THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATION 2017/2018

1. ARC 1210: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY
2. ARC 2210: ARCHEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA
3. BBA 1110: PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
4. BBA 2122: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
5. BBA 2132: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION
6. BBA 2132: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION (DEFERRED)
7. BBA 2210: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING
8. BBA 2210: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING (DEFFERED EXAM)
9. BBA 2311: PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING
10. BBA 2421: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS (DEFFERED EXAM)
11. BBA 3115: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
12. BBA 3115: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (DEFERRED EXAM)
13. BBA 3211: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
14. BBA 3222: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
15. BBA 3235: TAXATION
16. BBA 3425: BUSINESS LAW
17. BBA 4122: ORGANISATIONAL THEORY AND BEHAVIOUR
18. BBA 4414: BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE

19. BBA 9215: COST AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS
20. BBA 9315: MARKETING OF SERVICES
21. BBA 9425: MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS
22. CHN 1110: BASICS IN CHINESE LANGUAGE
23. CHN 2110: CHINESE LANGUAGE
24. DEM 1110: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY
25. DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
26. DEM 2210: POPULATION, CHANGE AND THEORIES
27. DEM 2414: RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN DEMOGRAPHY
28. DEM 3110: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
29. DEM 3210: METHODS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS
30. DEM 3210: METHODS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS (DEFFERED)
31. DEM 3310: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN DEMOGRAPHY
32. DEM 4110: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES IN DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATION
33. DEM 4214: RESEARCH PROJECT IN DEMOGRAPHY
34. DEM 9114: MONITORING AND EVALUATION
35. DEM 9210: HEALTH DEMOGRAPHY
36. DEV 1150: INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
37. DEV 2150: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

38. DEV 2254: RESEARCH METHODS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

39. DEV 3150: AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

40. DEV 4154: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

41. DEV 4154: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (DEFERRED)

42. DEV 4450: TRADE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

43. DEV 5011: ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT THINKING

44. DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

45. DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

46. DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT (DEFERRED)

47. DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT (DISTANCE)

48. DEV 9110: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

49. DEV 9110: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (DEFERRED)

50. DEV 9350: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

51. DEV 9450: ECONOMIC POLICY, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

52. DEV 9550: ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

53. DEV 9850: ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

54. DRA 4120: THEATRE FOR DEVELOPMENT

55. ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMIC THEORY

56. ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMIC THEORY (DEFERRED)

57. ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMIC THEORY (DEFERRED)

58. ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMIC THEORY (DEFERRED)

59. ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMIC THEORY (MID YEAR)

60. ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMIC THEORY

61. ECN 2215: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMICS

62. ECN 2311: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS I

63. ECN 2322: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS II

64. ECN 2322: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS II (DEFERRED)

65. ECN 2331: STATISTICS-THEORY AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS

66. ECN 2331: STATISTICS-THEORY AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS (DISTANCE)

67. ECN 2331: STATISTICS-THEORY AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS (DEFERRED)

68. ECN 2342: APPLIED STATISTICS

69. ECN 3115: ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS

70. ECN 3225: MONEY AND BANKING

71. ECN 3235: PUBLIC FINANCE

72. ECN 3311: ECONOMETRICS I (MID YEAR)

73. ECN 3322: ECONOMETRICS II

74. ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE

75. ECN 4121: INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND PRACTICE (MID YEAR)

76. ECN 4121: INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND PRACTICE (DEFERRED)

77. ECN 4145: ENVIRONMENT ECONOMICS

78. ECN 4235: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

79. ECN 4235: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

80. ECN 4411: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

81. ECN 4411: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE (DEFERRED)

82. ECN 5412: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

83. ECN 9125: INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION (MID YEAR)

84. ECN 9135: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

85. ECN 9155: HEALTH ECONOMICS

86. ECN 9155: HEALTH ECONOMICS (DEFERRED)

87. ELL 2220: ENGLISH GRAMMAR

88. ELL 4300: ENGLISH FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR (DISTANCE)

89. ELL 4300: ENGLISH FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR

90. EPM 5111: MICROECONOMICS FOR POLICY

91. EPM 5122: MACROECONOMICS FOR POLICY

92. EPM 5131: APPLIED QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

93. EPM 5232: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY

94. EPM 5621: EFFECTIVE POLICY COMMUNICATION

95. FRE 1130: INTRODUCTION TO FRENCH

96. FRE 3110: INTERMEDIATE FRENCH GRAMMAR PAPER 11

97. FRE 3210: FRANCOPHONE LITERATURE 2

98. FRE 3310: TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH/FRENCH/ENGLISH

99. FRE 4110: ADVANCED FRENCH LANGUAGE

100. GDS 1110: INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STUDIES

101. GDS 2120: THEORIES IN GENDER STUDIES

102. GDS 2120: THEORIES IN GENDER STUDIES (DEFERRED)

103. GDS 2224: RESEARCH METHODS IN GENDER STUDIES

104. GDS 3130: GENDER AND FOOD SECURITY

105. GDS 4240: GENDER AND HEALTH

106. GDS 9230: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT: THEORY AND PRACTICE

107. GDS 9330: GENDER AND LAW

108. GDS 9430: GENDER ISSUES IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

109. GDS9430: GENDER ISSUES IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT (DEFERRED)

110. HIS 1110: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY

111. HIS 1110: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY (DISTANCE)

112. HIS 2310: A SURVEY OF AFRICAN HISTORY FROM 18TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT

113. HIS 2410: STUDIES IN THE GROWTH OF CAPITALISM

114. HIS 3210: HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1789

115. HIS 4110: LAND AND LABOUR IN CENTRAL AFRICA

116. HIS 9110: HISTORY OF ZAMBIA

117. HIS 9450: THEMES IN WEST AFRICAN HISTORY

118. LAN 1200: INTRODUCTION TO LITERARY AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

119. LAN 1210: INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

120. LAN 1220: LANGUAGE FOR ACADEMIC AND OTHER SPECIFIC PURPOSES

121. LAN 2310: INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN LANGUAGES (DISTANCE)

122. LAN 4210: THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS

123. LAN 9310: PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

124. LIT 2710: CLASSICAL, ROMANTIC AND MODERN CRITICISM

125. LIT 3510: AFRICAN PROSE FICTION

126. LIT 4710: MODERNIST AND POSTMODERNIST LITERATURE

127. MCS 1310: INTRODUCTION MEDIA STUDIES

128. MCS 1311: MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION ETHICS

129. MCS 1311: MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION ETHICS (DEFERRED)

130. MCS 1330: MEDIA AND SOCIETY

131. MCS 2110: FOUNDATIONS OF MEDIA PRODUCTION

132. MCS 2311: RESEARCH METHODS IN MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION 1

133. MCS 2311: RESEARCH METHODS IN MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION (DEFERRED)

134. MCS 2312: COMMUNICATION RESEARCH STATISTICS

135. MCS 2320: PHOTOJOURNALISM

136. MCS 3110: COMMUNICATION FOR CHANGE

137. MCS 3225: DATA JOURNALISM

138. MCS 3310: RADIO AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION

139. MCS 4110: MEDIA MANAGEMENT

140. MCS 9001:

141. MCS 9002: ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM

142. MCS 9045: FUNDAMENTAL OF DIGITAL FILMMAKING

143. MCS 9070: STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS FOR HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

144. MCS 9110: ADVERTISING THEORY AND PRACTICE

145. MCS 9155: MEDIA, GENDER AND CHILDREN

146. MCS 9155: MEDIA, GENDER AND CHILDREN (DEFERRED)

147. MCS 9410: PUBLIC RELATIONS THEORY AND PRACTICE

148. MCS 9420: INTEGRATED MARKETING COMMUNICATION

149. PAM 1025: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MID YEAR)

150. PAM 1025: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (FINAL)

151. PAM 2010: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

152. PAM 2010: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

153. PAM 2020: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

154. PAM 3010: ORGANIZATION THEORY, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

155. PAM 3020: ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND MANAGEMENT

156. PAM 3030: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS

157. PAM 3030: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS

158. PAM 4010: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

159. PAM 9010: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

160. PAM 9010: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGMENT

161. PAM 9035:

162. PAM 9040: ADMINISTRATIVE ETHICS AND LAW

163. PAM 9055: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

164. PAS 2014: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES (FULL TIME)

165. PHI 1020: CRITICAL THINKING

166. PHI 2030: PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (DEFERRED)

167. PHI 3050: ETHICS

168. PHI 9115: PHILOSOPHY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

169. PHI 9125: BUSINESS ETHICS

170. PHI 9135: HEALTH CARE ETHICS

171. PHI 9155: DEVELOPMENT ETHICS

172. PHI 9195: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

173. POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE (MID YEAR)

174. POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE (FINAL)

175. POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE (DEFERRED)

176. POL 2010: INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS

177. POL 3010: LIBERAL POLITICAL THEORY

178. POL 3020: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

179. POL 3030: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

180. POL 3035: FOREIGN POLICIES OF AFRICAN STATES

181. POL 4020: POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

182. POL 9025: DIPLOMACY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

183. POL 9065: PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA

184. POP 5310: DATA ANALYSIS

185. PSG 1110: INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

186. PSG 2110: BASIC STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

187. PSG 3110: LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT

188. PSG 3110: LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT (DEFERRED)

189. PSG 3315: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (DISTANCE)

190. PSG 3415: THEORIES OF PERSONALITY

191. PSG 9214: COUNSELLING

192. PSG 9410: INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

193. PSG 9515: PSYCHOMETRICS AND ASSESMENTS (MID YEAR)

194. PSG 9515: PSYCHOMETRICS AND ASSESMENTS

195. SDS 2414: RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

196. SDS 9110: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

197. SDS 9210: SOCIAL PROTECTION

198. SEM 1041: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICAL METHODS

199. SOC 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

200. SOC 2110: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

201. SOC 3110: URBAN SOCIOLOGY (DEFERRED)

202. SOC 3110: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

203. SOC 3210: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

204. SOC 9010: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

205. SOC 9155: DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND PREPAREDNESS

206. SOC 9210: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

207. SOC 9255: CRIMINOLOGY (MID YEAR)

208. SOC 9415: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

209. SOC 9510: SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANISATION AND LEADERSHIP

210. SOC 9610: RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

211. SOC 9755: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND ILLNESS

212. SOC 9855: POLICY, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT

213. SOC 9855: POLICY, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT (MID YEAR)

214. SOC 9855: POLICY, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT (DEFERRED)

215. SOC 9951: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

216. SWK 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE

217. SWK 2110: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN SOCIAL POLICY (PARALLEL)

218. SWK 2110: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN SOCIAL POLICY

219. SWK 2430: SOCIAL WORK AND LAW

220. SWK 3221: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH METHODS 1

221. SWK 3221: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH METHODS 2

222. SWK 3221: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH METHODS (DEFERRED)

223. SWK 3330: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS

224. SWK 4110: SOCIAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

225. SWK 4211: MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESEARCH

226. SWK 4715: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (MID YEAR)

227. SWK 9120: PROJECT MANAGEMENT

228. SWK 9315: SOCIAL WORK DISABILITY AND MENTAL HEALTH

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

FIRST YEAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2018

ARC 1210: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all questions in Part One
2. Answer Three (3) questions in Part Two
3. All answers should be written in the UNZA Examination Book

PART ONE

1. What are the three goals of Archaeology?

2. Name two typological categories that result from excavated artefacts that are analyzed as types.

3. What is the relevance of the Law of Superposition to archaeological deposition?

4. From the following, which branch of Archaeology best represents Zambian Archaeology?
   a) Historical Archaeology
   b) Classical Archaeology
   c) Prehistoric Archaeology
   d) Old-world Archaeology

e) New-world Archaeology

5. Name five theories that were advanced by Renaissance "Scientists" to explain the antiquity of man and his existence.

6. In a situation where you have to decide which sites are suitable for excavation, what TWO factors would you consider to be important in selecting a site for excavation?

