature showing how this may lead to a just society from a gender perspective.
  - Give a practical and moral (utilitarian and deontological) analysis of the gender-based affirmative action programme being implemented at the University of Zambia during admissions and study quota allocations.
5. Feminists and other writers are divided on whether prostitution liberates women or perpetuates male dominance.
- Explain the law pertaining to prostitution in Zambia.
  - Give one utilitarian argument against prostitution.
  - Give one deontological or religious argument against prostitution.
  - Present an own argument supporting legalisation of prostitution in Zambia stating what regulatory measures need to be put in place.
6. Some radical feminists have argued against the traditional family citing it as a tool for male domination. Instead they have advocated for female-female marriages. These are, however, illegal in many Africa countries including Zambia.
- Explain the argument that lesbianism is unnatural.
  - Explain the view that lesbianism is a form of mental illness.
  - Explain the view that lesbianism can lead to population decimation.
  - Discuss whether lesbianism is **harmful** or **offensive** to others which may warrant its criminalisation.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS  
2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PH 101: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer all questions from Section A, one question from Section B, and one question from Section C. Each section carries equal marks.  
**Each section should be answered in a separate answer book.**

**SECTION A: POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**

(Answer all questions)

(Write not more than three quarters of a page for each question)

1. Describe Karl Marx's historical class struggle (the dialect).
2. Explain John Rawls' veil of ignorance.
3. Write down, word for word, John Rawls' two principles of Justice and the meaning of each principle.
4. Explain one reason why Robert Nozick argues that John Rawls' system of taxing wealthy citizens in order to cater for the needy ones is immoral.
5. Briefly state each of the four theories of nation building (that is, alternative theories that are provided to solve the problem of ethnic clashes within a state).

**SECTION B: ETHICS**

(Answer one question)

6. Some people seriously argue that ethical statements are not objective but depend on the person making them.
  - (a) Discuss ethical subjectivism. In your discussion explain the basic idea of ethical subjectivism, simple subjectivism, and emotivism.
  - (b) Explain two criticisms of ethical subjectivism.
7. The German philosopher, Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), offered several formulations of what he called the Categorical Imperative.
  - (a) Using some examples, explain the difference between hypothetical and categorical imperatives.
  - (b) What is the difference between treating a person simply as a means and treating that person always at the same time as an end? Please illustrate your answer with examples.

8. Many health care resources are scarce and cannot easily be accessed by all who need them. One such resource in the Zambian scenario is access to intensive care services in specialised health care facilities.
- (a) Discuss how recommendations made by utilitarians would differ to those made by ethical egoists.
  - (b) Which of these traditions do you find more convincing? Explain your answer.

### **SECTION C: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION**

(Answer **one** question)

9. Although many theists take it for granted that God exists, there are many reasons to believe that God does not exist. In any case, it is very difficult to prove God's existence. William Paley (1743-1805) offers one of the many arguments for the existence of God.
- (a) Evaluate Paley's teleological argument for the existence of God.
  - (b) Do you think the teleological argument offered by Paley offers conclusive evidence for the existence of God? Explain your answer.
10. Another argument that has been advanced as proof that God exists was advanced by St. Anselm (1033-1109). This argument claims that by using reason alone, we can prove that God exists.
- (a) Outline and discuss the ontological argument for the existence of God given by St. Anselm.
  - (b) Discuss at least **two** criticisms levelled at this argument.
11. In the world we live in, there is so much suffering and so much evil. Much of this evil is caused by human beings but there is also evil that is not caused by human beings but by natural occurrences. The world surely would have been a better place without evil. Even with so much evil in the world, there have been attempts to explain the existence of a good and just God.
- (a) Discuss the Free Will Defence.
  - (b) Offer at least **four** criticisms of the Free Will Defence.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY & APPLIED ETHICS**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PH 985:                    PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION**

**DURATION:                THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**    *Answer all the questions in Section A but choose only one from Section B.*

**SECTION A: [60 MARKS]**

1. Illustrate two ways in which religion is important at a *personal* and at a *societal* level.
2. What is meant by divine omnipotence? Can God make a square circle?
3. If God is omnipotent, then he CAN do immoral acts. Do you agree? Explain your answer.
4. For Blaise Pascal, belief in God boils down to a wager. Explain his reasoning and why we simply have to gamble regarding the existence of God.
5. The argument from design is one of the clash points between theism and atheism.
  - (a) Explain the justification for belief in God using the argument from design with reference to fine-tuning and the anthropic principle.
  - (b) Explain the challenge to the design argument posed by metaphysical evil.
  - (c) Explain the challenge to the design argument posed by Neo-Darwinism and Richard Dawkins in particular.
  - (d) To what extent, in your well thought-out view, do these challenges weaken the argument from design?
6. According to the freewill theodicy, human abuse of freewill, and not God, is the source of evil in the world.
  - (a) Atheists argue that the concept of evil and that of God are mutually exclusive. Explain clearly their reasoning.
  - (b) Explain in detail the freewill theodicy as an explanation for evil in the world.
  - (c) "This is the best of all possible worlds. Taking away evil would reduce humans to mere automata, devoid of free will". Comment!
  - (d) Using appropriate examples, explain the limitation of the freewill defence vis-à-vis moral evil.

**SECTION B: [40 MARKS]**

7. Miracles attest to God's power, benevolence and knowledge. Accordingly, preachers such as Temitope Balogun Joshua of The Synagogue, Church of All Nations who are acclaimed to perform miracles have large followings as a result.
- (a) Giving a good example of each, explain clearly the natural law violation and the coincidence conceptions of a miracle.
  - (b) Discuss David Hume's 'probability' objection to belief in miracles.
  - (c) Discuss David Hume's 'witness' objection to belief in miracles.
  - (d) Explain the criticism that the God of miracles is akin to the God of the gaps.
8. Holding two contradictory ideas is said to be the mark of irrationality. The concept of prayer, a central one for many religions, raises a number of problems for believers.
- (a) Explain impetration and its significance in Christianity.
  - (b) "If God has perfect knowledge of future events, then impetration is delusional." Discuss critically.
  - (c) Some Christians believe in God's immutability and impassibility *and* at the same time in the efficacy of impetration. Are they rational or irrational? Justify your answer.
  - (d) Two farmers, Namfukwe and Nchimunya receive training in improved methods of agriculture for better yields. Namfukwe decides to stop praying believing, from the training, she has found a solution to her hitherto low productivity. Nchimunya follows the extension officer's advice but unlike her neighbour, Namfukwe, she continues to pray for better yields. The two now ask for your considered view. Which of the two is more reasonable? Justify your answer.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PL 252: COMPARATIVE POLITICS II**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS: ANSWER AT LEAST ONE  
QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION**

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**Section A**

1. Outline and discuss the various kinds and determinants of political cultures. In doing so also assess the strengths and weaknesses of political culture as a basis for comparative politics.
2. Critically evaluate the application of the principle of democratic centralism in the organization and functioning of the Chinese Communist party.
3. Evaluate the powers of the President in the Russian Federation in relation to the State Duma and Government, and by so doing also assess the extent to which the nature of these relationships are a reflection of some of the difficulties of the transition to liberal democracy that the country has been experiencing since 1990

**Section B**

4. Compare and contrast the relative roles played by the working class and the peasantry in the Russian revolution from 1897 when the All- Russian Social Democratic (Labour) Party was formed to 1917 when the Bolsheviks came to power with that of the two classes in the Communist Party of China from 1921 to 1949.
5. Critically analyse the nature and impact of the strategies that were adopted by the Chinese Communist Party in the socialist construction of the People's Republic of China under Mao Zedong. In undertaking this analysis also explain in what important ways these strategies were different and/or similar to those adopted by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1920 to 1985 in the socialist construction of the Soviet Union.
6. Critically account for the factors that may explain the fact that the reforms associated with perestroika and glasnost in the Soviet Union led to the collapse of the Soviet Union while the economic and political reforms undertaken in the post- Mao period in China did not lead to the collapse of socialism in that country.

End of examination

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PL 321: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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1. What role have regional economic arrangements played in global integration and cooperation during the twentieth century? What are some of the costs and benefits of these organizations? Why do states join these organizations? Be sure to illustrate your claims with examples. **(20 marks)**
2. Discuss the various stages of economic integration distinguishing them clearly from one another **(15 marks)**
3. Critically assess and discuss the factors that characterise regional integration in Africa. In doing so recommend strategies towards the quick integration of the continent. **(15 marks)**
4. Examine the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its impact on international cooperation. **(15 marks)**
5. Assume that you are the presidential advisor on regional integration and you are requested to write a brief on Zambia's membership to both the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). What would be your arguments on the merits and demerits of such dual membership? **(15 marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PL 421: POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

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1. Some scholars have argued that issues such as widespread environmental degradation, human rights violations, global health concerns, and economic well-being should be understood as aspects of "security" with consequences as far-reaching as those entailed by the traditional understanding of this term. To what extent have these scholars developed new analytical tools to understand security in this way? How effective have these efforts been?(20Marks)
2. Peacekeeping has fundamentally changed the nature of international peace and security. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer.(15 marks)
3. "The world is more secure, safer and politically stable in the aftermath of the death of Al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden in 2011." Discuss the validity of this assertion.(15 marks)
4. Assess the costs and benefits of nuclear weapons to global peace and security. In doing so, discuss whether or not the possession of nuclear weapons by a few powerful countries is justified.(15 marks)
5. Assume that you are Zambia's permanent representative to the United Nations. You are requested to make proposals for reforms of the United Nations to the United Nations Security Council in order to make it more broadly representative and reflective of the geo-political realities of the international community. What would be your proposals?(15 marks)

**END OF EXAMINATIONS**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**PL 931: POLITICS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA 1**  
**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS**  
**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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- 1) Account for the development of European oppression and that of the oppressive apparatus prior to the 1994 all race elections in South Africa. In so doing discuss ways that the ideology of apartheid reinforced this oppression.
  
- 2) Compare and contrast South Africa's settler colonialism to Portuguese colonialism in Angola and Mozambique.
  
- 3) Analyze the process of decolonization in Malawi and Zambia. In so doing explain the reasons that could have contributed to wars of liberation not having been fought in the two countries.
  
- 4) Discuss the similarities and differences between colonialism in Zimbabwe and Namibia.
  
- 5) Compare and contrast British colonialism in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.