7. In a situation where you have to decide which sites are suitable for excavation, what FOUR factors would you consider to be important in selecting a site for excavation?

8. Which one of the following statements reflects the New Archaeology of the 1960s?

a) was associated with archaeologists who were frustrated with their own achievements and demanded change in the way it was practised.

b) had problems with the new conclusions of the period on human behaviour and how they were being arrived at.

c) did not want to have anything to do with wrong questions such as when, how, where, and why certain cultures came into being.

d) was associated with Lewis Binford, David Clarke, Ian Hodder and others who did not approve the use of traditional approaches in data interpretation.

e) was made possible due to new trends such as new techniques in material recovery, introduction of problem- oriented research, computers, carbon-14 dating etc.

9. Name Four methods employed to discover archaeological sites.

10. Cite TWO achievements made by early European Archaeologists working on the African continent.

PART TWO

11. Discuss the principle, strengths, limitations and applicability of TWO of the chronometric dating methods

12. What motivated Europeans to establish Prehistoric studies on the African continent and what problems did they face in the process? Why did they ignore Iron Age studies until the beginning of the 1960s?

13. Discuss FOUR differences between history and Archaeology. Give practical examples.

14. What are the major differences between the New Archaeology and the Archaeology practiced before the 1960s?

15. Time dimension is an important concept in archaeology. Discuss the contribution of radiocarbon dating to the development of the discipline citing its strengths, limitations and applicability.

16. According to Ashmore and Sharer (2010:76), "archaeologists use *research design* to plan the ways they gather and evaluate evidence of past human activity". Discuss the essential features of a Research Design and why it is important.

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

UNIVERSITY FINAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2018

ARC 2210 : ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Answer Question One (1), and
2. Any other Two (2) Questions

1. On your map of Southern Africa, indicate accurately the location of the following Archaeological sites:

a) Apollo 11 Cave	f) Melkhoutboon Cave	k) Gwisho
b) Elands Bay Cave	g) Nelson Bay Cave	l) Border cave
c) Mumbwa caves	h) Sterkfontein	m) Ingombe Ilede
d) Taung Site	i) Nachikufu Cave	n) Isamu Pati
e) Kalambo Falls	j) Boomplas	o) Great Zimbabwe
p) Klasies River Mouth	q) Gwisho	r) Kromdraai

2. Discuss the main arguments behind the "Kalahari Debate" in Southern Africa.

3. The long course of human history in Southern Africa, more than two million years, has been characterized by factors that have helped to shape human culture in the region thus creating a relationship between humans and the environments in which they lived. Discuss.

4. Archaeologists working in Southern Africa consider Stratigraphy an important concept in the study of the past. Discuss the contribution of this concept to the unraveling of the prehistoric past.

5. Discuss the importance of the study of modern hunter-gatherers and their contribution to our present knowledge of Southern African Archaeology.

6. Choose three archaeological sites from Southern Africa, one each from the Early, Middle and Later Stone Age periods, and critically discuss those aspects that have made significant contribution to the study of the past.

7. Discuss the significance of Rock Art Studies to Southern African Archaeology.

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SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 1110: PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE THREE (3) SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER. SECTION A and B are ***COMPULSORY***, AND ***ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS*** FROM SECTION C

SECTION A (*Compulsory*)

Question One - Multiple choice

1. Plans that define what needs to be done in specific functions or work units in order to implement strategic plans and achieve organisational objectives are called
   A. Business plans
   B. Company plans
   C. Operational plans
   D. Tactical plans

2. In the scientific Management theory by Fredrick Taylor, which of these is important when managing people?
   A. Focusing on social and personal needs
   B. Applying rigid rules and procedures
   C. Having delegated authority and responsibility
   D. Defining work ethics and values

3. Which of these is a potential consequence of imposing a limit on the staffing budget?
   A. Restricted access to physical resources
   B. Deterioration of the working environment
   C. An inability to recruit additional employees
   D. A decrease in employee self esteem

4. A manager wishes to provide opportunities for innovation, creativity and personal growth for their team members. Which stage of the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory does this relate to?
   A. Safety
   B. Self-esteem
   C. Physiological
   D. Self-actualization

5. If retail sales manager instructs each sales persons to sell atlest 12 phone plans each day, this would be an example of what kind of goal
   A. Tactical

B. Strategic
C. Operational
D. Long term goal
E. Open-ended goal

6. According to Henry Mintzberg which of the following is NOT a decisional managerial role?
   A. Monitor
   B. Disturbance Handler
   C. Entrepreneur
   D. Negotiator
   E. Resource allocator

7. Management as a discipline is the function of________.
   A. Science
   B. Art
   C. Creativity
   D. All of the above

8. Costliness of the ________ is the overriding factor determining the extent of decentralization.

   A. Decision
   B. Staffing
   C. Controlling
   D. Managing

9. ________ is the result of human limitation to the span of management.

   A. Delegation
   B. Satisfaction
   C. Motivation
   D. Development

10. What type of leadership style should be adopted by a manager who has been allocated a team that requires direct supervision
    A. Lassiez-fare
    B. Autocratic
    C. Democratic
    D. Paternalistic

11. Which function in the management process is commonly referred to as the primary management function?
    A. Organizing
    B. Staffing
    C. Controlling
    D. Planning
    E. Leading

12. ________ is a set of activities directed at an organizations resources, with the aim of achieving organizational goals in an efficient and effective manner.

A. Leading

B. Organizing

C. Decision-making

D. Management

E. Controlling

13. Which one of the following is not one of the three interpersonal roles inherent in a manager's job?
A. Spokesperson
B. Figurehead
C. Liaison
D. Leader

14. Managers are often expected to engage in ceremonial or symbolic activities, such as presenting awards and holding retirement ceremonies. Which role do managers fill in performing these activities?

A. Spokesperson
B. Liaison
C. Figurehead
D. Resource allocator
E. Disseminator

15. A manager defines the primary role of leadership as making sure employees meet deadlines, follow rules, and maintain performance standards. This is an example of which type of leader behaviour?

A. Democratic

B. Laissez-faire

C. Employee-oriented

D. Production-oriented

16. ________________ deals with the specification of the actual good or service and how it relates to the target customer.
A. Price aspect
B. Product aspect
C. Promotion aspect
D. Place aspect
E. Planning aspect

17. Which P is not included in the 4Ps of marketing mix?
    A. Product
    B. Promotion
    C. Price
    D. Purpose

18. Which of the following is not a valid criticism of scientific management theory?
    A. Increases in pay for workers were not proportional to increases in productivity.
    B. Worker discretion over the execution of the task was reduced.
    C. Jobs became too complex for workers to handle.
    D. Fear of redundancy was increased

19. The management process functions consist of
    A. Planning, organising, staffing and directing
    B. Planning, organising, leading and directing
    C. Planning, organising, leading and staffing
    D. Planning, organizing, leading and controlling

20. The limitations of planning are:
    A. proper environment,
    B. planning premises,
    C. wrong information,
    D. feasibility

21. An advantage of the matrix structure is said to be
    A. Because product lines can be identified as cost centres, it facilitates financial control
    B. Top management has more time to devote to long term strategic issues
    C. It is easily understood by the people involved
    D. Improved lateral communications.

22. Organizational structure is made up of key elements. Which of the following is not one of these elements?
    A. Centralisation
    B. Coordination
    C. Decentralisation
    D. Span of control

23. According to Herzberg, which of the following may be regarded as hygiene/maintenance factors?
    A. Sense of achievement.
    B. Recognition.
    C. Personal growth and advancement.
    D. None of the above

24. Which of the following is not an external environment to the organisation?

    A. Political.
    B. Social.

C. Organisational policies.
D. Technology.
E. None of the above

25. A .... organization structure has a wide span of control and only a few hierarchical levels.
A. Flat
B. Narrow
C. Tall
D. Wide

26. Why is 'procedural justice' important in the context of the management of misconduct?
A. It reflects on the integrity of HR professionals.
B. To ensure that individuals have a sense that they have been treated fairly.
C. It reflects on the values and attitudes of top management.
D. To protect line managers.

27. Too great a reliance on internal recruitment can result in:
A. Reduced job performance
B. High labour turnover
C. Internal conflict
D. Poor group dynamics

28. -Which kind of labour force is required in case of Jobbing Production?
A. Highly Skilled
B. Semi-skilled
C. Unskilled
D. Any of the above

29. A specific satisfier for a need is called a _____.
A. Product
B. Demand
C. Want
D. Market

30. The strategy which aims to produce a perfect product which will suit everybody is called:
A. Marketing orientation.
B. Production orientation.
C. Product orientation.
D. Perfection orientation.

30. Societal marketing is about the needs of society as a whole.
A. True
B. False

31. Sales orientation is the view that customers will not ordinarily buy enough of the firm's products unless there is an aggressive sales campaign.
A. True
B. False

32. The marketing mix consists of product, price, place, promotion, people, process and payment.
   A. True
   B. False
33. In which type of organisation does one person take all risks
   A. Sole trading
   B. Limited partnership
   C. Both A and B
   D. None of the above.

34. Which type of business organisation is owned by many but treated as one by law
   A. Cooperation
   B. Franchise
   C. Sole proprietor
   D. Partnership

35. In a partnership, liability is _______________ and __________ partner can be held liable for the business' entire debt.
   A. Limited; neither
   B. Limited; each
   C. High; all
   D. Unlimited; each
   E. Unlimited; neither

36. Which of the following is not a feature of partnership
   A. Two or more members
   B. Sharing of profit
   C. Limited liability
   D. Agreement among partners

37. The limited liability associated with the corporate form of ownership results from
   A. Corporations existing as legal entities, separate and apart from their owners
   B. Corporations being much less likely to experience losses
   C. Banks that offers loans to corporations at low interest rates
   D. Lower taxes on dividends

38. One of the reasons for a business buying a franchise is because
   A. It is always cheaper than setting up a new business venture
   B. There is complete control over important decisions
   C. The business can use its own name in advertisements
   D. The risk of failure is lower as it is buying a well-known business idea

39. One disadvantage to the corporate form of business organization is that
   A. Corporate dividends are taxed twice, once as corporate income and once as personal income
   B. Decision making is complicated by the large number of shareholders
   C. The threat of a takeover looms large most of the timed.
   D. Bondholders have first claim to a corporation's profits
   E. Stockholders demand and get large dividends if any profits are made

40 Bureaucracies are often criticized as being undemocratic because

A. They are not directly accountable to the people
B. They utilized a merit system for hiring
C. Citizens tend to have low opinions of them
D. The courts have no influence over their actions
E. They are overly influenced by campaign contributions

SECTION B (*Compulsory)*

Question Two

Write brief notes on any four (4) of the following (**Each carry 5 marks)**

i. Delegation
ii. Job Analysis
iii. Democratic leadership
iv. Controlling
v. Employee grievances
vi. Production planning
vii. franchise

SECTION C (ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION)

Question Three

Audrey is an incredible cake maker and would like to go into business for herself, but she needs some money to get started. Her two friends want to help her get her feet on the ground and start her business. They agree to invest in her business; however, they don't want to be involved in any part of the business. Audrey asks your company supervisor for advice on how to organize her business. The task is assigned to you.

A. What business form would suit the needs of Audrey? (2marks)
B. Give three (3) advantages and disadvantages of this business form. (12marks)
C. What advantages would she enjoy if she operated as a licenced franchisee (6 marks)

Question Four

Explain the contributions of Henri Fayol to Management (20marks)

Question Five

Explain the product life cycle and what strategies can be used by manager to market the product at each a marketing stage (20marks)

Question Six

Explain the recruitment and selection process. What errors are likely to be made during interviews (20marks)

End of Examination

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 2122: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: SECTION A IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER QUESTION THREE IN SECTION B AND ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (Read the case and answer the questions that follow)
Banda's Business Opportunity

Banda runs his own enterprise somewhere in the outskirts of Livingstone. He manages a group of people with disabilities who make puppets in a traditional style, mainly selling to tourists through local shops, and pays them a basic salary as well as a profit share. The puppets are all made to Banda's own designs, and are quite different to the standard items in most tourist stores. His quirky designs and their popularity with shoppers have come to the attention of Chilufya, who runs a relatively large factory producing puppets and other tourist-friendly wares. Chilufya approaches Banda to suggest that he buy his enterprise, including his designs, and that Syed and his employees all come and work at Chilufya's factory. He is offering a lot of money, and Banda doesn't know whether he wants to maintain his independence or go for the security offered by a lump cash sum and guaranteed employment. He thinks a SWOT analysis of his current situation can help him consider the decision:

Question One

a) Looking at the case study above, help Banda with his SWOT analysis. (16 marks)

b) Outline any three (3) reasons why it is important for Banda to constantly monitor the business environment. (9 marks)

Question Two

Explain any five (5) components of the internal business environment. (15 marks)

Total: 40 marks

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

Question Three

a) Outline any two (2) costs of globalization.

b) Explain the features of democracy.

c) Explain the features of totalitarian (authoritarian)

d) Outline two (2) sources of political risk

e) Explain two (2) factors that influence population size

f) Explain the functions of WTO

g) Outline any four (4) elements of the demographic environment.

h) What are the various levels of economic integration?

i) Outline any four (4) threats to the natural environment.

j) Outline any four (4) economic indicators.

(4 marks X any 5 = 20 marks)

Section C: Answer any two (2) questions

Question Four

Distinguish the capitalist economic system to the socialist economic system in the way they address the central economic problem.

(20 marks)

Question Five

Explain any four (4) different entry modes in international business. Outline any two (2) disadvantages of the entry modes discussed. (20 marks)

Question Six

Conduct a PESTLE environment analysis of the carbonated drinks industry.

(20 marks)

Question Seven

a) Explain the cultural elements of society. (15 marks)

b) Outline the effects of globalisation on culture. (5 marks)

Total: 20 marks

End of Exam!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
MID-YEAR YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA2132: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

THERE ARE SIX (6) QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER ANSWER FOUR.

1. SECTION A IS ***COMPULSORY***
2. ANSWER ANY TWO (2) FROM SECTION B
3. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25MARKS

SECTION A. (*compulsory)*

Question One

The newly elected University of Zambia student union is preparing for negotiation with management on the proposed increment in tuition fees. Being novices in negotiations they have engaged you to prepare a lecture on negotiating.

a. What will you consider in your preparation? **(8 marks)**
b. Explain the process of negotiation **(7 marks)**
c. What factors can lead a failed negotiation. **(5 marks)**
d. In the event that the negotiation fails what third party involvement would you suggest and why? **(5 marks)**

Question Two

The organisation that you work for is prepare for a launch of a new product called '***Tiyende Pamodzi'.*** As communication manger you have the following tasks.

a. Write a memo to departments informing them about the launch **(5 Marks)**
b. Invite the Minister of Commerce and Trade to officiate the launch as your guest of honour **(10 Marks)**
c. Prepare a notice for all those in the organizing committee informing them of a preparatory meeting. **(5 Marks)**
d. Post a notice on the dress code to be provided by management on that day **(5 marks)**

SECTION B - ***Answer any two (2) questions from this section***

Question Three

Write brief notes on the following

a. Verbal communication **(5 Marks)**
b. Oral communication **(5 Marks)**
c. Non-verbal communication **(5 Marks)**
d. The 7Cs **(7 Marks)**
e. Effective Listening **(3 Marks)**

Question Four

a. Describe the following note-taking techniques
   i) Cornell Method **(5marks)**
   ii) Mapping **(5marks)**
   iii) Abbreviations and symbols **(5marks)**
b. Outline the important guidelines for note-taking **(10marks)**

Question Five

You have been selected as a secretary for UNZABECA, an association you belong to. Your chairperson has informed you that there will be a meeting this coming Saturday at 10:00hrs

a. Prepare an agenda for a meeting this coming Saturday **(5marks)**
b. What role will you play before and during the meetings? **(5marks)**
c. What is involved on the process of preparation? **(7marks)**
d. Explain the difference between minutes of resolution and minutes of narration. **(8marks)**

Question six

a. A work related accident happened at your workplace. As the health and safety specialist in your company write a report after a thorough investigation and make recommendations. **(15 marks)**
b. Briefly explain the process of literature search **(10 marks)**

<u>END OF EXAMINATION</u>

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS

BBA 2132: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Question One

The University of Zambia has in the recent years experienced a number of premature closures. Minter has requested for a report as this has ha negative effects for the institution. Write a report about the problem (40marks)

Question Two

Explain the following process barriers to communication.
a) Sender barrier (5 marks)
b) Encoding barrier (5marks)
c) Medium barriers (5 marks)
d) Decoding barriers (5 marks)

Question Three

a) Explain the importance of business communication in organisation (5marks)
b) With the aid of diagrams, give a clear description of the five communication networks (15 marks)

Question four

Give brief note on the following

a) The 7 Cs (7marks)
b) Memos (4marks)
c) Reports (4marks)
d) Note taking principle (5marks)

The End

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 DEFERRED EXAMINATION

DATE: 31st DECEMBER, 2018

BBA 2210: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING

TIME: **09:00 HOURS**

DURATION: **THREE (3) HOURS**

VENUE: **SPORTS HALL**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **The Paper has a Total Number of FIVE (5) Questions.**
2. **The Paper is Divided into Two (2) Sections; Section A and Section B.**
3. **Section A is COMPULSORY**
4. **Section B has a Total of THREE (3) Questions. Answer ANY TWO (2) Questions**
5. **Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected.**

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

SECTION A - COMPULSORY

QUESTION ONE

The following information has been extracted from the books of Tubombe, a limited liability company, as at 31 October 2018.

	Dr	Cr
	K'000	*K'000*
Cash	15	
Insurance	75	
Inventory at 1 November 2017	350	
General expenses	60	
Energy expenses	66	
Marketing expenses	50	
Wages and salaries	675	
Discounts received		50
Share premium account		200
Retained earnings at 1 November 2017		315
Allowance for receivables at 1 November 2017		40
Sales revenue		5,780
Telephone expenses	80	
Property expenses	100	
Bank		94
Returns inward	95	
Trade payables		290
Loan note interest	33	
Trade receivables	900	
Purchases	3,570	
7% loan notes		470
Irrecoverable debts	150	
K1 ordinary shares		1,800
Accumulated depreciation at 1 November 2017		
Buildings		360
Motor Vehicles		80
Furniture and equipment		420
Land at cost	740	
Buildings at cost	1,500	
Motor vehicles at cost	240	
Furniture and equipment at cost	1,200	
	9,899	9,899

You have also been provided with the following information:

a) Inventory at 31 October 2018 was valued at K275,000 based on its original cost. However, K45,000 of this inventory has been in the warehouse for over two years and the directors have agreed to sell it in November 2018 for a cash price of K20,000.
b) The marketing expenses include K5,000 which relates to November 2018.
c) Based on past experience the allowance for receivables is to be increased to 5% of trade receivables.
d) There are wages and salaries outstanding of K40,000 for the year ended 31 October 2018.
e) Buildings are depreciated at 5% of cost. At 31 October 2018 the buildings were professionally valued at K1,800,000 and the directors wish this valuation to be incorporated into the accounts.
f) Depreciation is to be charged as follows:

   (i) Motor vehicles at 20% of written down value

   (ii) Furniture and equipment at 20% of cost

g) No dividends have been paid or declared.
h) Tax of K150,000 is to be provided for the year.
i) During October 2018 a bonus issue of one for ten shares was made to ordinary shareholders. This has not been entered into the books. The share premium account was used for this purpose.

Required

Prepare the following statements, for internal use:

(a) The statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 October 2018 **(15 Marks)**

(b) The statement of financial position as at 31 October 2018 **(15 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

A Company is preparing its statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 October 2017. You have been presented with the following information.

A Company: Statement of Profit or Loss for the Year Ended 31 October 2017

	K'000
Profit from operations	15,730
Finance cost	(730)
Profit before tax	15,000
Taxation	(4,350)
Profit for the year	10,650

A Company: Statement of Financial Position as at 31 October

	2017		2016	
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Non-current assets		44,282		26,574
Current assets				
Inventory	3,560		9,635	
Trade receivables	6,405		4,542	
Cash	559		1,063	
		10,524		15,240
Total assets		54,806		41,814
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Ordinary share capital		16,000		15,000
Share premium account		3,365		2,496
Retained earnings		15,629		6,465
		34,994		23,961
Non-current liabilities				
9% loan notes		8,000		10,300
Current liabilities				
Bank overdraft	1,230		429	
Trade payables	7,442		4,264	
Interest payable	120		100	
Taxation	3,020		2,760	
		11,812		7,553
Total equity and liabilities		54,806		41,814

Additional information

(a) During the year dividends paid were K1,486,000.

(b) Summary schedule of changes to non-current assets during 2017.

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
	K'000	K'000	K'000
Balance b/f	33,218	6,644	26,574
Additions	24,340		24,340
Disposals	(2,964)	(990)	(1,974)
Depreciation		**4,658**	(4,658)
Balance c/f	54,594	10,312	44,282

(c) The total proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets were K2,694,000.

Required

Prepare a statement of cash flows for A Company for the year ended 31 October 2017 using the indirect method. **(30 Marks)**

SECTION B

QUESTION THREE

David Dingiswayo set up in business as a plumber a year ago, and he has asked you to act as his accountant. His instructions to you are in the form of the following letter.