7. Watson and Raynor's classical conditioning of "Little Albert" was helpful in explaining that
- some conditioned stimuli do not generalize.
  - human emotions such as fear are subject to classical conditioning.
  - drug dependency is subject to classical as well as operant conditioning.
  - small children are not as easily conditioned as older children.
8. Gender is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ scale .
- Nominal
  - Ordinal
  - Ratio
  - Interval
9. William James wrote the first book in Psychology called \_\_\_\_\_
- Understanding behavior
  - The interpretation of dreams
  - Principles of Psychology
  - Psychology in the modern world
10. Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the cell body of a neuron.
- It contains the nucleus
  - The functioning and survival of the neuron depends on it
  - Its properties are very different from those of other cells in the human body.
  - When the cell body dies the neuron also dies.
11. Tony got very sick after eating some mushrooms on a pizza at his friend's house. He didn't know that he had a stomach virus at the time, blamed his illness on the mushrooms, and refused to eat them again. Which of the following is the unconditioned stimulus for his taste aversion to mushrooms?
- Pizza
  - Stomach virus
  - Mushrooms
  - Headache
12. In establishing the relationship between age and performance on an IQ test. Chilufya found that correlation of 0.89. This means that \_\_\_\_\_
- There was a strong positive correlation
  - As age increases performance on IQ test increases
  - There was a relationship between the two variables
  - All of the above
13. \_\_\_\_\_ perspective of psychology is interested in overt behavior.
- Biological
  - Psychodynamic
  - Cognitive
  - Behavioural
14. Which of the following structures make up the hindbrain?
- The hypothalamus and the thalamus

- b. The corpus callosum and the pons
  - c. The septum and the hippocampus
  - d. The medulla oblongata, the pons and the cerebellum.
15. When a child hears a loud noise, he cries. The family's dog often barks loudly. Each time the child sees the dog, he cries. What is the conditioned response?
- (a) the dog
  - (b) the loud noise
  - (c) the crying
  - (d) the barking
16. Which of these is not an advantage of the median
- a) Is unaffected by extreme variables
  - b) It is used in estimating population parameters
  - c) Easy to calculate
  - d) Can be obtained even when extreme values are unknown
17. The research method that is most likely to help a psychologist establish the cause and effect of a particular phenomenon is the \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Experimental method
  - b) Correlational method
  - c) Naturalistic observation
  - d) Survey method
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ produces a hormone that is important in the control of sugar levels in our bodies.
- a) Pituitary gland
  - b) Thyroid gland
  - c) Parathyroid gland
  - d) Pancreas
19. A toddler bites another child during play time. The daycare worker takes the toddler out of the toy room and makes her sit alone quietly for five minutes.
- (a) Positive reinforcement
  - (b) Negative punishment
  - (c) Positive punishment
  - (d) Negative reinforcement
20. Which measure of variation is easy to calculate and includes extreme values
- a) The range
  - b) The standard deviation
  - c) The variance
  - d) Mean deviation
21. Edward Titchener is associated with which school of psychology?
- a) Functionalism
  - b) Evolution
  - c) Structuralism
  - d) Humanistic

22. The nuclei of the hypothalamus are involved in \_\_\_\_\_
- The regulation of the limbic system
  - Eating, drinking, sex and behaviour generally
  - Receiving hormones from the pituitary gland.
  - None of the above
23. Which of the following statements is correctly matched with the type of consequence it illustrates?
- Mike continues his drug use because it eliminates unpleasant cravings for the drug --- negative punishment
  - Mike reduces his drug use because it leaves him without money --- negative reinforcement
  - Mike reduces his drug use because of the drug's physical side effects --- negative punishment
  - Mike continues his drug use because it takes his mind off unpleasant thoughts --- negative reinforcement
24. When trying to find out how far each score is from the mean which statistical measure can be used?
- Mean
  - Median
  - Standard Deviation
  - Variance
25. Psychology is a science because of it employs the following elements
- Covert, overt, good and bad behavior
  - Behavior and mental processes
  - Describe explain predict and change behavior
  - Accuracy, objectivity, skeptic and open-mindedness.
26. When a person quickly withdraws his hand from a hot stove, his muscular response is \_\_\_\_\_
- Cerebral reflex
  - Nervous spasm
  - Spinal reflex
  - Spinal spasm
27. Which of the following is **incorrectly** categorized?
- food --- primary reinforcer
  - money --- primary reinforcer
  - relief from pain --- secondary reinforcer
  - both (b) and (c) are incorrectly categorized
28. Calculate the mean for the following distribution 16, 8, 14, 10 and 12.
- 10
  - 12
  - 15
  - 14
29. The perspective of psychology that perceives human beings as being inertly good is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Biological perspective
  - b) Humanistic perspective
  - c) Cognitive perspective
  - d) Psychoanalytic perspective
30. The division of the autonomic nervous system that controls “emotional” reactions such as crying, sweating and stomach aches, is the
- a. Peripheral
  - b. Synapse
  - c. Sympathetic
  - d. Parasympathetic
31. Which of the following scenarios is the best example of negative punishment?
- (a) Mrs. Mulenga takes away her daughter’s cell phone when she misbehaves.
  - (b) Mary shouts at her husband when he comes home late.
  - (c) Mr. Munthali makes his pupils run extra laps when they are unruly in the physical education class.
  - (d) Kelvin works as much over time as he can for the extra pay.
32. Which measure of central tendency is the most sensitive?
- a) Mean
  - b) Mode
  - c) Median
  - d) All of the above
33. Which school of thought gives importance to thinking processes?
- a) Humanistic perspective
  - b) Behavioural perspective
  - c) Biological perspective
  - d) Cognitive perspective
34. Which part of the brain is specialised in the planning, control and execution of movement?
- a. The somatosensory area
  - b. The occipital lobe
  - c. The parietal lobe
  - d. The hypothalamus
35. Typically, most people would
- (a) enjoy being positively reinforced or punished.
  - (b) dislike being negatively reinforced or punished.
  - (c) enjoy being negatively reinforced and dislike being punished.
  - (d) enjoy being punished and dislike being negatively reinforced.
36. Which scale of measurement is used to indicate position of a football team in the English Premier League?
- a) Nominal
  - b) Ordinal
  - c) Ratio

- d) Interval
37. An individual having problems coping with the amount of school work is most likely to see a \_\_\_\_\_
- Clinical psychologist
  - Forensic psychologist
  - Counseling psychologist
  - Biological psychologist
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of other parts of the brain to take up the function of the damaged area.
- Plasticity
  - Lateralisation
  - Decussating
  - None of the above
39. Dogs are often used in airports to detect explosive materials and/or narcotics. Their trainers teach them to smell out a certain substance by rewarding them with treats for correctly identifying a substance. In what type of learning are the dogs engaging?
- Classical conditioning
  - Observational learning
  - Operant conditioning
  - Negative reinforcement
40. Which of the following is not a feature of the mode
- Uses nominal scales
  - Is more informative than the mean
  - Unaffected by extreme values
  - Is the most accurate measure of central tendency

**SECTION B: TRUE OR FALSE – Answer on the question paper**

- Psychology is only concerned with mental illnesses. \_\_\_\_\_
- The thalamus is sometimes known as the stress centre. \_\_\_\_\_
- Operant conditioning is based on forming associations between stimuli. \_\_\_\_\_
- Absolute thresholds is absolute and is not affected by such things as motivation or attention. \_\_\_\_\_
- Wilhelm Wundt established the first laboratory of Psychology. \_\_\_\_\_
- The right and left cerebral hemisphere are two symmetrical halves. \_\_\_\_\_
- In the real world, behaviours are most often reinforced on continuous schedules. \_\_\_\_\_
- A Just Noticeable Difference and a difference threshold are essentially the same. \_\_\_\_\_
- John Dewey is associated with the functionalistic perspective. \_\_\_\_\_
- The parietal lobe is important in touch. \_\_\_\_\_
- Classical conditioning is about involuntary responses whereas operant conditioning is about voluntary behaviours. \_\_\_\_\_
- The personal factors that influence perception are the same as the ones that influence stimulus selection. \_\_\_\_\_

8. The correlational method shows the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ between variables.
9. Drugs which inhibit the production of naturally occurring neurotransmitters are said to have an \_\_\_\_\_ effect.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mechanism that converts energy from one form to another.
11. In classical conditioning the name of the type of stimulus that will automatically cause a reflexive response is \_\_\_\_\_ stimulus.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the perceptual principle of organization claiming we group together into the same figure element of a scene that move together in the same direction at the same speed.
13. 'Tell me more about how you feel about your work environment' is an example of what kind of an interview? \_\_\_\_\_
14. The amygdale is important in the formation of emotional memories and is part of the \_\_\_\_\_.
15. A particular make of a car is prominently advertised during a popular television talent competition. In the language of classical conditioning, viewers' liking for the car reflects a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ response.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ relationship is the principle that stimuli are selected and perceived as figures against a background.
17. When a psychologist does not share a client's personal information with other people he is following the ethical principal of \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is the appearance of two parallel lines converging in the distance.
19. One characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_ schedules of reinforcement is that there is little responding immediately following the delivery of reinforcement.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in our environment are not sensed directly, they are perceived.

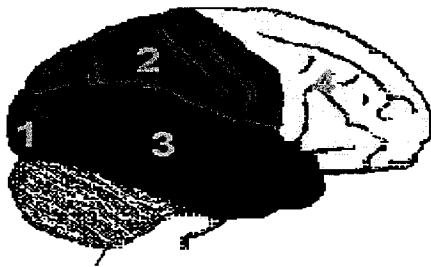
#### **Section D: Short Essay – Choose any Four**

1. Write brief notes on the ethical principles that are supposed to be followed in Psychological research.
2. Write short notes on the spinal cord.
3. Write short notes on Bandura's modeling process and self-efficacy.
4. Write short notes on the recognition threshold
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the mode as a measure of central tendency?