Dear Henry,

I was pleased when you agreed to act as my accountant and look forward to your first visit to check my records. The proposed fee of K2,500 p.a. is acceptable. I regret that the paperwork for the work done during the year is incomplete. I started my business on 1 January 2017, and put K65,000 into a business bank account on that date. I brought my van into the firm at that time, and reckon that it was worth K36,000 then. I think it will last another three years after the end of the first year of business use.

I have drawn K900 per week from the business bank account during the year. In my trade it is difficult to take a holiday, but my wife managed to get away for a while. The travel agent's bill for K2,800 was paid out of the business account. I bought the lease of the yard and office for K65,000. The lease has ten years to run, and the rent is only K3,000 a year payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of purchase, which was 1 April. I borrowed K40,000 on that day from Aunt Jane to help pay for the lease. I have agreed to pay her 10 per cent interest per annum, but have been too busy to do anything about this yet.

I was lucky enough to meet Miss Phiri shortly before I set up on my own, and she has worked for me as an office organiser right from the start. She is paid a salary of K30,000 p.a. All the bills for the year have been carefully preserved in a tool box, and we analysed them last week. The materials I have bought cost me K96,000, but I reckon there was K5,800 worth left in the yard on 31 December 2017. I have not yet paid for them all yet, I think we owed K7,140 to the suppliers on 31 December 2017. I was surprised to see that I had spent K48,000 on plumbing equipment, but it should last me five years or so. Electricity bills received up to 30 September came to K11,220; but motor expenses were K9,120, and general expenses K13,490 for the year. The insurance premium for the year to 31 March 2018 was K8,000. All these have been paid by cheque but Miss Phiri has lost the rate demand. I expect the Local Authority will send a reminder soon since I have not yet paid. I seem to remember that rates came to K1,800 for the year to 31 March 2018.

Miss Phiri sent out bills to my customers for work done, but some of them are very slow to pay. Altogether the charges made were K298,630, but only K256,130 had been received by 31 December 2017. Miss Phiri thinks that 10 per cent of the remaining bills are not likely to be paid. Other customers for jobs too small to bill have paid K34,180 in cash for work done, but I only managed to bank K26,000 of this money. I used K4,000 of the difference to pay the family's grocery bills, and Miss Phiri used the rest for general expenses, except for K1,230 which was left over in a drawer in the office on 31 December 2017.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

David.

Required

A. Draw up an income statement David Dingiswayo for the year ended 31 December2017. **(10 Marks)**

B. Draw up a Statement of Financial for David Dingiswayo as at 31 December 2017. **(10 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

The draft accounts for the year ended 31 October 2018 of Thomas Phiri, garage proprietor, the balance at bank according to the cash book was K8,946.80 in hand. Subsequently the following discoveries were made:

1. Cheque number 176276 dated 3 September 2018 for K3,108.40 in favour of G Longwe Limited has been correctly recorded in the bank statement, but included in the cash book payments as K3,018.40.

2. Bank commission charged of K1,695.60 and bank interest charged of K1,091.00 have been entered in the bank statement on 23 October 2018, but not included in the cash book.

3. The recently received bank statement shows that a cheque for K293.10 received from Tukombo Andrews and credited in the bank statements on 9 October 2018 has now been dishonoured and debited in the bank statement on 26 October 2018. The only entry in the cash book for this cheque records its receipt on 8 October 2018.

4. Cheque number 177145 for K151.00 has been recorded twice as a credit in the cash book.

5. Amounts received in the last few days of October 2018 totalling K18,956.00 and recorded in the cash book have not been included in the bank statements until 2 November 2018.

6. Cheques paid according to the cash book during October 2018 and totalling K3,958.00 were not presented for payment to the bank until November 2018.

7. Traders' credits totalling K2,101.00 have been credited in the bank statement on 26 October 2018, but not yet recorded in the cash book.

8. A standing order payment of K150.00 on 17 October 2018 to Countryside Publications has been recorded in the bank statement but is not mentioned in the cash book.

Required

A. Prepare a computation of the balance at bank to be included in Thomas Phiri's balance sheet as at 31 October 2018. **(8 Marks)**

B. Prepare a bank reconciliation statement as at 31 October 2018 for Thomas Phiri. **(7 Marks)**

C. Briefly explain why it is necessary to prepare bank reconciliation statements at accounting year ends. **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

At 31 December 2017, the balance sheet of Aaron, Bunda, and Cheembo who are equal partners, was as follows:

	K	K
Fixed assets		
Freehold premises		16,000
Machinery and tools		15,100
Investment, at cost		4,000
		35,100
Current assets		
Stock	16,000	
Debtors	12,800	
Bank	12,100	
	40,900	
Less: Current liabilities		
Creditors	14,000	
		26,900
		62,000
Represented by		
Capital accounts		
Aaron		20,000
Bunda		17,000
Cheembo		25,000
		62,000

Aaron retired at that date. In order to determine the amount due to him the following revaluations were made: Freehold premises K18,000; machinery and tools K16,000; investments K5,100.

The value of the goodwill was agreed at K8,000. It was arranged that Aaron should take over the investments in part payment of the amount due to him, the balance to be settled in cash. Bunda and Cheembo would increase their capitals by paying in K10,000 and K6,000 respectively. These changes were all carried out.

Required

A. Prepare the

- **(i)** Revaluation account **(4 Marks)**
- **(ii)** Bank account **(4 Marks)**
- **(iii)** Capital accounts **(4 Marks)**

B. Prepare the balance sheet of Bunda and Cheembo as at 1 January 2018 **(8 Marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 11TH DECEMBER, 2018

BBA 2210: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING

TIME: **14:00 HOURS**

DURATION: **THREE (3) HOURS**

VENUE: **SPORTS HALL**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The Paper has a Total Number of Six (6) Questions.
2. The Paper is Divided into Two (2) Sections; Section A and Section B.
3. Section A is COMPULSORY
4. Section B has a Total of FOUR (4) Questions. Answer ANY TWO (2) Questions
5. Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected.

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

SECTION A

QUESTION ONE

You have been provided with the following trial balance as at 31 May 2018 for a limited liability company called Sowelani.

	K'000	*K'000*
Bank	50	
Inventory at 1 June 2017	1,200	
General expenses	600	
Heating and lighting	90	
Marketing and advertising expenses	248	
Wages	490	
Buildings at cost	5,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	160	
Plant and equipment at cost	700	
Retained earnings at 1 June 2017		280
Trade receivables	438	
Purchases	2,200	
Loan note interest paid	30	
5% Loan note		600
Revenue		5,876
Discounts received		150
Trade payables		500
K1 ordinary shares		1,500
Accumulated depreciation at 1 June 2017:		
Buildings		2,000
Motor vehicles		60
Plant and equipment		240
	11,206	11,206

The following notes are relevant.

(a) Inventory at 31 May 2018 was valued at K800,000.

(b) Marketing and advertising expenses include K6,000 paid in advance for a marketing campaign which will begin in June 2018. Marketing and advertising expenses should be allocated to administrative expenses.

(c) There are wages outstanding of K10,000 for the year ended 31 May 2018.

(d) A customer ceased trading owing the company K38,000; the debt is not expected to be recovered.

(e) An allowance for receivables is to be established amounting to 5% of trade receivables.

(f) Depreciation is to be provided for as follows.

(i) Buildings at 5% per annum on their original cost, allocated 50% to cost of sales, 20% to distribution costs and 30% to administrative expenses.

(ii) Motor vehicles at 25% per annum of their written down value, allocated to distribution costs.

(iii) Plant and equipment at 20% per annum of their written down value, allocated to cost of sales.

(g) No dividends have been paid or declared.

(h) Income tax of K250,000 is to be provided for the year.

(i) The audit fee accrual is estimated to be K20,000.

(j) The expenses listed below should be apportioned as follows.

	Cost of sales	**Distribution costs**	**Administrative expenses**
	%	%	%
General expenses	10	40	50
Heating and lighting	50	30	20
Wages and salaries	60	30	10

Required

Prepare the following financial statements for the year ended 31 May 3018 for Sowelani Limited, showing workings where appropriate.

A. An income statement **(15 Marks)**

B. A statement of financial position **(15 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

Set out below are the financial statements of Makina, a limited liability company.

Makina Limited Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	K'000
Sales revenue	2,553
Cost of sales	1,814
Gross profit	739
Distribution costs	125
Administrative expenses	264
Operating profit	350
Interest received	25
Interest paid	75
Profit before tax	300
Income tax expense	240
Profit for the year	60

Makina Limited Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December

	2017	2016
	K'000	*K'000*
Non-current assets		
Tangible assets	380	305
Intangible assets	250	200
Investments	–	25
	630	*530*
Current assets		
Inventories	150	102
Receivables	390	315
Short-term investments	50	–
Cash in hand	2	1
	592	418
	1,222	948
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital (K1 ordinary shares)	200	150
Share premium account	160	150
Revaluation surplus	100	91
Retained earnings	160	100
	620	491
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term loan	100	–
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	127	119
Bank overdraft	85	98
Taxation	290	240
	502	457
	1,222	948

The following information is available.

(a) The proceeds of the sale of non-current asset investments amounted to K30,000.

(b) Fixtures and fittings, with an original cost of K85,000 and a carrying value of K45,000, were sold for K32,000 during the year.

(c) The current asset investments fall within the definition of cash equivalents under IAS 7.

(d) The following information relates to property, plant and equipment.

	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
	K'000	*K'000*
Cost	720	595
Accumulated depreciation	340	290
Carrying value	380	305

(e) 50,000 K1 ordinary shares were issued during the year at a premium of K0.20 per share.

Required

Prepare a statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December 2017 using the format laid out in IAS 7, together with the relevant notes/workings to the statement. **(30 Marks)**

SECTION B

QUESTION THREE

Poster & Company maintain a receivables ledger control account within the nominal ledger. At 31 March 2018, the total of the list of individual balances extracted from the receivables ledger was K158,000, which did not agree with the balance on the receivables ledger control account at K160,000. An examination of the books revealed the following information, which can be used to reconcile the receivables ledger and the receivables ledger control account.

1. The credit balance of K4,200 in Halinani's payables ledger account had been set off against his account in the receivables ledger, but no entries had been made in the receivables and payables ledger control accounts.
2. The personal account of Mwansa was undercast by K900.
3. Yombwe's balance of (debit) K7,800 had been omitted from the list of balances.
4. Thomas' personal account balance of K2,400 had been removed from the receivables ledger as a bad debt, but no entry had been made in the receivables ledger control account.
5. The January total of K89,000 in the sales daybook had been posted as K98,000.
6. A credit note to Charles for K10,000, plus sales tax of K3,000, had been posted to the receivables ledger control account as K13,000 and to Charles' personal account as K10,000.
7. The total on the credit side of Zimba's personal account had been overcast by K1,250.

Required

A. Identify and make necessary journal entry corrections in the Nominal Ledger **(6 Marks)**
B. Prepare a revised Receivables Ledger with correct balance as at 31 March 2018 **(6 Marks)**
C. Prepare the Receivables ledger Control account as at 31 March 2018 **(8 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

On 4 December 2018, Mr Bwalya Hamukale received his monthly bank statement for November 2018. The statement showed the following.