13. The psychodynamic perspective explains behavior in terms of unconscious drives and conflicts. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The phenotype of a person is his/her expression of the inherited gene/traits that is observable. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Classical conditioning usually works best if the conditioned stimulus is presented just before the unconditioned stimulus. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Retinal disparity is a monocular depth cue. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow are some of the names associated with the Cognitive perspective. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Transmission of genes from one generation to another is called genetics. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Partial reinforcement should be used if you want a response to last without reinforcement long after it has been learned through operant conditioning. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Proximity is a perceptual stimulus factor that applies only to visual stimulus. \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION C: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. A variable that is influenced or caused by another variable is called a \_\_\_\_\_
2. Identify the lobes in the diagram of the brain below



3. \_\_\_\_\_ In observational learning, the person whose behaviour is observed is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_ group is exposed to the independent variable while the \_\_\_\_\_ group is **not** exposed to the independent variable.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the point at which nerves from the left side of the body cross over to the right part of the brain and vice versa.
6. The root of operant conditioning may be traced to \_\_\_\_\_'s early studies of hungry cats learning to escape from puzzle boxes.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is our tendency to view objects as remaining the same size regardless of the size of the retinal image.

8. The correlational method shows the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ between variables.
9. Drugs which inhibit the production of naturally occurring neurotransmitters are said to have an \_\_\_\_\_ effect.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mechanism that converts energy from one form to another.
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**Section D: Short Essay – Choose any Four**

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2. Write short notes on the spinal cord.
3. Write short notes on Bandura's modeling process and self-efficacy.
4. Write short notes on the recognition threshold
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the mode as a measure of central tendency?

**Section E: Compulsory Section – ANSWER ALL**

1. The following times were recorded (in seconds) to solve an equation in a quiz

12, 8, 23, 13, 17, 15, 18, 21, 18, 14, 18, 29, 55, 12

- a) Decide which would be the most appropriate measure of central tendency
- b) Calculate the mean, median and mode for the data
- c) Can you suggest why the mean is a bit higher than the median?
- d) Calculate the range and standard deviation.

2. The following scores were obtained by grade seven pupils on their final exam (X) and in order to place them in a particular class they were given a general test and the results were scored (Y).

Pupil	X	Y
1	595	68
2	520	55
3	715	65
4	405	42
5	680	64
6	490	45
7	565	56
8	580	59
9	615	56
10	435	42
11	440	38
12	515	50
13	380	37
14	510	42
15	565	53

- a) Using the formula below, calculate the relationship between the two scores.
- b) What do the results tell us about the relationship between the two scores?

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X \sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2012 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**PS 311: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS. ANSWER FOUR SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND TWO LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B. USE A SEPARATE BOOKLET FOR EACH LONG ESSAY.

**SECTION A: WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON ANY FOUR QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 5 MARKS**

1. What are the major attributes of the four stages of gender identity development?
2. Highlight the main factors involved in the four goals of social comparison.
3. Outline the different methods used to collect data in Social Psychological Research. What ethical concerns should you consider when undertaking research in Social Psychology?
4. (a) Explain how fear appeals produce attitude and behaviour change according to Roger's (1983) protection motivation theory.  
(b) Briefly describe any experiment that has supported this model.
5. Define prosocial behaviour and briefly discuss steps 3 and 4 of Latane and Darley's Five Essential Steps of prosocial behaviour in an emergency.
6. Briefly discuss whether or not males are more aggressive than females.
7. Using documented evidence as well as real life examples where possible, briefly discuss one way in which the environment affects human behaviour.

**SECTION B: WRITE LONG ESSAYS ON ANY TWO QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 15 MARKS. EACH ESSAY SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET**

1. Chilufya is a good singer and enjoys singing for her family and friends. Her friends encourage her to take part in a competition to show her singing skills however, Chilufya normally tends to be stage shy and nervous when singing in public. Using the various theories of Social Facilitation explain what would happen to Chilufya during her performance in the competition.

2. Imagine you have been hired as a consultant in a firm to help them make a strategic plan for the next four years. As part of your plan you suggest that each department forms groups that will make submissions on what they would like to achieve in these four years.
  - a) What is the nature of decision making in most groups?
  - b) What will you tell the team leaders to look out for in the process of decision making?
  - c) What techniques can the groups use in order to arrive at unbiased and objective ideas?
  
3.
  - (a) Define prejudice and, with the help of examples, discuss any perspective on the origins of prejudice.
  - (b) Discuss how prejudice can be reduced according to the direct intergroup contact technique. Refer to both the contact hypothesis and the extended contact hypothesis in your discussion.
  
4.
  - (a) Summarise Konrad Lorenz's instinct theory of aggression. Discuss why most social psychologists seriously question the idea that human aggression stems from innate tendencies. Support your answer with relevant evidence.
  - (b) Discuss punishment and any two techniques for the prevention and control of aggression.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**PS 241... CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

**2012/2013 ACADEMIC YEAR, 1<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF THREE SECTIONS. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A ON THE QUESTION PAPER PROVIDED. CHOOSE TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B AND C. ANSWER SECTIONS B AND C IN SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLETS**

**COMPUTER NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_**

**SECTION A**

1. Human development begins with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What is object permanence? \_\_\_\_\_
3. By the \_\_\_\_\_ week after conception, the embryo has most of its basic organ systems, facial features, fingers and toes.
4. When babies are born, they are born with high stress hormone levels. This is important because  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The physical development of a child is accelerated during the \_\_\_\_\_ stage than at any other stage of the child's development.
6. During the infancy stage, \_\_\_\_\_ is the first stage of language development as the child practices the speech sounds they hear and will use.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the pioneer of genetics
8. The major difference between genotype and phenotype is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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9. remarkable improvements in memory, thinking, language and emotional regulation that take place in early childhood can be greatly attributed to

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10. Give one reason why emotional attachment is important in the early years of a child's development.

11. Scaffolding \_\_\_\_\_ refers \_\_\_\_\_ to

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12. According to the Evolutionary perspective \_\_\_\_\_ is an important characteristic that caused humans to have families.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two major parenting dimensions in child socialisation

14. Through interaction with \_\_\_\_\_, children learn concepts of self, \_\_\_\_\_, and form values and attitudes.

15. Mkushi village is often said to have primitive people. This is an example of a phenomenon known as \_\_\_\_\_

16. Being \_\_\_\_\_ androgyny \_\_\_\_\_ refers \_\_\_\_\_ to

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17. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two types of aggressors

18. Girls peer groups are said to be closely knitted and \_\_\_\_\_ while boys peer groups are said to be \_\_\_\_\_

19. More compassionate toddlers have parents who discipline harm doing with \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Spreading rumours is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ aggression.

**SECTION B LONG ESSAYS (ANSWER ANY 2). ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.**

1. Imagine you are researcher. You have been asked to conduct research on the development of children's peer relations amongst Zambian children in nursery school.
  - (a) Explain the research method you would use to conduct this research. Give two reasons why you think the method you have chosen is the most appropriate.
  - (b) What is cross sectional research? Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using this research method?
  - (c) Explain, using examples, any four ethical issues that should be taken into consideration when conducting research with children.
2.
  - (a) What is child development?
  - (b) Discuss any five factors that affect child development in Zambia.
  - (c) Explain any four reasons why it is important to study child development from a Zambian perspective.
3.
  - (a) Choose any two theories that help explain child development. Explain each of these theories in detail highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of each of these theories.
  - (b) In your opinion, do you think these theories are relevant for the Zambian context? Explain your answer.

**SECTION C: LONG ESSAYS (ANSWER ANY 2). ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.**

1. With illustrative examples discuss the importance of friendships in child development making specific reference to William Damon's sequence of friendships.
2. Piaget believed that cognitive development took place in stages.
  - a. Discuss each stage in detail bringing out the important features associated with it
  - b. What research did he conduct to arrive at these important features for each stage
3. With examples, discuss in detail the four types of parenting styles and how they affect child development.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**  
**PS 341 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2013**

**TIME: 14 Hours**

**DURATION: 3 Hours**

**VENUE: Sports Hall**

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**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER PART 1 AND 2 IN SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLETS**

**PART 1: ATTEMPT ALL SECTIONS**

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL**

1. Tests used for diagnosing what a person has previously learnt are known as \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Achievement tests
  - B. Projective tests
  - C. Computer assisted tests
  - D. Aptitude tests
  
2. Creating rapport differs from adults to children, for adults \_\_\_\_\_ is very important
  - A. Reading instructions of the test
  - B. Selling the purpose of the test
  - C. Obtaining consent
  - D. Showing them ethical approval certificates
  
3. if the test has 3 choices, the test taker would be expected to get
  - A. 100%
  - B. 33.3%
  - C. 25%
  - D. 50%
  
4. Experimental psychology had influence on modern psychological testing, of the experimental psychologists, \_\_\_\_\_ was fundamental with the belief of measuring time reactions and sensory discrimination.
  - A. Marx Weber
  - B. Charles Darwin
  - C. Wilhem Wundt
  - D. Francis Galton

5. The use of the term standardized in psychological tests address the need for
  - A. Standardization
  - B. Objectivity
  - C. Impartiality
  - D. Empiricism
6. In the history of Chinese testing, the final round of examination was for
  - A. Public office
  - B. Merchant posts
  - C. Military posting
  - D. University entry
7. Intelligence tests administered to US military recruits were developed by \_\_\_\_\_ and associated
  - A. Barbie Jones
  - B. Robert Yerkes
  - C. Beta Alpha
  - D. US Military
8. In projective test, Bernstein found that the presence of the tester can inhibit \_\_\_\_\_ in a story
  - A. Emotional content
  - B. Physical content
  - C. Courtesy
  - D. Happiness
9. The conclusion on the discourse regarding the effect of the race of the tester is
  - A. Procedures for administering tests are specific
  - B. White testers are intimidating to black children
  - C. Black testers are Para-professions
  - D. Racist proclamation
10. Concerns on the language of the tester hinges on
  - A. Validity and reliability
  - B. Translation of language
  - C. Different meaning of words
  - D. none of the above

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL**

1. List at least 5 advantages of computer assisted tests
2. State the three factors that must be considered when creating rapport with children
3. Specific techniques for establishing rapport based on three factors. Name these factors
4. State the six guideline of test item writing provided by DeVellis(1991)
5. List at least 8 different formats of psychological tests
6. Mention 7 factors that distinguishes an acceptable psychological measures and just a set of questions
7. Psychological tests come with dangers, list dangers of not following acceptable psychological measurements
8. State the purpose of item analysis
9. Item difficulty is accessed by the  $p$  value. what are the  $p$  values for low, moderate and high item difficulty
10. The three major types of item analysis under the classical test theory (CTT) are

**SECTION C: ANSWER ALL**

1. After developing an aptitude test you decide to administer it to a class of 101 participants, what **descriptive statistics** would you use to analyse items of your aptitude test?
2. After participants protested for unfair test items in an aptitude test for a Banking position, you are hired to analyse the test items. One of the questions reads and has the follow choices from 50 participants;  
*The global financial crisis was caused by*
  - i) What is the expected number of people likely to choose each distracter?