MAKWEBO BANK

Bwalya Hamukale: Statement of Account

Date	**Particulars**	**Debits**	**Credits**	**Balance**
20X8		**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Nov 1	Balance			1,862
Nov 5	417864	243		1,619
Nov 5	Dividend		26	1,645
Nov 5	Bank Giro Credit		212	1,857
Nov 8	417866	174		1,683
Nov 10	417867	17		1,666
Nov 11	Sundry Credit		185	1,851
Nov 14	Standing Order	32		1,819
Nov 20	417865	307		1,512
Nov 20	Bank Giro Credit		118	1,630
Nov 21	417868	95		1,535
Nov 21	417870	161		1,374
Nov 24	Bank charges	18		1,356
Nov 27	Bank Giro Credit		47	1,403
Nov 28	Direct Debit	88		1,315
Nov 29	417873	12		1,303
Nov 29	Bank Giro Credit		279	1,582
Nov 30	417871	25		1,557

His cash book for the corresponding period showed:

CASH BOOK

20X8	**K'000**	**20X8**	**Cheque no**	**K'000**
Dec 1. Balance b/d	1,862	Dec 1. Electricity	864	243
Dec 4. J Shanga	212	Dec 2. P Silungwe	865	307
Dec 9. M Liempe	185	Dec 5. D Masopela	866	174
Dec 19. G Hunsungule	118	Dec 6. A Yohane	867	17
Dec 26. M Mwewa	47	Dec 10. T Luyanga	868	95
Dec 27. J Sibusiso	279	Dec 14. B Chikopa	869	71
Dec 29. V Tembo	98	Dec 16. Rent	870	161
Dec 30. K Sikasanzi	134	Dec 20. P Silungwe	871	25
		Dec 21. L Phiri	872	37
		Dec 22. W Simoonga	873	12
		Dec 31. Balance c/d		1,793
	2,935			2,935

Required

A. Using a bank reconciliation statement reconcile the closing balances in the bank statement and the cash book **(12 Marks)**

B. Show a revised cash book balance as at 30 November 2018 **(8 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

A Ben the sole trader, has kept records of his business transactions in a single entry form, but he did not realise that he had to record cash drawings. His bank account for the year 2017 is as follows:

	K		*K*
Balance 1.1.2017	920	Cash withdrawn from bank	12,600
Receipts from debtors	94,200	Trade creditors	63,400
Loan from F. Tonga	2,500	Rent	3,200
		Insurance	1,900
		Drawings	11,400
		Sundry expenses	820
		Balance 31.12.2017	4,300
	97,620		97,620

Records of cash paid were: Sundry expenses K180; Trade creditors K1,310. Cash sales amounted to K1,540.

The following information is also available:

	31.12.2016	**31.12.2017**
	K	*K*
Cash in hand	194	272
Trade creditors	7,300	8,100
Debtors	9,200	11,400
Rent owing	–	360
Insurance paid in advance	340	400
Van (at valuation)	5,500	4,600
Stock	24,200	27,100

Required

Prepare the following financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 for Ben, showing workings where appropriate.

A. An income statement

B. A statement of financial position

QUESTION SIX

At 31 December 2017, the balance sheet of Aaron, Bunda, and Cheembo who are equal partners, was as follows:

	K	K
Fixed assets		
Freehold premises		16,000
Machinery and tools		15,100
Investment, at cost		4,000
		35,100
Current assets		
Stock	16,000	
Debtors	12,800	
Bank	12,100	
	40,900	
Less: Current liabilities		
Creditors	14,000	
		26,900
		62,000
Represented by		
Capital accounts		
Aaron		20,000
Bunda		17,000
Cheembo		25,000
		62,000

Aaron retired at that date. In order to determine the amount due to him the following revaluations were made: Freehold premises K18,000; machinery and tools K16,000; investments K5,100.

The value of the goodwill was agreed at K8,000. It was arranged that Aaron should take over the investments in part payment of the amount due to him, the balance to be settled in cash. Bunda and Cheembo would increase their capitals by paying in K10,000 and K6,000 respectively. These changes were all carried out.

Required

A. Prepare the

(i) Revaluation account **(4 Marks)**

(ii) Bank account **(4 Marks)**

(iii) Capital accounts **(4 Marks)**

B. Prepare the balance sheet of Bunda and Cheembo as at 1 January 2018 **(8 Marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

The University Of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department Of Economics
2017/ 2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
DEFFERED FINAL EXAMS

BBA 2311: **PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING**

TIME: **THREE (3) HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS:

THERE ARE TWO (2) SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER.

1. **SECTION A IS *COMPULSORY***
2. **ANSWER ANY TWO (2) FROM SECTION B**

SECTION A. (*Compulsory*)

Question One

The agricultural sector continues to be the backbone of the Zambian economy as it contributes to the growth of the economy and also to exports. However, it faces a lot of impediments .You have been employed as a marketing executive in a large commercial farm and asked to give a presentation on factors affecting this sector. Give an account of the external environmental factors affecting the agricultural sector in Zambia.

Question Two

Write brief notes on any four of the following

a. Mass marketing
b. Marketing Mix
c. Geographic Segmentation
d. Skimming and Penetration pricing strategy
e. Target Marketing

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

Question Four

What do you understand by the term 'marketing information system'? How does it differ from marketing research?

Question Five

Define each component of the promotion (communication) mix. Why is public relations considered a key part of the promotion mix

Question Six

Describe the new product development process.

Question Seven

Why are direct marketing channels possible for some products and not others?

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL DEFERRED EXAM

BBA 2421: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** IN ANY ORDER OF YOUR CHOICE, AND CLEARLY **SHOW ALL** YOUR WORK TO **EARN MAXIMUM POINTS**

Question One

State whether the following statements are true, false or uncertain, and please **explain/justify**.

i. Under Free Alongside Ship (FAS), there is a 50-50 cost sharing mechanism between the seller and buyer?
ii. Rounding off the net cost equivalent will always lead to an incorrect net cost.
iii. The single discount equivalent of a 20/10 series discount is 28%.
iv. The mark-up is rooted in the selling price.
v. A $42\frac{6}{7}$% mark-up on selling price yields the same kwacha mark-up as a 75% mark-up on cost.
vi. The mark-up is non-negative at the break-even point.
vii. Gross loss occurs when a portion of the cost of the item is covered.
viii. The reduced selling price can be found by subtracting the operating loss from the breakeven point.
ix. Unconstrained optimisation yields un infinite set of solutions.
x. There is an inverse relationship between the size of markdown and the magnitude of the firm's profit.

Question Two

Mr Prosper is a retailer who orders winter coats from Mr Price. Suppose a winter coat at Mr Price is list priced at K60 with a trade discount of 20/5/10 and terms of 4/10, n/30. Find

a. The net cost to Mr Prosper assuming both discounts are earned.
b. Assuming there is a new brand of winter coats listed at K300 with a chain discount of 20/15/5 being offered for any orders exceeding K9000. Find
    i. The discount

ii. The net price of an order of 30 coats and 40 coats

c. What list price would result in a net cost of K61 with a series discount of 10/30/20?

d. Suppose Mr price also sells designer winter coats and offers a series discount of 30/20 to its high valued customers. A new employee in the billing department understood the series discount 30/20 to mean 50% and thus calculated this trade discount on the list price of K5540. How much difference did this error make in the amount of the invoice?

Question Three

Suppose a consumer who is fond of solely consuming two goods, bread (X) and butter (Y). Assuming that the consumer's utility function is given by $U(X,Y) = f(x,y) = X^{\frac{3}{4}}Y^{\frac{1}{4}}$, and that the price of goods X and Y are given by P_X and P_Y respectively with an income of M, find

a. The optimal quantities of X and Y that maximises the consumer's utility function given that the price of X is $K6$ per unit while the price of Y is $K3$ per unit, with an income of $K120$.

b. The total utility at the optimal point, and

c. The value of the Lagrangian Multiplier, and provide its economic interpretation.

Question Four

a. Suppose Mike deposits K200 at the end of each quarter in an FNB account paying 4% compounded quarterly. Compute the future value of his account in two years and 3 months.

b. Assuming Mike instead deposits K150 at the beginning of each month for nine years compounded monthly at an interest rate of 7.2%, calculate the future value of the investment.

c. Find the present value of an annuity worth K1500 payable at the end of each 6-month period for two years assuming the money is worth 8% and compounded every 6-month period.

d. Suppose a deferred annuity is purchased that will pay K10000 per quarter for fifteen years after being deferred for five years. If the investment is worth 6% compounded quarterly, what is the present value of this annuity?

e. Explain the five fundamental differences between annuity and perpetuity.

Question Five

a. Lusaka City Council is considering reducing the cost of labour by automating all tasks that are labour intensive. The cost of the new machine is estimated at K225,000, and it is expected that the machine will generate net cash inflows of 42.2% of the initial investment in year one. Thereafter, in years two, three, and four, the machine anticipated to generate net cash inflows of 84.2% of the net cash inflows in year one, 75% % of the net cash inflows in year two, and 91.67% of the net cash inflows in year two respectively. Given that the minimum desired cost of capital is 12%, is the investment worthwhile undertaking by the Lusaka City Council using the NPV approach?

b. The Zambian Government, through the National Road Fund Agency (NRFA) has embarked on the construction of toll gates across the country to ensure sustained road maintenance. One particular toll gate of interest is the Shimabala Toll Plaza which, at the time of its construction, was envisaged to generate cash flows in terms of contractual fees of \$100,000, \$200,000, and \$200,000 in years 0, 1, and 2 respectively before generating \$1,000,000 in form toll fees collections at the end of year 3.
   i. Using the NPV approach, and assuming an annual risk discount rate of 20%, do you think this investment was worthwhile undertaking?
   ii. State four advantages of using the NPV approach

c. Suppose Suwie is planning to retire in 7 years and has current annual expenses of K72,000 per year, with expenses expected to reduce by 40% in retirement. If inflation is anticipated at 3% between now and retirement, what will Suwie's annual expenses be in her first year of retirement?

d. Explain in detail the difference between amortization and a sinking fund.

Question Six

Justina recently opted to join the retail business by opening a computer shop to cater the growing demand for online job applications among university students and graduates. As a starting point, Justina bought a desktop for K4000 and subsequently incurred operating expenses of 8% based on cost. Suppose Justina wishes to have a net profit of 15% based on cost, find

i. The Selling Price
ii. The Total Mark-up
iii. The Breakeven Price
iv. Suppose Justina sold the desktop at 15% markdown, find new selling price and total net profit.

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
MID-YEAR YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 3115: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS

Question 1

i) Describe training methods used to upskill non- managerial staff in organisations. In what ways are these methods different from training used for Managerial staff?

ii) What is employee recognition and why is it important for organisations?

Question 2

The process of performance management goes through three basic stages.

i) State and explain what is involved in each of these stages.

ii) One of the novel approaches to performance management is called the Balanced Scorecard. Explain what it is about and give an outline of the various perspectives that it focusses on.

Question 3

i) In order for an organization or business to compete favorably on the labor market, it is crucial for it to develop and implement a competitive compensation plan.

ii) LIST and EXPLAIN the steps that should be taken in developing and implementing a market-competitive pay plan.

Question 4

In the modern business world, change is said to be the only constant.

(a) Briefly explain the triggers of change in an organization

(b) Outline the need for effective change management on an individual level and on a business (or organizational) level.

(c) Choose one of the modern techniques of change management and briefly outline the steps involved in it.

Question 5

Performance management is taken as a formal process in most organizations.

i) Discuss why a formal approach to performance management is crucial in organizations

ii) Performance management informs various aspects of Human resources. One of these is Training needs analysis. Describe three other human resource process which use performance management as a key input.

Question 6

Learning and Development is very important in making sure that employees stay motivated and contribute to organisation performance.

i) Describe the Training and Development cycle.

ii) Describe any two Training needs analysis approaches used by organisations.

Question 7

Human Resource Management has evolved over time. Contrast and Compare Personnel Management and Human Resource Management.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

DEFFERED EXAMINATIONS

BBA 3115: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ANY THREE (3)** QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

Learning and Development is a key part of work. How does Learning and Development contribute to employee Engagement?

QUESTION 2

Performance management is taken as a formal process in most organizations.

i) Discuss why a formal approach to performance management is crucial in organizations

ii) Performance management informs various aspects of Human resources. One of these is Training needs analysis. Describe three other human resource processes which use performance management as a key input.

QUESTION 3

In order for an organization or business to compete favorably on the labor market, it is crucial for it to develop and implement a competitive compensation plan. LIST and EXPLAIN the steps that should be taken in developing and implementing a market-competitive pay plan.

QUESTION 4

One of the novel approaches to performance management is called the Balanced Scorecard. Explain what it is about and give an outline of the various perspectives that it focusses on.

QUESTION 5

Describe and Discuss the Learning and Development Cycle. Why is it a critical ingredient in Talent Management.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 11TH JULY, 2018

BBA 3211: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **Read ALL Instructions CAREFULLY and UNDERSTAND them.**
2. **Read Each and Every Question CAREFULLY and UNDERSTAND the Information Given.**
3. **The Paper has a Total Number of Five (5) Questions.**
4. **Answer a Total of FOUR (4) Questions. Question ONE (1) is Compulsory.**
5. **Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected.**

QUESTION ONE – *COMPULSORY*

The following are the statements of account for Konkola Limited for a three year period.

Konkola Ltd Income Statement: Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017

	2017	**2016**	**2015**
	K'000	**K'000**	**K'000**
Net sales	15,307	13,363	11,778
Cost of goods sold	11,140	9,682	8,514
Gross profit	4,167	3,681	3,264
Selling and administration expenses	3,332	2,973	2,660
Operating profit margin	835	708	604
Interest expense	42	2	3
Operating income before income taxes	793	706	601
Corporation taxes	282	270	229
Net income	**511**	**436**	**372**

Konkola Ltd Statement of Financial Position for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

	2017		2016		2015	
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
ASSETS						
Nets fixed assets		2,144		1,754		1,448
Other non-current assets		135		127		166
		2,279		**1,881**		**1,614**
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash	144		73		9	
Accounts receivables	373		376		288	
Inventory	2,027		1,733		1,632	
Other	79		144		90	
	2,623		**2,326**		**2,019**	
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Accounts payables	907		813		692	
Accrued expenses	618		554		467	
Taxes payable	55		72		23	
		1,043		887		837
Long term liabilities		473		395		408
		2,849		**2,373**		**2,043**
FINANCED BY						
Equity capital		196		107		77
Reserves		2,653		2,266		1,966
		2,849		**2,373**		**2,043**

Required

Calculate the cash conversion cycles for Konkola Ltd for the years 2016 and 2017.

(25 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

Tubelenge Bookstore is attempting to determine the optimal order quantity for a popular book on financial management. The store sells 5,000 copies of this book a year at a retail price of K125, and the cost to the store is 20 percent less, which represents the discount from the publisher. The store figures that it costs K10 per year to carry a book in inventory and K1,000 to prepare an order for new books. Assuming a year of 360 days.

Required

A. Calculate the optimal stock order level **(5 Marks)**
B. Calculate the number of orders per year **(5 Marks)**
C. Calculate the stock cycle **(5 Marks)**
D. Calculate the total variable cost of holding stock per year **(5 Marks)**
E. Calculate the total annual cost of stock to the Bookstore **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE

A. The Manix Company was recently formed to manufacture a new product. It has the following capital structure in market value terms:

	K
Debentures	6,000,000
Preferred stock	2,000,000
Common stock (320,000 shares)	8,000,000
	16,000,000

The company has a marginal tax rate of 40 percent. A study of publicly held companies in this line of business suggests that the required return on equity is about 17 percent (The CAPM approach was used to determine the required rate of return). The Manix Company's debt is currently yielding 13 percent, and its preferred stock is yielding 12 percent.

Required

Calculate the firm's present weighted average cost of capital **(10 Marks)**

B. Kunda and Sitwala Company is considering manufacturing special drill bits and other equipment for mining rigs. The proposed project is currently regarded as complementary to its other lines of business, and the company has certain expertise by virtue of its having a large mechanical engineering staff. Because of the large outlays required to get into the business, management is concerned that Kunda and Sitwala earn a proper return. Since the new venture is believed to be sufficiently different from the company's existing operations, management feels that a required rate of return other than the company's present one should be employed.

The financial manager's staff has identified several companies (with capital structures similar to that of Kunda and Sitwala) engaged solely in the manufacture and sale of mining drilling equipment whose common stocks are publicly traded. Over the last five years, the median average beta of these companies has been 1.28. The staff believes that 18 percent is a reasonable estimate of the average return on stocks "in general" for the foreseeable future and the treasury bills rate will be around 12 percent. In financing projects, Kunda and Sitwala uses 40 percent debt and 60 percent equity. The after-tax cost of debt is 18 percent and corporate tax is 35 percent.

Required

a) Compute the required rate of return for the project **(7 Marks)**
b) Compute the weighted average cost of capital for the project **(8 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

Your company is considering investing in its own transport fleet. The present position is that carriage is contracted to an outside organisation. The life of the transport fleet would be five years, after which time the vehicles would have to be disposed of.

The cost to the company of using the outside organisation for its carriage needs is K250,000 for this year. This cost, it is projected, will rise 10 percent per annum over the life of the project. The initial cost of the transport fleet would be K750,000 and it is estimated that the following costs would be incurred over the next five years:

	Drivers Costs	Repair & Maintenance	Other Costs
	K	K	K
Year 1	33,000	8,000	130,000
Year 2	35,000	13,000	135,000
Year 3	36,000	15,000	140,000
Year 4	38,000	16,000	136,000
Year 5	40,000	18,000	142,000

Other costs include depreciation. It is projected that the fleet would be sold for K150,000 at the end of year 5. It has been agreed to depreciation the fleet on a straight line basis.

To raise the funds the company is proposing to raise a long-term loan at 12 percent interest rate per annum.

You are told that there is an alternative project that could be invested in using the funds raised, which has the following projected results:

Accounting rate of return = 30%

Net present value = K140,000

As funds are limited, investment can only be made in one project.

Note: the transport fleet would be purchased at the beginning of the project and all other expenditure would be incurred at the end of each relevant year.

Required

A. Prepare a table showing the net cash savings to be made by the firm over the life of the transport fleet project. **(9 Marks)**

B. Calculate the expected accounting rate of return for the fleet transport project. **(5 Marks)**

C. Calculate the net present value for the fleet transport project. **(9 Marks)**

D. Should the company commit to the fleet project or adopt the alternative project opportunity. **(2 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

A. Nampundwe Mining Company has just paid a dividend of K1.60 per share on its common stock. The company expects to increase the dividend at a 20 percent annual rate for the first four (4) years and at a 13 percent rate for the next four (4) years, and then grow the dividend at a 7 percent rate thereafter. This growth pattern is in keeping with the expected life cycle of earnings. You require a 16 percent return to invest in this stock.

Required

Calculate the value you should place on a share of this stock. **(17 Marks)**

B. On January 2014 Mr Kalaluka Mwansa invested in 1000 shares worth K16 and held on to the investment for twenty (20) months. The annual dividends per share were K2 in 2013 and were expected to grow in value by 10 percent per annum for the next three (3) years and 5 percent per annum thereafter.

Required

Compute the Annual Holding Period Yield (AHPY) for Mr Kalaluka Mwansa. **(8 Marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

Present Value Table

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

Where r = discount rate

n = number of periods until payment

Discount rate (r)

Periods (n)	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	
1	0·990	0·980	0·971	0·962	0·952	0·943	0·935	0·926	0·917	0·909	1
2	0·980	0·961	0·943	0·925	0·907	0·890	0·873	0·857	0·842	0·826	2
3	0·971	0·942	0·915	0·889	0·864	0·840	0·816	0·794	0·772	0·751	3
4	0·961	0·924	0·888	0·855	0·823	0·792	0·763	0·735	0·708	0·683	4
5	0·951	0·906	0·863	0·822	0·784	0·747	0·713	0·681	0·650	0·621	5
6	0·942	0·888	0·837	0·790	0·746	0·705	0·666	0·630	0·596	0·564	6
7	0·933	0·871	0·813	0·760	0·711	0·665	0·623	0·583	0·547	0·513	7
8	0·923	0·853	0·789	0·731	0·677	0·627	0·582	0·540	0·502	0·467	8
9	0·941	0·837	0·766	0·703	0·645	0·592	0·544	0·500	0·460	0·424	9
10	0·905	0·820	0·744	0·676	0·614	0·558	0·508	0·463	0·422	0·386	10
11	0·896	0·804	0·722	0·650	0·585	0·527	0·475	0·429	0·388	0·305	11
12	0·887	0·788	0·701	0·625	0·557	0·497	0·444	0·397	0·356	0·319	12
13	0·879	0·773	0·681	0·601	0·530	0·469	0·415	0·368	0·326	0·290	13
14	0·870	0·758	0·661	0·577	0·505	0·442	0·388	0·340	0·299	0·263	14
15	0·861	0·743	0·642	0·555	0·481	0·417	0·362	0·315	0·275	0·239	15

(n)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	
1	0·901	0·893	0·885	0·877	0·870	0·862	0·855	0·847	0·840	0·833	1
2	0·812	0·797	0·783	0·769	0·756	0·743	0·731	0·718	0·706	0·694	2
3	0·731	0·712	0·693	0·675	0·658	0·641	0·624	0·609	0·593	0·579	3
4	0·659	0·636	0·613	0·592	0·572	0·552	0·534	0·516	0·499	0·482	4
5	0·593	0·567	0·543	0·519	0·497	0·476	0·456	0·437	0·419	0·402	5
6	0·535	0·507	0·480	0·456	0·432	0·410	0·390	0·370	0·352	0·335	6
7	0·482	0·452	0·425	0·400	0·376	0·354	0·333	0·314	0·296	0·279	7
8	0·434	0·404	0·376	0·351	0·327	0·305	0·285	0·266	0·249	0·233	8
9	0·391	0·361	0·333	0·308	0·284	0·263	0·243	0·225	0·209	0·194	9
10	0·352	0·322	0·295	0·270	0·247	0·227	0·208	0·191	0·176	0·162	10
11	0·317	0·287	0·261	0·237	0·215	0·195	0·178	0·162	0·148	0·135	11
12	0·286	0·257	0·231	0·208	0·187	0·168	0·152	0·137	0·124	0·112	12
13	0·258	0·229	0·204	0·182	0·163	0·145	0·130	0·116	0·104	0·093	13
14	0·232	0·205	0·181	0·160	0·141	0·125	0·111	0·099	0·088	0·078	14
15	0·209	0·183	0·160	0·140	0·123	0·108	0·095	0·084	0·074	0·065	15