- ii) What is the  $p$  value given that  $p =$  number correctly answering the item/number taking the test
- iii) What is the interpretation this  $p$  value
3. During the investigation, the bank argues that the test was taken through a rigorous process to make sure all items were measuring management skills and nothing else. What quantitative statistics would you use to assess whether the test items are measuring the same construct?

**PART 2: ATTEMPT ALL SECTIONS**

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL**

A. In the table below, fill in the blanks by indicating a Y/N representing Yes/No to show which qualities the various scales possess.

TYPE OF SCALE	MAGNITUDE	EQUAL INTERVALS	ABSOLUTE ZERO
NOMINAL			
ORDINAL			
INTERVAL			
RATIO			

Table 1: Scales of measurement

B. Below is a table showing Split-half reliability coefficients for 10 test items in a 20 item test of personality. Because these were obtained using a split-half reliability, the coefficients are based on half the items i.e. 10. Correct for half length, using the Spearman-Brown formula ( $r = 2r/1+r$ ) and estimate what the correlation between the two halves would have been if each half had been the length of the whole test.

BEFORE CORRECTION	AFTER CORRECTION
.25	
.15	

.31	
.80	
.97	
.51	
.65	
.68	
.80	
.92	

Table 2: Split-half reliability coefficients

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY FIVE (5)**

With the use of examples, briefly discuss:

- I. Sources of error in psychological testing
- II. Content validity
- III. Issues with test-retest reliability
- IV. Ethical principal of Privacy in Psychological testing
- V. Mean and median
- VI. Predictive validity
- VII. Correlation

**SECTION C: ANSWER ALL**

The table below shows the test scores and ratings for 12 employees at Zambia Breweries

EMPLOYEE	TEST SCORE	JOB PERFORMANCE
1	85	9
2	60	5
3	45	3
4	82	9
5	70	7

6	80	8
7	57	5
8	72	4
9	60	7
10	65	6
11	72	5
12	86	8

Table 3: Employee test and job performance scores

- I. Compute a Pearson Correlation coefficient between employee test scores and job performance. What does this finding mean?

SOME USEFUL FORMULAE

$$r = \frac{\sum XY - \frac{(\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}\right) \left(\sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{n}\right)}}$$

\*\*END OF EXAMINATION\*\*

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**  
**PS 461 FIRST SEMESTER EXAM**

DATE: 28<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2013

TIME: 14:00

VENUE: NELT

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**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER SECTIONS A, B & C and SECTION D IN SEPARATE BOOKLETS**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE [ANSWER ALL]**

1. Experimental methods can typically be described by which of the following?
  - a) descriptive
  - b) cause-and-effect
  - c) Correlational
  - d) qualitative
  
2. The abstract number property that applies to ordinal scales is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Magnitude
  - b) Absolute zero
  - c) Equal distance
  - d) None of the above
  
3. When experimental results are significant
  - a) we reject the alternative hypothesis
  - b) we reject the null hypothesis
  - c) we retain the null hypothesis
  - d) the results are impressive
  
4. Mr. Sichimba wanted to see how different types of music affected students' pulse rates. He played different types of music: heavy metal, rap, R&B, alternative, pop, Kalindula, and classical music. Identify the independent variable.
  - a) Mr. Sichimba
  - b) Classical music resulted in the highest pulse rate
  - c) Pulse rate
  - d) Types of music

5. Tumelo wanted to see how emotions varied in different social environments. Identify the independent variable.
- Type of emotion
  - Nature of emotion
  - Type of environment
  - Nature of emotion
6. What is the major difference between applied and basic research?
- Basic research takes longer to complete
  - Applied research is less important
  - Basic research is more traditional
  - Basic research has no immediate application
7. The alpha always represents
- the relative size of the region of rejection
  - the critical value
  - .05
  - the probability of making a correct decision about the  $H_0$
8. A meta-analysis applies ONLY to;
- Empirical studies
  - Quantitative findings
  - Encoding and analysis of statistics
  - All of the above
9. The null hypothesis represents which of the following statements?
- No relationship between the variables under study
  - A positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables
  - A negative relationship between the independent and dependent variables
  - A difference between the variables under study

10. In multiple regression analysis, a high value of  $R^2$ , suggests that the regression model;
- explains the variation in the dependent variable well
  - does not explain the variation in the dependent variable well
  - does not fit the regression line
  - means nothing
11. The interpretation of "differences are significant" means that the differences found are\_\_\_\_\_.
- probably not due to chance
  - due to chance
  - creative outcomes
  - not dictated by the hypothesis
12. Mwelwa was investigating how fast it took Mwaka to react to different sounds. Identify the dependent variable.
- different sounds
  - how much time it took Mwaka to react
  - Mwaka
  - Whether or not Mwaka reacted
13. The null hypothesis of a two-tailed test of correlation states that
- $H_0: p=0$
  - $H_0: r=0$
  - $H_0: p \neq 0$
  - $H_0: r \neq 0$
14. Which is NOT a type of an effect size?
- Cohen's  $f$
  - Cohen's  $d$
  - Wilson's  $\alpha$
  - Hedge's  $g$

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL**

1. The following are the grades of some PS 461 students (n=11) on a test, out of 10 [2;8;9;5;7;6;4;10;10;5;2]. Compute the variance and standard deviation from the above scores.
  
2. Table 1 below is an SPSS output of bivariate correlations between **height; weight;** and **age** of a group of patients (n=28) at a local health care institution. What is the interpretation of this output?

**Correlations**

		WEIGHT	HEIGHT	AGE
WEIGHT	Pearson Correlation	1	.083	.467*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.674	.012
	N	28	28	28
HEIGHT	Pearson Correlation	.083	1	-.543**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.674		.003
	N	28	28	28
AGE	Pearson Correlation	.467*	-.543**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012	.003	
	N	28	28	28

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

[Table 1: Pearson correlation between weight; height; and age in a group of patients.]

### SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO

1. Whether an area of study is scientific or not has little to do with the topics it studies. Rather, science is defined in terms of the approaches used to study the topic. Discuss three (3) criteria needed, for a study to be considered scientific.
2. 'ANOVA is a much more flexible and powerful technique that can be applied to much more complex research issues'. Discuss the concept of *interaction effects* in the use of ANOVA
3. What is a meta-analysis? Discuss, with the use of examples, the steps needed to conduct a meta-analysis.

### SECTION D: ANSWER ONE

1. What do qualitative methods add to the experimental research paradigm? Illustrate your answer with examples from two published studies of psychological phenomena in Africa, one following the experimental research paradigm, the other using qualitative methods.
2. Compare and contrast two published studies of psychological phenomena in Africa that adopted different qualitative research methods. What are the methodological strengths of the two studies and how could their respective limitations be overcome in further research (assuming no material resource limitations) ?
3. Describe three or more different research methods used in a published case study of psychological phenomena in Africa and analyse how they complement one another.

END OF EXAM!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**PS 951: PSYCHOLOGY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**THIS EXAMINATION CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM EACH SECTION. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 12.5 MARKS.**

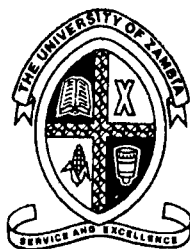
**SECTION A**

**Answer any two (2) of the following questions.**

1. Describe the various explanations of abnormal behavior from ancient times to <sup>the</sup> end of the nineteenth century.
2. The Zambia Mental Disorders Act was enacted in 1951 and the way we view and treat abnormal behavior now has changed since then. Describe the main elements in this Act and discuss what you think should be changed in the Act.
3. Your client Mutemwa is afraid of going over the foot bridge that is across Great East Road. Whenever he wants to cross the road he goes to Marshlands. This behaviour is distressing Mutemwa and he is determined to change. **Using behavioural therapy, discuss the steps you would take to help Mutemwa.**

**SECTION B**

1. Define psychopathology and describe the concerns of the biological models of psychopathology.
2. Compare and contrast the psychodynamic and behavioral models of abnormal behavior. In your view, which model describes abnormality better and why?
3. a) What is a case history and why is it important to take a case history.  
b. List the different parts of a case history



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**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**  
**FORENSIC & LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY (PS 991)**  
**EXAMINATION, 18<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2013**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**
- ii. THIS EXAMINATION HAS FOUR (4) SECTIONS.**
- iii. YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY READ THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER EACH SECTION**
- iv. ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWERS SHEET PROVIDED AND NOT ON THE QUESTION PAPER.**

**SECTION I:**

***ATTEMPT ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. ANSWER BY FILLING IN THE BLANK SPACES.***

1. Both male and female victims of childhood and adulthood crime victimisation have been shown to suffer significant ----- and ----- effects of their victimisation.

2. Prominent among the pioneers of legal psychology was .....( 1847-1915),an Austrian psychologist who performed over 45,000 pre-trial examinations on witnesses during his career.
3. Research has shown that certain individuals show..... to long term effects of crime victimisation in that even after exposure to such victimisation, they lead fairly successful lives.
4. ....'s theory is an example of theories that suggest different explanations are needed for different types of offenders.
5. In revising Kohlberg's theory, Gibbs( 2003) puts greater emphasis on..... as well as on ..... in his attempt to explain the basis of criminality.
6. Early theories of criminal behaviour emphasised the heritability of criminal behaviour, which view is reflected in the works of the Italian criminologist ..... who drew on ideas of physiognomy.
7. According to research, one of the gender differences in reaction to crime victimisation is that female victims have been found to suffer from more ..... and ..... disorders than male victims who only exhibit a narrower range of such effects.
8. Fire-setting in children has been associated with a range of other ..... behaviour such as aggression, extreme antisocial behaviour and conduct disorders.
9. Individuals with intellectual disabilities are characterised by impairment of ..... and ..... functioning both of which are relevant to criminal behaviour.

10. .... disorder is a legal rather than a clinical term which refer to a persistent disorder or disability of the mind which results in abnormally aggressive or seriously irresponsible conduct.