Annuity Table

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

Where r = discount rate
n = number of periods

Discount rate (r)

Periods (n)	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	
1	0·990	0·980	0·971	0·962	0·952	0·943	0·935	0·926	0·917	0·909	1
2	1·970	1·942	1·913	1·886	1·859	1·833	1·808	1·783	1·759	1·736	2
3	2·941	2·884	2·829	2·775	2·723	2·673	2·624	2·577	2·531	2·487	3
4	3·902	3·808	3·717	3·630	3·546	3·465	3·387	3·312	3·240	3·170	4
5	4·853	4·713	4·580	4·452	4·329	4·212	4·100	3·993	3·890	3·791	5
6	5·795	5·601	5·417	5·242	5·076	4·917	4·767	4·623	4·486	4·355	6
7	6·728	6·472	6·230	6·002	5·786	5·582	5·389	5·206	5·033	4·868	7
8	7·652	7·325	7·020	6·733	6·463	6·210	5·971	5·747	5·535	5·335	8
9	8·566	8·162	7·786	7·435	7·108	6·802	6·515	6·247	5·995	5·759	9
10	9·471	8·983	8·530	8·111	7·722	7·360	7·024	6·710	6·418	6·145	10
11	10·37	9·787	9·253	8·760	8·306	7·887	7·499	7·139	6·805	6·495	11
12	11·26	10·58	9·954	9·385	8·863	8·384	7·943	7·536	7·161	6·814	12
13	12·13	11·35	10·63	9·986	9·394	8·853	8·358	7·904	7·487	7·103	13
14	13·00	12·11	11·30	10·56	9·899	9·295	8·745	8·244	7·786	7·367	14
15	13·87	12·85	11·94	11·12	10·38	9·712	9·108	8·559	8·061	7·606	15

(n)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	
1	0·901	0·893	0·885	0·877	0·870	0·862	0·855	0·847	0·840	0·833	1
2	1·713	1·690	1·668	1·647	1·626	1·605	1·585	1·566	1·547	1·528	2
3	2·444	2·402	2·361	2·322	2·283	2·246	2·210	2·174	2·140	2·106	3
4	3·102	3·037	2·974	2·914	2·855	2·798	2·743	2·690	2·639	2·589	4
5	3·696	3·605	3·517	3·433	3·352	3·274	3·199	3·127	3·058	2·991	5
6	4·231	4·111	3·998	3·889	3·784	3·685	3·589	3·498	3·410	3·326	6
7	4·712	4·564	4·423	4·288	4·160	4·039	3·922	3·812	3·706	3·605	7
8	5·146	4·968	4·799	4·639	4·487	4·344	4·207	4·078	3·954	3·837	8
9	5·537	5·328	5·132	4·946	4·772	4·607	4·451	4·303	4·163	4·031	9
10	5·889	5·650	5·426	5·216	5·019	4·833	4·659	4·494	4·339	4·192	10
11	6·207	5·938	5·687	5·453	5·234	5·029	4·836	4·656	4·486	4·327	11
12	6·492	6·194	5·918	5·660	5·421	5·197	4·988	4·793	4·611	4·439	12
13	6·750	6·424	6·122	5·842	5·583	5·342	5·118	4·910	4·715	4·533	13
14	6·982	6·628	6·302	6·002	5·724	5·468	5·229	5·008	4·802	4·611	14
15	7·191	6·811	6·462	6·142	5·847	5·575	5·324	5·092	4·876	4·675	15

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 7TH DECEMBER, 2018

BBA 3222: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

TIME: **14:00 HOURS**

DURATION: **THREE (3) HOURS**

VENUE: **GLT**

INSTRUCTIONS:
1. The Paper has a Total Number of Six (6) Questions.
2. The Paper is Divided into Two (2) Sections; Section A and Section B.
3. Section A is COMPULSORY
4. Section B has a Total of FOUR (4) Questions. Answer ANY TWO (2) Questions
5. Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answers Expected.

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

SECTION A

QUESTION ONE

Muliokela Limited manufactures three products from the same basic components.

You are provided with the following information relating to projections for December 2018:

(i) Sales

	A	B	C
Quantity	21,000	16,000	8,000
Price	K15	K6	K28

(ii) Material usage per unit

	A	B	C
	K	*K*	*K*
Wood	4	1	10
Bought in components	3	2	6
Packing	2	1	2

(iii) Stocks

Finished goods in units	**A**	**B**	**C**
1 December	7,000	4,000	6,000
31 December	10,000	3,000	3,000

Raw materials	**Wood**	**Bought in Components**	**Parking**
	K	*K*	*K*
1 December	32,000	31,800	21,500
31 December	44,000	41,400	11,200

(iv) Wages

	A	B	C
	K	*K*	*K*
Per unit	3	1	5

(v) Overhead per unit

	A	B	C
	K	*K*	*K*
Variable	2	1	2
Fixed	1	1	1

Required

Prepare the following budgets for Muliokela Limited:

A. Sales budget **(5 Marks)**

B. Production budget **(5 Marks)**

C. Material usage budget (5 Marks)
D. Material purchase budget (5 Marks)
E. Production cost budget (10 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

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

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

Required

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

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

SECTION B

QUESTION THREE

Pan Co Ltd, a manufacturing firm operates a standard marginal costing system. It makes a single product ZX, using a single raw material VW. Standard costs relating to ZX have been calculated as follows;

Standard cost schedule per unit – ZX

	K
Direct material VW, 10kg @ K15 per kg	150
Direct labour, 5 hours @ K9 per hour	45
	195
Variable production overhead, 5 hours @ K3 per hour	15
	210

During the week ending 9 June 20X8, 1000 units of ZX were produced, the relevant information regarding actual performance being as follows;

4,000 kgs of direct material VW were in opening stock, 10,000 kgs were purchased during the week (actual cost being K144,000), and 3,000kgs were in closing stock. Stocks of the direct material VW are valued at the standard price of K15 per kg. 5,200 direct labour hours were worked during the week, total wages being K48,360. The actual cost of variable production overhead for the week was K16,800.

Required

Calculate the cost variances which arose in the week ending 9 June 20X8 under the following headings.

A. Direct materials price variance **(3 Marks)**
B. Direct materials usage variance **(3 Marks)**
C. Direct wages rate variance **(3 Marks)**
D. Direct wages efficiency variance **(3 Marks)**
E. Variable production cost variance **(4 Marks)**
F. Variable production overhead variance **(4 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

Contractors Ltd have been engaged upon a construction project which has been designated in their books 'Contract 59'. The contract was commenced on 1 February 2017, and expenditure on it was as follows:

	To 31 December 2017	**Estimated to complete**
	K	***K***
Materials purchased	18,692	25,250
Materials issued from store	1,496	-
Wages	8,457	14,420
Direct expenses	4,835	8,030
Charges for administration expenses	1,780	2,750
Plant purchased on 1 February 2017	10,800	-
Work certified	38,000	

On 31 December 2017, there were wages accrued of K640 (included in the estimate costs to complete) and the stock of materials on the site amounted to K1,580.

The plant was purchased specially for this contract. The contract is expected to last 17 months at the end of which time the plant will have an estimated realisable value of K5,760.

The total contract price is K98,250 and attributable profit is to be calculated by reference o costs incurred.

Required

A. Prepare a contract account for the period ended 31 December 2017 **(12 Marks)**

B. Calculate the amount of profit taken to the profit and loss account for the period to 31 December 2017 **(8 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

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

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

Required

A. Calculate the cost per unit for lead shot **(5 Marks)**

B. Write up the process account **(10 Marks)**

C. Write up the loss account **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION SIX

A. A Major different between marginal and absorption costing is the valuation of finished stocks and work in progress.
Explain the differences between these methods and the arguments used by supporters of each of these methods. **(8 Marks)**

B. Explain the meaning of semi-variable cost and illustrate your answer by using a graph. **(7 Marks)**

C. Using the data below, find the variable cost per hour and fixed cost per month.

	Hours of activity	***Total costs***
		K
January	4,400	13,824
February	4,700	14,562
March	5,300	16,038
April	5,100	15,546
May	4,900	15,054
June	4,500	14,070

(5 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
END-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 3235:	TAXATION
TIME:	THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS:	ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** IN SECTIONS A AND B. SHOW ALL NECESSARY WORKINGS TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS

SECTION A

1. Zed Ltd is a VAT registered firm that rents out a commercial property to XYZ Ltd at a VAT exclusive rental charge of K10, 000 per month. The withholding tax due on the rental income is:
   a. K1,160 payable by Zed Ltd
   b. K1,160 payable by XYZ Ltd
   c. K1,000 payable by Zed Ltd
   d. K1,000 payable by XYZ Ltd

2. Which of the following least likely indicates the existence of a partnership:
   a. Partners contributing capital to the business
   b. Partners distributing profits on an equal basis
   c. Joint account for the partnership
   d. The existence of a partnership deed

3. Best, a commercial farmer, made a tax adjusted loss of K125,600 in the 2015 charge year. For the 2016 charge year, he made a tax adjusted profit of K300,000. Best made an irrevocable election to have his profits/(losses) for the charge years 2015 and 2016 averaged. Best, therefore, paid tax on the averaged profit for the charge year 2016.
   Calculate the total tax paid by Beston farming profits for the 2016 charge year.
   a. K13,840
   b. K5,120
   c. K17,680
   d. None of the above

4. Which of the following is not a method used in calculating an arm's length price?
   a. Transactional Profit Split Method
   b. Comparable Uncontrolled Price
   c. Thin capitalisation method
   d. Cost-Plus Method
5. Which of the following lists represents allowable deductions for determining taxable profits?
   a. Appropriation of profits, specific provisions for bad debts, employee wages.
   b. Trade debts, general provision, depreciation.
   c. Entertainment of customers, Renewals, traffic fines.
   d. Trade association subscription, business research, specific provision for bad debts.
6. Florence is a business lady involved in mining exploration. In 2016 she sold a mining right to Raphael for K10,000. The payment was made immediately but transfer was officially completed until 2018. At this time, the value of similar rights had risen to K15,000. The property transfer tax due is:
   a. K750 payable by Florence
   b. K1,500 payable by Florence
   c. K500 payable by Raphael
   d. K1,500 payable by Raphael
7. In October 2018, Bright Investments had zero rated sales of K10,000. The VAT inclusive amount of the inputs was K8,000. What is the VAT payable/repayable for the given month?
   a. K1,103.45 payable
   b. K1,280 repayable
   c. K1,103.45 repayable
   d. None of the above
8. During the 2018 charge year, Gift Ltd constructed a building used for the manufacture of chairs. Which of the following allowances is his company least likely to claim?
   a. Initial allowance
   b. Investment allowance
   c. Wear and tear allowance

d. Development allowance

9. Which of the following is a property of a good tax system?

   a. Suitability
   b. Certainty
   c. Usability
   d. Flexibility

10. Which of the following benefits is not exempt from payment of Pay As You Earn?

   a. Funeral expense grant
   b. Sitting allowances for councillors
   c. Medical allowance received by an employee
   d. Gratuity payment

gratuity

SECTION B

QUESTION ONE

A. GlobTech Plc is a Zambian resident company that is listed on the Lusaka Stock Exchange (LuSE). The company has 28% of its shares owned by Zambians.