**SECTION II:**

***ATTEMPT ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. ANSWER WITH ONE WORD, SHORT PHRASE OR BRIEF EXPLANATION AS THE QUESTION MAY DICTATE IN EACH CASE.***

1. How would you describe the nature of the relationship between psychopathology and personality disorders..
2. Explain why as a Forensic Psychologist you would be cautious in attributing causality of offending to personality disorders.
3. What does research show about the relationship between mental illness and offending behaviour.
4. What psychological problem does Hall and Hirschman's quadripartite model identify as the major cause of child sexual abuse?
5. What concept did Moffitt (1993) use to describe delinquent/antisocial behaviour which endures throughout an individual's life time?
6. Name the method in crime statistics which records the actual criminal incidents, rather than mere consequences of crime.
7. Identify two areas of the human brain whose malfunctioning or damage, according to research findings, is associated with violent crime.
8. State two sources of evidence that violence is associated with brain damage
9. Mention any two predictors of violent offending behaviour?
10. State the differences between developmental theories and psychological theories of offending.

**SECTION III:**

***ATTEMPT ANY FOUR QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. ANSWER WITH SHORT ESSAYS OF NOT MORE THAN ONE FULL PAGE.***

1. Distinguish between Moffitt (1993)'s two categories of antisocial behaviour.
2. Identify the two types of offenders with intellectual disorders and state the common offence associated with such offenders.
3. Briefly discuss any five parental/familial factors that have been implicated in fire setting.
4. With reference to any three relevant theoretical perspectives, explain the occurrence of domestic violence.
5. Outline the relationship between substance abuse and intimate partner violence or what is commonly referred to as gender based violence.

**SECTION IV:**

***ANSWER ANY TWO (2) OF THE FOLLOWING LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS.***

1. Following the death of Hugo Munsterberg in 1916, the study of legal psychology virtually came to an end in the United states of America. Explain why interest in legal psychology revived in the 1970s, clearly bringing out any four psycho-legal issues that might have necessitated the revival.
2. With special reference to his theory and research, examine Gibbs (2003)'s contribution to our understanding of crime and criminal behaviour.
3. Demonstrate the relationship between social information-processing theory and criminal behaviour.
4. Analyse the association between schizophrenia/depression and criminal behaviour.

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

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**2011/2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**S111: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY**

**INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE THREE SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER , (A) ,(B) AND (C). READ THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION CAREFULLY .**  
**TIME:THREE (3) HOURS**

**SECTION A: Multiple Choice: Answer all questions(30 marks)**

1. The first sociologist to employ the use of statistics in the study of social phenomena is.
  - a) Emile Durkheim
  - b) Edmund Burke
  - c) Peter Burger
  - d) Charles Darwin
  
2. Which of the following best represents empirical data?
  - a) Data derived from sensory experience
  - b) Data derived from metaphysics
  - c) Data derived from oral traditions
  - d) Data derived from mythical stories
  
3. Which scholar is associated with the term 'tabula rasa'?
  - a) John Manheim
  - b) John Calvin
  - c) John Locke
  - d) John S. Mill
  
4. Which of the following statements is not true about deviant theorists?
  - a). They interpret deviance not as a set of characteristics of individuals or groups?
  - b) They interpret deviance as a process of interaction between deviants and non deviants.
  - c) They state that deviant acts are naturally 'bad acts'.
  - d) They state that people who represent the forces of law and order do most of the labelling.

7. Which of the following statements is false?

- a) All social norms are accompanied by sanctions that promote conformity and protect against non conformity
- b) Sanctions are always negative.
- c) Informal sanctions are less organised and more spontaneous reactions to non conformity.
- d) A law is a formal sanction defined by government.

8. *Studies of institutionalized children demonstrate that some of the characteristics that we take for granted as being human traits result from our basic instincts*

- a) True
- b) False

9. The metaphysical stage corresponds very roughly to the middle ages and renaissance

- a) True
- b) False

10. It is always unethical to observe social behaviour in people when they do not know they are being studied

- a) True
- b) False.

11. Socialization is...

- a) A necessary process
- b) A life long process
- c) A challenging process
- d) All of the above

12. One of the following Sociologists noted that strong bonds to society lead to more effective inner controls

- a) Margaret Peil
- b) Robert Merton
- c) Trans Hirschi
- d) Howard Becker
- e) Emile Durkheim

13. The 'generalised other' is to Mead as 'impression management is to...

- a) Cooley
- b) Freud
- c) Goffman
- d) Piaget

14. Culture is

- a) Gratifying
- b) Adaptive
- c) A group product
- d) All of the above

15. Ideal culture is;

- a) A value, norm or other cultural trait that is found in every group
- b) The ideal values and norms of a people, the goals held out for them
- c) The norms and values that people follow when they know they are being watched
- d) The real culture held in a society

16. The behaviour mentally disturbed people portray is considered deviant because

- (a) Those involved are crazy
- (b) It deviates from the norm
- (c) It is violent
- (d) None of the above

17. The following statement is true about Robert Merton on anomie

- (a) He understood it as a situation whereby social regulations are no longer effective in guiding people behaviour
- (b) Perceived anomie to be the strain put on individuals when accepted norms conflict with social reality in their quest to achieve societal goals
- (c) Looked at anomie as a type of suicide
- (d) He perceived it as deviance

18. Mr. Clever Mbalakulima has been unemployed for quite sometime. He commits suicide and leaves a note that he could not continue to live a life of hopelessness and estrangement due to the harsh realities and inadequate means to meet his goals. This is a typical case of;

- a) Egoistic suicide
- b) Fatalistic suicide
- c) Altruistic suicide
- d) Anomic suicide
- e) Multifactorial suicide

19. One of the flaws in the labelling theory is that

- (a)The theory does not explain why people adapt differently to strain
- (b)It implies that some people are born deviant
- (c)It does not explain the cause of the initial act of deviance
- (d)It over emphasises financial success

20.The Ideas of Max Weber and Karl Marx are almost the same or identical

- a)True
- b) False

**SECTION B. Write short notes on any 15 of the following (30 marks)**

1. White collar crime
2. Secondary Deviance
3. Sanctions
4. Anomie according Emile Durkheim
5. Differential association
6. Ritualists
7. Herbert Spencer
8. Anthropology
9. Taboo
10. Functionalism
11. Fatalistic suicide
12. Empirical Generalisation
13. Resocialisation
14. Cultural transmission approach

15. Relative deprivation
16. Mechanical solidarity
17. Midlife crisis
18. Super ego according to S. Freud
19. Value free sociology
20. Sociological imagination
21. Science norm of Communism and its challenges

**SECTION C :Answer any 2 questions (40 marks).**

1. World over, people uphold strongly scientific explanations, findings and predictions to believe or support a view point. Highlight the tenets of what constitutes a science and articulate how sociology qualifies to be a social science that can make explanations, findings and predictions about social phenomena in society that can be relied upon.
2. It is held by some individuals in society that in the race to success, it matters what you do to succeed especially if one is a morally right person. However, others disagree positing that what is important is the achievement itself and not the means of such achievement. Using Robert Merton's Strain theory, explain thoroughly with practical examples how different social groups in society behave to succeed.
3. While cultural practices are relative to the social setting under consideration, other aspects of culture are universal. Using real life situations show why cultural relativism and cultural universalism are important in the world. Indicate the challenges that are associated with cultural universalism in a globalising world.
4. Socialization is a life long process. Discuss

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**  
**S 311: URBAN SOCIOLOGY.**

**Time:** Three hours

**Instructions:** Answer four (4) questions only.

1. Discuss the main assumptions of Burgess' Concentric Zone Theory of the city? Critically assess this theory in terms of its adequacies and inadequacies in explaining the growth of cities in Zambia?
2. According to Louis Wirth, (in his article: "urbanism as a way of life") urban social relations are superficial, impersonal, transitory and segmental. Critically discuss this theory with reference to the Zambian urban experiences? Give examples for your answer?
3. "Lusaka and Kitwe cities can be sociologically referred to as melting pots of cultures, races and ethnic groups"; said a retired UNIP (United National Independence Party) politician. Discuss the relevance of the concept "melting pot" in explaining urbanism in Zambian cities and Towns? Give examples for your answer?
4. According to modernization theory, "Recent scholarship on women and development suggests that increasing industrialization, education and urbanization may provide more opportunities for women to advance economically and socially". Critically discuss this statement with reference to the situation of women in the urban areas in Low Developed Countries in general and Zambia in particular?
5. Michael Lipton argues that "the disparity in welfare between rural and urban areas increases rural to urban migration and thereby expands urbanization. The disparity ultimately reduces economic growth and efficiency". Discuss the above statements with reference to the situation of rural to urban migration in Developing Countries? Give examples for your answer?
6. In what ways does the Rural-Urban Dichotomy theory of Emile Durkheim differ from the Continuum Theory of Robert Redfield on explaining the urban phenomenon?

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

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**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**S 321: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER QUESTION ONE; AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING.

**TIME:** THREE (3) HOURS

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**1. Politics and Social problems: (40 Marks)**

- (i) What is a social problem? What are the characteristics of social problems? In what ways do social problems differ from physical problems?
- (ii) What is the role of politics and the state in the definition and social construction of problems? It is argued that social problems are relative; what does this argument imply in the context of different societies? In addition, briefly explain the meaning of “universalism of social problems.”

**2. Social Actors: (30 Marks)**

- (i) Discuss the reasons why it is important for any particular society to identify social actors in social problems.
- (ii) With practical examples from the Zambian situation, explain how a “corporate entity” shields corrupt or incompetent officials from the blame for social problems that may arise as a results of their wrong decisions or policies. Why in your opinion do you think the “media” is such a powerful social actor in social problems

**3. Sociological perspectives: (30 Marks)**

The way sociologists study social problems begins first with their view on how the world works based on theories that vary in their level of analysis. Discuss the four sociological perspectives on social problems and indicate which perspective can best explain social problems in Zambia

**4. Social entrepreneurship: (30 Marks)**

Mention ten renowned personalities in any part of the world who would qualify to be called “social entrepreneurs.” For each personality you mention, explain why such as person should qualify to be called a social entrepreneur.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**S 421 RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY.**

**Instructions:** Sections A and B are compulsory. Answer one question from section C

**Time:** three hours

**Section A**

**Question 1.**

Write notes on the following:

- Steps in selecting a sociological research problem
- Characteristics of a sociological research problem
- Values in research problem selection
- Properties and functions of conceptual and operational definitions in research.
- Literature review, its functions and risks

**Section B**

**Question 2.**

Given the statement of the following problem, answer the questions that follow:

From the time the female condom was launched in Zambia almost nine years now, it is not known why most married women do not use it in the event that other family planning methods are not appropriate. There are so many

contradictory statements made by married women in reference to the female condoms. These contradictions seem to cover level of knowledge, what women actually do, the attitudes they have towards sex and use of the condoms. The marketing manager for Zambia Society for Family Planning believes that for women to access and use the condom, there is need for an understanding of knowledge, attitudes, and practices of married women and choices made pertaining to the female condom. There is need also to appreciate the factors which underpin these choices. The absence of empirical data in these problem areas may lead to accentuating the production costs for Zambia society for family Planning and the company may fold up.

The Ministry of Healthy wants to address the problem once and for all and has asked a special committee comprising sociologists to undertake the task. You are one of the sociologists and have been asked to conduct a study and you have a portion to do in developing a proposal. Answer the following questions to show what you will contribute to the research team.

Answer **all** the questions:

1. With the help of a research design matrix, develop:
  - (i) Research questions;
  - (ii) Objectives;
  - (iii) A justification for your study;

- (iv) State an appropriate research strategy or strategies and sampling design that could guide your inquiry. Do not forget to state an imaginary population as you answer the question .
2. Describe the research design that will depict this kind of study. Justify your answer and symbolically show this research design .

### **Section C**

#### **Question 3.**

1. Explain the differences between the probability and non probability sampling and in particular between the stratified random sampling and cluster or multi stage random sampling?
2. Discuss the weaknesses of using a comparison group instead of a control group? Explain the functions of randomization in research designs?

**End of Examination**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**S 915 – DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

**Time: Three hours**

**Instructions:**

- a) This paper contains 7 questions
- b) Attempt any 5 questions
- c) Each question carries 10 marks each

**Question 1: Define/provide the meanings to the following:**

- a) The Command and Control Centre
- b) The Ring of Fire
- c) The Doppler Radar
- d) The Beaufort Scale

**Question 2:**

The United Nations through one of its organs e.g. the W.H.O. has indicated in detail the marginalization of women during disaster situations. Indicate five scenarios through research which have been highlighted and also point out how these issues are being resolved.

**Question 3:**

Quarantelli and Tony Moore did a lot of research on how human beings react during disasters. Highlight their points of departure and indicate four suggestions each has put up as a means of resolving the issues.

**Question 4:**

The presence of the Military Forces during disasters has been found to be fraught with challenges both within the Forces themselves and outside. Indicate at least six issues that have been highlighted by research.

**Question 5:**

The Zambia Disaster Management Policy/Frame work as a document is said to guide operations during disasters. Discuss in detail the major challenges it is said to encounter when it is being operationalised.

**Question 6:**

A number of issues have been cited as being the rationale for studying disasters in the world. Critically discuss 4 of the challenges.

**Question 7:**

How is disaster management organized in Zambia and what challenges are highlighted in its analysis.

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**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**S 921: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER QUESTION ONE; AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS IN THE PAPER.

**TIME:** THREE (3) HOURS

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1. What is meant by global stratification? According to the *Davis-Moore thesis*, stratification in society and at international level is both desirable and inevitable. Discuss this assertion with practical examples at societal and global level. What role do Multinational Corporations (MNCs) play in perpetuating global stratification in the world? *(40 Marks)*
2. Poverty is one of the most important social problems facing the world today, particularly third world countries including Zambia. Critically discuss why is there widespread poverty in third world countries including Zambia? Use relevant sociological perspectives in your discussion *(30 Marks)*
3. In the era of globalisation many governments worldwide have embraced the principles of privatization and deregulation. Briefly explain what these two concepts entail for various economies in the world. What are the major dimensions of globalisation as a social phenomenon? *(30 Marks)*
4. Write brief notes on all of the following concepts *(30 Marks)*:
  - (i) Human development
  - (ii) Adam Smith
  - (iii) Economic development indicators
  - (iv) Poverty index
  - (v) Non-Communist Manifesto
  - (vi) Theotonio Dos Santos
  - (vii) Core, semi-periphery and periphery states
  - (viii) David Ricardo
  - (ix) Market mechanisms
  - (x) Quality of life

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**S 925 -CRIMINOLOGY**

**Time:** Three hours

**Instructions:**

- a) This paper comprises seven questions and two sections.
- b) Attempt Question 1 in Section A.
- c) Answer any other 4 Questions from Section B.
- d) All questions carry 10 marks each.

**SECTION A (Compulsory)**

**Question 1:** Gender plays a very significant role in criminology. With good examples, critically discuss how this differentiation plays out.

**SECTION B (Answer any four questions)**

**Question 2:** The Death Penalty generates a lot of debate among most scholars of criminology. Critically discuss the implications of the arguments.

**Question 3:** Discuss the development of the field of criminology from the 16<sup>th</sup> Century to the present.

**Question 4:** Provide meanings to the following theories.

- a) Retribution
- b) Deterrence
- c) Incapacitation
- d) The propinquity hypothesis

**Question 5:** The term “Parens Partriae” principle is associated with juvenile justice. Critically discuss this concept and highlight the challenges associated with it.

**Question 6:** Crime statistics is key in understanding crime trends. Critically discuss how this is analyzed by criminologist and indicate the challenges associated with it.

**Question 7:** Corruption in the Police Forces is viewed as being part and parcel of the profession. Highlight the various ways in which it surfaces and indicate the methods used to deal with it.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION**

**S951 – SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATION IN THEORY**

**INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND  
ONLY THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION B**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A**

1. Briefly discuss the concept of muddling through in decision making process.
2. State briefly the formal and informal organizations?
3. Discuss briefly what a mission and vision stand for in an organization.
4. What type of power(s) is/are required to deal with different of involvement in organizations?
5. Why is it important to look at needs as one makes management decisions on staff?

**SECTION B**

1. Discuss Douglas McGregor's Theory X and Y and its implications in organizations.
2. "Our society is an organizational society. We are born in organizations, educated in organizations, and most of us spend much of our lives working for organizations." Discuss.
3. "Organization culture is like pornography; it is hard to define, but you know it when you see it." Discuss with good illustrations from organizations you know.
4. Discuss the different types of organization you know and illustrate this by giving examples in Zambia.
5. Decisions made are dependent on the amount and kind of information available and the expectations of those involved. Discuss
6. Briefly outline Weber's Ideal type of organization. How useful is this type of organization in explaining and improving organizations in Zambia.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION**

**S961 - RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

**INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND  
ONLY THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION B**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A**

1. State briefly if there is a peasantry class in rural areas in Zambia?
2. Briefly state the by-products of rural-urban migration?
3. State the different groups found in rural areas and what differentiates them.
4. Is culture important to people rural areas? Give reasons for your response.
5. State briefly the basis of dependence and strategic theories.

**SECTION B**

1. Examine and discuss the barriers of social change in rural areas in Zambia.
2. Discuss the critics of modernization approach? Does it really impede or foster rural development in developing countries.
3. Discuss the origin of rural sociology and show how it contributes to nation development.
4. Society cannot exist without culture. Discuss using good examples in rural Zambia.
5. Show with examples why it is important to study social institutions in rural areas in Zambia?
6. More people in most developing countries live in rural areas. True or false. Discuss by giving relevant examples you know.
7. Discuss the characteristics of rural people and rural life with good illustrations.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION  
S975- MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

Time: 3 hours

Instructions: This paper is composed of three sections. Read carefully the instructions under each section.

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### Section A

Write short notes on five of the following

1. Disease (4 Marks)
2. Divination (4 Marks)
3. Enacted stigma (4 Marks)
4. Randal Collins (4 Marks)
5. Szaz and Hollender (4 marks)
6. Illness (4 Marks)
7. Globalisation And Health (4 marks)
8. Sickness (4 Marks)

### Section B

Read the passage below and answer ALL QUESTIONS that follow. Ensure that your answers relate to the passage and that you have headings and numbers were necessary.

Many authors suggest that the major determining factor in the use of medical care is social economic status with its social stratification. Indigenous Zambians prior to 1970 visited health care providers less than European and Indian origin Zambians. Since 1970, to 1990, the trend has been for indigenous Zambian patients to visit in equivalent numbers compared to European and Indian origin Zambian patients. Now, the utilisation of services has increased for indigenous Zambians more than European and Indian origin Zambians because of improvements in social economic status in Zambia. However not all indigenous Zambians rely on conventional medicine but on folk medicine practitioners, called *ngangas* who supply herbal remedies and health advice on self-care, less than other Zambian groups.

1. Using the three key concepts of social economic status what could be at the centre of increasing the utilisation of services for indigenous Zambians (15 Marks).
2. In spite of the application of health reforms and its vision being "to provide equity of access to cost-effective, quality health care as close to the family as possible," more indigenous Zambians are relying on folk medicine practitioners, called *ngangas*. What could be the ten reasons for indigenous Zambians desiring to access folk medicine from *ngangas*? (20 Marks).
3. Compare and contrast traditional medicine and conventional medicine (10 Marks).

## Section C

Read this passage and answer questions that follow below:

As Lydia a junior pastor within CMML walked to her car in the darkened parking lot at Manda Hill she had a vague uneasiness. She should have waited for the security guard escort, but if she had she undoubtedly would have been late for her meeting at the Garden Club. Hastily she unlocked the door, yanked the car door open, jumped in and was trying to shove the key in the ignition when a hand from the back seat covered her mouth and jerked her head viciously into the head rest.

"One sound out of you, and you are dead," he said. The next ten minutes would be seared into her brain forever. With a knife at her throat, he sexually assaulted her in the back seat of the car, beat her savagely, and left her for dead. When she finally came to her senses she drove herself to Teba Private Hospital Emergency Room. Over the next few weeks the physical wounds would heal. The emotional healing would take much longer. The nightmare continued. Four weeks after the assault, the clinic confirmed her worst fears. She was pregnant, had syphilis and was HIV positive.

Surely God wouldn't demand that she carry this criminal's spawn to term in fact infected with the Virus. The rape was terrible enough, but there was no way she could endure the pregnancy. Her mind was numb but her heart felt untold anguish as she drove herself to the abortion clinic. Behind the debates of abortion, there are more fundamental ethical questions, which aren't always given the specific attention they deserve. Ethics comes from the Greek word ethos - moral character or custom. Morality comes from the Latin word moralis - custom or manner. The words both deal with the customs or the manner in which people do things. Their modern meanings relate to the way people act - either good or bad and our standards about conduct.

- 1) Does Lydia have any other options? (Explain by using an ethical theory of your own choice) **(5 Marks)**.
- 2) What might you say to her if you had the opportunity to support or not the abortion? **(10 Marks)**.
- 3) If Lydia goes through with an abortion, she is likely to be haunted by social problems which may be symbolic or labeling in the aftermath of the abortion. What would these social problems be in each of the two theoretical approaches? **(20 Marks)**.

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**End of Examination**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER DEFERRED FINAL**  
**EXAMINATIONS**  
**S 985: DEVT. PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO  
QUESTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING.

**TIME:** THREE (3) HOURS

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**1. Compare and contrast (40 Marks)**

- (i) Project management versus programme management
- (ii) Needs assessment versus capacity assessment
- (iii) Concept paper versus project proposal
- (iv) Project goal versus project objective
- (v) Summative evaluation versus Ex-post evaluation

**2. What is meant by indicators? Outline and discuss the types of indicators that are used in project management. (30 Marks)**

**3. What is meant by a project appraisal? At what stage is it done in project management and why is it important?(30 Marks)**

**4. With the help of what is called a *problem tree* in project design, discuss what problem analysis is all about and its importance. Cite any practical example in any sector from the Zambian context. (30 Marks)**

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**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS  
**S 985: DEVT. PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THE PAPER.

**TIME:** THREE (3) HOURS

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1. What is a project? State and briefly explain the typical characteristics of a project **(10 Marks)**
2. What is meant by *project hierarchy* in project management? Which components are included in the hierarchy **(10 Marks)**
3. Outline and discuss the types of indicators that are used in project management. With practical examples, explain the most appropriate method of formulating indicators **(10 Marks)**
4. Explain project appraisal in all its manifestation? At what stage is it done in project management and why is it important? **(10 Marks)**
5. What is a Project Planning Matrix (PPM) or Logical Framework (log frame)? State and explain all the components that are included in the matrix. What is “logical” about it? **(10 Marks)**
6. What is meant by Needs Assessment? At what stage in project management is needs assessment carried out? What type of needs can this exercise take into consideration **(10 Marks)**.
7. Briefly explain the meaning of “*counterfactual*” and “*baseline data*.” What is the relationship between the two? **(10 Marks)**
8. Briefly explain **Project monitoring and evaluation** in relation to the following aspects **(10 Marks)**:
  - (i) Purpose
  - (ii) Focus
  - (iii) Responsibility
9. Compare and contrast **(10 Marks)**
  - (i) Formative Evaluation and Summative Evaluation
  - (ii) Ex-ante Evaluation and Ex-post Evaluation
10. Which one of the following categories of stakeholders would exert more influence on a project than the other? Explain the reasons **(10 Marks)**:
  - (i) Primary stakeholders
  - (ii) Secondary stakeholders

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION  
S995-SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Instructions**

**This paper is composed of two sections. Read carefully the instructions under each section.**

**Section A Optional section**

Write short notes on five of the following

- a) Informative vista **(5 Marks)**
- b) Impact according to form **(5 Marks)** ✓
- c) Eight Fundamental Principles for Development **5 Marks)** ✓
- d) Five examples of Rapid rural Appraisal Methods **5 Marks)**
- e) Five advantages of scoping of the effort **(5 Marks)** ✓
- f) Systems analysis **(5Marks)**
- g) Theoreticians theory **(5 Marks)** ✓
- h) Level II mitigation **(5 Marks)** ✓

**Section B (Compulsory section)**

~~Read the passage below and answer BOTH QUESTIONS. Ensure that your answers relate to the passage.~~

**Question 1**

Zambia has been wallowing in poverty for many years. One way to mitigate impacts saw the Minister of Labour and Social Security Fackson Shamenda a onetime trade Unionist bring about some policy change. In 2012, he signed and issued statutory instruments No. 45 of 2012 for domestic workers, 46 of 2012 for general workers and 47 of 2012 for shop workers to effect these changes particularly covering vulnerable groups of employees who are not represented by unions.

- 1) **Question One:** List at least five vulnerable groups under each statutory instrument. **(15 Marks)**

The new minimum wage was actually misunderstood by some employers and other players in the labour industry, Labour and Social Security Minister Fackson Shamenda once said.

Mr Shamenda said he would be sending Labour Commissioner and other officers in his ministry to visit some companies to explain fully the interpretation of the newly-revised minimum wage.

- 2) **Question two:** Which companies were these? **(5 Marks)**
- 3) **Question 3:** The method of addressing misunderstandings was not the most appropriate one.
  - (a) What five effective methods would you consider as a Minister that the Ministry could have used in involving and engaging eligible employers companies in this exercise to explain fully the interpretation of the newly-revised minimum wage **(10 Marks)**.
  - (b) Justify these methods? **(10 Marks)**.

Social impact assessment is about people's experiences and it measures change in human populations, communities, and social relationships resulting from a policy change.

- 4) **Question 4:** Using impact variables, describe the impacts of this policy change if any at macro, meso and micro levels approach of classifying social impacts. Do so under each by identifying units or groups of social structures who are likely to suffer **(15 Marks)**.

Bearing in mind these impacts on employers and employees, who in particular requires mitigation, what mitigation is needed and what would be the grounds of mitigation? **(20 Marks)**.

**End of Examination**

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
FIRST SEMESTER UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FEBRUARY/MARCH 2013

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TIME: THREE HOURS

ANSWER: THREE QUESTIONS ONLY. QUESTION 1 IN SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.

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SECTION A

- 1 Which of the following statements would you consider to be an example of a research, and explain your reasons for the selection?
  - (i) “Chewe Chileshe says that he has researched and completed a document which gives information about the age of his students, their Grade Twelve results, their parents’ income and distance of their schools from the District Education Board Secretary’s Office.
  - (ii) “A General Manager of a car producing company was concerned with the complaints received from the car users that the cars they produce have some problems with rating sound at the dash board and the rear passenger seat after few thousand kilometres of driving. He obtained information from the company workers to identify the various factors influencing the problem. He then formulated the problem and generated guesses (hypotheses). He constructed a checklist and obtained requisite information from a representative sample of the cars. He then analyzed the collected data, interpreted the results in the light of his hypotheses and reached conclusions.”

SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS

- 2 What is the difference between qualitative research and quantitative research? What factors in research determine which approach to use and are these approaches mutually exclusive?
- 3 The process of drafting research proposals by research students of history and presenting them to members of staff in the department is considered

a critical step towards embarking on the research itself. Demonstrate why this is so.

- 4 Robert C. Williams in his book, *The Historian's Toolbox: A Student Guide to the Theory and Craft of History*, describes history as a "discussion without end". From a historical methodology and philosophical point of view, what is your analysis of this statement?
- 5 What is historical research and what features make it different from participatory research?
- 6 What are the four main steps in conducting research? Clearly describe each step and show how they are linked.
- 7 A Historian relies on three types of sources in the process of researching and writing a history. What are these sources and which one is least important and why?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

SS 241: RESEARCH METHODS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

TIME: THREE HOURS

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

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SECTION A

THIS SECTION IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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

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



- b) Description
  - c) Explanation
  - d) Exploration
19. In a research on drug abuse among students at NORTEC, a researcher selects 100 students randomly from a population of 1,500. After collecting and analyzing the data, he concludes, without controlling for all other potential rival explanations, that the socioeconomic status of a student is the main factor responsible for the increase in drug abuse. This study has:
- a) External validity
  - b) Internal validity
  - c) Both external and internal validity
  - d) No external and internal validity
20. In which of the following nonrandom sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants?
- a) Simple random sampling
  - b) Convenience
  - c) Purposive
  - d) Quota
  - e) None of the above
21. In framing questions for research, certain pitfalls have to be avoided. Identify the pitfalls in the questions below:
- a) You don't think the government is fighting inflation strongly, don't you?
  - b) Do you watch cinemas and play video games in your spare time?
  - c) Are you of the view that diminishing returns in agriculture account for the exponential decline in Zambia's gross national product?
  - d) Are you in support of the gross abuse of human rights by the current regime?
  - e) Do you participate in sports because you are a fit?
  - f) Is your father an alcoholic?
22. Indicate what sort of questions are being referred to here:
- a) A question used when respondents are asked to make a judgment in terms of sets of ordered categories, reflecting the intensity of judgment involved.
  - b) A question with predetermined options to choose from.
  - c) A question asked depending on the response to the preceding question
  - d) A method of organizing a large of questions that have the same response questions
  - e) A question that applies only to a segment of the sample.
  - f) A question without predetermined categories to choose from.
23. Match the statements below with the major threats to validity
- a) A social scientist selects his friends in studying the phenomenon of drug abuse among students.
  - b) A researcher studying students' attitudes towards Zambia's declaration as a Christian nation finds a highly positive attitude among them coinciding with Papal visit to Zambia.
  - c) A researcher investigating workers' attitudes towards politics finds that most of them have become more conservative after a panel study which he started five years ago.

- d) A researcher investigating attitudes towards the equality of men and women concludes, even after most of the men in his sample have dropped out from the sample, that men have a less favourable attitude towards women.
- 

**SECTION B**

**THIS SECTION IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

1. Briefly explain what you understand by these terms:
    - a) Sampling fraction
    - b) Sampling interval
    - c) Population
    - d) Sampling unit
    - e) Responding unit
    - f) Unit of reference
  
  2. Briefly, without examples in one sentence only, describe what these terms related to research design mean:
    - a) Manipulation
    - b) Control
    - c) Comparison
  
  3. Briefly, in a sentence only, describe the following methods of data collection:
    - a) Primary methods
    - b) Secondary methods
    - c) Qualitative data
    - d) Quantitative data
  
  4. Define the following concepts as briefly as possible:
    - a) Conceptual definition
    - b) Operational definition
    - c) Numeric indicator
    - d) Non-numeric indicator
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**SECTION C**

**ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY FROM THIS SECTION**

1. Answer the following questions on measurement and instrument development:
  - a) What is measurement?
  - b) What is a questionnaire?
  - c) What is the link between measurement and questionnaire construction?
  - d) Describe in the correct sequence, the stages in questionnaire construction.
  
2. For each of the following research designs below do the following:

- (i) Describe it in some detail and ;
  - (ii) Explain the circumstances under which you use it.
- a) Descriptive design
  - b) Explanatory design
  - c) Longitudinal design
  - d) Experimental design
  - e) Quasi- experimental design

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

- (i) Describe it in some detail and ;
- (ii) Explain the circumstances under which you use it.

- a) Proportionate stratified sampling
- b) Disproportionate stratified sampling
- c) Linear systematic sampling
- d) Multistage sampling
- e) Snowball sampling

f) Given below are data on UNZA students, you are required to do the following:

- i. Select a sample of 100
- ii. Indicate the criteria of stratification used.
- iii. Indicate the type stratification method you have used.

Family income	Gender	
	Male	Female
Low income	400	200
Middle income	500	400
High income	400	100

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END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**SW 211**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**SECTION A: (COMPULSORY- 40 Marks)**

1. The Government of the Republic of Zambia is concerned about poor health of children leading to high rates of child mortality in most rural and peri-urban areas. To offset this situation, the Minister of Health in consultation with other stakeholders has launched the new Health Policy in an attempt to improve health services delivery. As one of the stakeholders, the Social Worker's Association of Zambia has asked the Ministry responsible to make implementation explicit by adopting some particular process. In its position paper, the Association has recommended that the Ministry should adopt a comprehensive process. Engaged by the Ministry to develop the process, discuss the main stages you will go through to make policy implementation explicit. Indicate the significance of each stage in order to help the Ministry have an informed decision as they aim at improving the quality of life through health service delivery.

**SECTION B: BRIEF NOTES (30 Marks)**

**Write brief notes on any five (5) of the following:**

2. Categories of Need according to Bradshaw.
3. Targeting
4. Measuring objective changes in social policy
5. Tests for Responsiveness according to Deakin and Wright
6. Rationing
7. Reasons For Welfare Provision

**SECTION C: CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS (30 Marks)**

8. Mpundu Pilira of Soft Katongo in Kasama district is shocked that some "whites" and seemingly a group of enterprising local people have opened up a center for fee paying health services. Remembering what uncle Muzo from Chanda Mali village in Chinsali said about such activities, Mpundu sent a message to radio *Icengelo* arguing that the state is better positioned than these enterprising people in offering services. As a Social Work student, how would you justify Mpundu's position on the subject?

9. The Policy Coordination Division in the Cabinet office seeks the service of a private consultant to advise on the suitable framework for policy analysis in different ministries. The Division has before it frameworks by David Gill and that by Gilbert and Specht. With aid of relevant illustrations/examples, compare and contrast the two frameworks. Which framework would you recommend to the Cabinet Secretary? Justify your recommendation.
10. The people of Kanyama compound are living far below the poverty datum line. One renowned Church Elder, Elder *Chichetekelo* has continued to preach that the situation is as a result of sin and a sign of last days while a *Diviner* who just came from Luapula has argued that it is the wrath of ancestors over this “wicked generation.” A ward counsellor has no comment on the matter but has just heard that you are a Social Work student at University of Zambia. He has called you to a ward meeting. Ordering everyone to “keep quiet,” he has asked you to explain possible causes of the situation in the area as a “learned person from UNZA.” Using the knowledge acquired in SW 211, explain to the counsellor and other ward leaders on the possible causes of the situation in the area. Discuss some recommendations in order for people of Kanyama to improve their quality of life.
11. It has been observed in most African countries, including Zambia that change in Government usually leads to change in policies. Politicians want to align policies to their manifestos. The Newly elected Government wants to formulate social policies and provide social services based on some ideology. As an expert in social policy, you have been engaged to provide technical advice to the party Secretary General and Secretary to the Cabinet on the matter. Highlight the values which you think they should know in social policy formulation and discuss the various ideologies in social welfare. Taking into account the economic situation of the country, recommend a suitable ideology to be used.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**  
**SW 231: INTRODUCTION TO INTERPERSONAL SOCIAL**  
**WORK PRACTICE METHODS**

**TIME: Three Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

This paper has 3 sections. Attempt all Questions in section A and B. Choose One Question in section C.

**SECTION A: Short Answer Questions- (50 marks)**

1. Briefly discuss the importance of Acceptance in Social Work
2. Show the practicality of Confidentiality in Social Work Practice
3. Briefly discuss the importance of PROCESS in the Casework set up.
4. Critically analyze the following statement “ *The multifaceted and dynamic nature of the client’s problem makes necessary the selection by the caseworker and client of some part of it as a unit for work*”
5. According to Helen Perlman, one of the proponents of Social Casework, a client is as unique as his/her thumbprint. Discuss Perlman’s statement.

**SECTION B: Compulsory (25 marks)**

(a) You are a social worker at a Rural Health Centre in chief Mwachangwala’s area, an area with limited Mental Health Care Services. You are consulted by a client with agoraphobia, an anxiety disorder involving a fear of open and public spaces. This problem is outside of your general competence, the limited options for treatment, coupled with your client’s discomfort mean the client might not receive any services if you declined to help on the basis of a lack of competence. However, denying seeing this client would be potentially in conflict with work and would be violation of your ethical principles

- i. By defining an ethical dilemma, show whether the situation above constitutes an ethical dilemma.
- ii. Which two ethical principles are involved in the above situation and what type of ethical dilemma would this be?

- iii. In view of your ethical commitments and responsibilities, explain the appropriate actions you should take in this situation.

B). Juveniles and Children in Conflict with the Law

- I. Present and explain the definition of a 'child in need'.
- II. Using the categories of children in need, show how a normal child can end up as a child in need.

**SECTION C: Choose One Question (25 marks)**

1. Social Systems theory is one of the theories that underlie the knowledge base of social work. Give examples in the areas in which the theory is consistent with the social values of the *Zambian* people.
2. Contrast Psychoanalytic theory and Social learning theory. Give examples to illustrate the importance of the two theories to social work practice.
3. A person at any stage of his life is a "*product*" of nature and nurture but is also and always "*in process*" of being in the present and becoming in the future.  
Discuss.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION  
SW 311- SOCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS**

**Instructions**

1. Question 1 in section A is compulsory. Choose any other **three questions** from section B
2. Indicate clearly in your answer booklet the questions you have answered
3. Time allowed: **Three hours**

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**SECTION. A**

Q.1: “Policy implementation may best be understood in terms of ‘policy-action continuum’ in which an interactive bargaining process is taking place over time between those responsible for enacting policy and those who have control of resources.” Critically assess the applicability of this policy argument in the *Zambian* context (20 marks).

**SECTION.B**

Q.2: With relevant public policy examples, motivate the argument that policy is dynamic (10 marks)

Q.3: Policy analysis is all about this idea of ‘unpacking’. In a concise manner, demonstrate your understanding of this idea with reference to any public policy/programme which you know (10 marks)

Q.4: How can theory guide policy thinking? (10 marks)

Q.5: “There is enough evidence to conclude that ‘buzz-words’ are instrumental in influencing development policies globally.” In a critical manner, prove the authenticity of this policy argument (10 marks).

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**SW 331: ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION TWO AND ANY OTHER THREE QUESTIONS**

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1. Identify **two** similarities between the Perlman model of social casework and the normative re-educative strategy.
  2. Giving specific examples, discuss the relevance of Alvin Toffler's concept of **future shock** to issues of social change in Zambia.
  3. *'Although Social Workers are primarily interested in transformed social change, they should not gloss over transmitted social change.'* Rationalise this statement citing relevance examples.
  4. Discuss Florence Hollis' view that *'problems of clients are rooted in infantile needs and drives left over from childhood which cause the individual to make inappropriate demands in adulthood.'* Support your discussion with appropriate examples.
  5. Do you agree with the assertion that of the three strategies advanced by Benne, Benis and Chin, the Power- Coercive one is the least effective in occasioning social change? Justify your response with relevance examples.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2012 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

SW 421: EVALUATIVE RESEARCH

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. All questions in Section I are compulsory. Answer only two (2) questions from Section II.
  2. Read and understand the **situation** description before you proceed to answering examination questions.
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**SITUATION DESCRIPTION:**

Zambia went back to national planning when (the late) President Mwanawasa assumed power. This was after years of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) that started in the mid 1980's followed by a complete abandonment planning by the Chiluba regime. However, liberalisation did not result in the desired improved economic performance and better living standards for Zambians. To the contrary, poverty became entrenched among the citizenry. The theme of the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) 2011-2015 is "**Sustained Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction**", which is a follow up to the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP)'s theme, "**Broad-based Wealth and Job Creation, through Citizenry Participation and Technological Advancement.**" The purpose is to ensure that all economic policies and programmes work to enhance the wellbeing of citizens and reduce poverty.

You are the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist among a team of other experts working in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning guiding the planning and implementation process.

**SECTION I: COMPULSORY- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. (50 MARKS)**

1. Explain how the agriculture sector can be used to reduce rural and urban poverty and explain the key performance indicators for such an intervention. (20 marks)
2. Draw up a results framework for an agricultural support project that has the following components
  - a) Improved quality of products through production skills training
  - b) Increased incomes for rural youths through diversification of farm enterprises
  - c) Improved market linkage between rural farmers and urban markets through super markets and women marketers (30 marks)

**SECTION II: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)**

3. Coming up with good indicators for the interventions implied in questions 1 and 2 is a challenging but worthy effort. Just the number of possible indicators alone can be overwhelming. Deciding which one goes into the data set is another task requiring knowledge of criteria. Explain the process starting from identifying to selection and use of indicators and illustrate the difficulties you are likely to encounter. (25 marks)
4. Your audience are the in-charges of Monitoring and Evaluation Units in various government ministries. Show and explain to them what constitutes data quality and why they must pursue it. (25 marks)
5. Explain to your audience that the Ministry of Finance and National Planning will not fund programmes that do not have good monitoring and evaluation plans. Explain why this is required and show them an example of a good M&E Plan. (25 marks)
6. Demonstrate the significance of each of the four elements that constitute a monitoring and evaluation system and discuss how each one of them can be achieved. (25 marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**