For the year ended 31st December, 2017, the company reported a profit figure before taxation of K739, 000. This was determined from the company profit and loss statement summarized below:

GlobTech Plc Profit and Loss Statement for the Year Ended 31.12.2017

		ZMW	ZMW
Gross profit			900,000
Profit on sale of a company house			100,000
Total income			**1,000,000**
Depreciation of plant and machinery		25,000	
Finance Lease charge -	Interest	5,000	
	Principal	7,000	
Wages and salaries		150,000	
Other emoluments -	Finance director	21,000	
	Managing Director	30,000	
Bad debts		3,000	
General expenses		15,000	
Electricity		5,000	

Total expenses	**261,000**
Net profit	**739,000**

The following information has also been made available:

i. The company provided free accommodation to the Managing Director and the Finance Director. The market rental value of each house is K60, 000 per annum.

ii. GlobTech Plc has employed two differently abled people who have both worked as telephone operators for 10 months during the charge year. Their annual salaries of K24, 000 each are included in the profit and loss statement provided.

iii. Capital allowances on the company's assets used in the trade have been agreed at K25, 000 for the Charge year.

iv. Beginning and end year positions (in ZMW) for bad debts were:

	Balance at 01.01.2017	**Balance at 31.12.2017**
Specific provision for bad debts	5,000	7,000
General provisions for bad debts	5,000	6,000

v. The company's Managing Director has been provided with a company car for both business and private use. The motor car is a Toyota Prado that has a cylinder capacity of 3,000cc. The Managing Director's private mileage in the car for the charge year was 60% of the total.

The Finance Director has been provided with a Toyota Hilux car for both business and private use. The car has a cylinder capacity of 2,000cc. The Finance Director's private mileage in the tax year was 55% of the total mileage.

vi. The Company carried forward a loss of K10,000 from the 2016 charge year.

Required
Calculate the company income tax payable by GlobTech Plc for the charge year 2017.

B. King Enterprises is a limited company with two distinct sources of income; income earned from a retail shop and income from their farming operations. In their 2017 tax return, the company combined income from both sources and applied a single tax rate to compute their Income Tax liability.

Question

Was the income of King Enterprises Ltd declared correctly? *Hint:* Your supporting argument should be based on the provisions of section 14 of the Income Tax Act and reference to principle established in at least one decided Zambia case in.

QUESTION TWO

A. Liseli and Letsane have been in partnership for one year and they share profits and losses in the ratio 3 to 2 respectively. They are entitled to 5% per annum interest on capital; Letsane having K200,000 capital and Liseli K600,000. It has also been established that the partnership charges interest at 10% on drawings. The unaudited partnership income statement for the 2017 charge year is summarised as follows:

Liseli and Letsane Income Statement for the Year Ended 31.12.2017

		ZMW	ZMW
Fees charged and payment received			1,500,000
Fees charged and payment not yet received			500,000
Wages and salaries		100,000	
Rent and rates		45,000	
Legal expenses		50,000	
Donation to political party		5,000	
Electricity		3,000	
Stationary		2,000	
Water bills		600	
Drawings:	Liseli	50,000	
	Letsane	60,000	
Total expenses			**315,600**
Net profit			**1,684,400**

Additional information is as follows:

a. The wages and salaries figure in the Income Statement does not include the partner's salaries.

b. One third of the electricity bill was incurred in the provision of electricity to the partners' homes.

c. The partners use their own motor cars during the course of their work. It is estimated that business mileage is approximately 50% (the rest being private mileage). Details of the partners' cars are indicated below:

	Purchase cost	**Date brought into business use**
Liseli	70,000	1st January 2017
Letsane	50,000	30th June 2017

d. Liseli earns a salary of K150,000 per annum whereas Letsane earns a salary of K120,000 per annum.

Required:

i. Calculate the partnership profit adjusted for tax purposes for the 2017 charge year

ii. Calculate the assessable income for each of the partners in the period.

B. In the month of March, 2018 Michael Tembo earned the following income:

	K
Basic salary	5,000
Medical allowance	1,000
Housing allowance	2,000
Bonus	2,000
Funeral grant (Following loss of his sister)	3,000
Gratuity	200,000

E Comm

Nature of an pro

Comparables

During the same period, Michael's employer paid K1,000 for his DSTV subscription. It is also established that Michael makes a compulsory NAPSA contribution of 5% of his gross emoluments.

Required
Compute the PAYE amount due from his earnings in the given month.

C. Briefly explain the comparability factors that are considered in establishing an arm's length price when transfer prices are assessed.

QUESTION THREE

A. Benson Ltd is a leading manufacturer of energy drinks. In 2017, the company constructed and began to use a building whose costs were as follows:

Item	**ZMK**
Architect fees	80,000
Preparation of building site	40,000
Land	40,000
Main factory costs	300,000
Administrative wing	35,000
Total cost	**495,000**

The company's profit for the year before awarding of capital allowances is K900,000.

Required

i. Calculate the total capital related allowances claimable by Benson Ltd for the 2017 charge year.

ii. Compute the tax adjusted profit for the charge year.

B.

i. Distinguish between exempt and zero rated supplies for VAT purposes.

ii. Mojo Kapotwe Ltd is a VAT registered company. During the month of June, 2017 the business had summarized their business transactions as follows:

Sales	K
Sales of standard rated supplies (VAT Inclusive)	60,000
Sales of zero rated supplies	5,000
	65,000
Purchases	
Purchase of standard rated items on which VAT is claimable (VAT Exclusive)	10,000
Diesel Expenses (VAT Inclusive)	5,000
Petrol expenses (VAT inclusive)	6,000
Entertainment expenses (VAT inclusive)	3,000
	24,000

Required

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

C. In 2019, it has been proposed that Zambia revert to a Sales Tax to replace the current Value Added Tax. From your understanding of the mechanism of VAT, briefly explain any 2 challenges that the ZRA faced in the administration of VAT.

Cost

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
MID-YEAR YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 3425: BUSINESS LAW

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND ONE (1) QUESTION FROM SECTION B

SECTION A.

QUESTION ONE

Chibi Sana, a 40 year man, is a prominent business man in Kashikishi. He deals in supplying fish to Kashimani Kanalolo of Lusaka. Chibi Sana has employed Chingayipe as a driver. Upon reaching Lusaka, Chingaipe goes to Mpayisha and tells Mpayisha that he has been sent by Chibi Sana to sale the fish to him, which was a lie. The fish is sold to Mpayisha.

Kashimani Kanalolo call Chibi Sana over his supply. Chibi Sana is surprised and contacts his driver who confirms that the fish was instead sold to Mpayisha without the authority of Chibi Sana.

Chibi Sana would like to regularise the transaction with Kashimani Kanalolo and he approaches you for advise. Kindly advise Chibi Sana

QUESTION TWO

Ngachili, a Director and Shareholder of the Mokomoko Company, was subject of investigation by Anti Corruption Commission. The Anti Corruption Commission served Ngachili with a seizure Notice dated 28th May, 2018 and issued against the properties of the Company. Ngachili has heard that you are from University and wants to consult you on the matter. Kindly advise.

QUESTION THREE

It is the week before Independence day and Manyozi's house is robbed. The thieves steal many items, including her Great-Grandfather's watches he was given at independence. Manyozo is distraught and puts an advertisement in the Mulomo newspaper and offers a reward of K1,000.00 for whoever finds and returns the precious medals. Kajilijili is a cleaner at the local shopping centre. As he was emptying the bins, the watch fell out of the rubbish. Not knowing whom they belong to, he took them to his local police station, who in turn contacted Manyozo. Manyozo was overjoyed at the return of the medals. Kajilijili then reads the paper and sees Manyozo's advertisement. Kajilijili now wants to claim the reward of K1,000.00 Manyozo promised. Kajilijili approaches you for advise. Kindly advise.

SECTION B:

QUESTION FOUR

Mr Mileji wants to start a business and he is well aware that he will be signing agreements with his suppliers. He approaches you to advise this he should be on the look out before he appends his signature. Do advise.

QUESTION FIVE

Kuswamema has retired and settled in the village. They have incorporated a company with the help of his nephew Junta. Junta is an intelligent man but despite all his efforts to explain Meetings and resolutions to his uncle has not yielded much success. He now refers to him to you to explain. Kindly explain.

END OF EXAMINATION

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 4~~111:~~ 122 ORGANISATIONAL THEORY AND BEHAVIOUR

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **THREE** (3) QUESTIONS. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY, CHOOSE ONE (1) QUESTION FROM SECTION B AND ONE (1) QUESTION FROM SECTION C

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

Question One: Read the passage below and answer the questions below

ABC company has recently made significant cuts in staff and the work load on existing employees has increased. A major proposal is due.

Elaine Tillman looked at her watch – it was 7:30pm. Just then she knew she would not make it to her son's final high school basketball game. It took her a moment to collect herself and wipe the tear that had started down her face and onto the ragged-edged 100 plus page proposal she was working on. The proposal, the largest opportunity that ABC Civil Engineering had a chance to bid on in 6 months, was far from ready for the 9:00am deadline the following day.

Normally in this situation, Elaine would have collaborated with a proposal team putting together such a big proposal but, since the economic down-turn hit, ABC has had to make significant cuts in its staff. It started with administrative staff - first it was two administrative assistants, then a junior engineer, then two tenured project managers. This year alone the Westport office of ABC Civil Engineering cut 35% of its staff.

Of course, that only meant the workload on the remaining team members would have to increase. Sure, there were fewer new projects, but there was no shortage of work to do – Proposals, change orders, marketing strategy plans and providing existing customers with better service. Everyone was asked to perform tasks they normally didn't do or enjoy. Needless to say the climate at ABC Engineering was not good. Well at least until annual raises and bonuses were deferred and an indefinite hold was put on attending professional development conferences, replacing computers and updating software. Then the climate went from poor to non-existent.

All of this weighed on Ted Waltz, the Managing Director of ABC. He was the one who had to make the cuts, have the termination discussions and try to keep the business profitable. Ted was struggling with the challenges both professionally and personally. Ted started with ABC 25 years ago as a surveyor, just out of school. He's been involved in some the firm's best projects and he took over the managing partner position 3 years ago. While he always enjoyed developing the company, recently he has found himself spending more time on administrative tasks and less on nurturing the growth of younger engineers. With all of the ups and downs that any professional services firm faces during its lifespan, none have rivalled this one. With the layoffs, the firm has had to abandon a strategic new market they had been developing for the past year and Ted hasn't even had time to explain it to the other members of the firm. For the first time in his career, Ted no longer feels that he is in control of his work and he dreams of retirement, when he can get up and start a day without having to put out a fire, console a worried staff member or call a vendor to ask for new terms.

a. Using the scenarios from the passage explain the theory of cognitive dissonance. **12 Marks**

b. Identify the workplace stressors that are significant in the scenario. Justify your answer by providing an example from the scenario. **10 Marks**

c. Describe five (5) stress reduction techniques that Elaine and Ted can apply to reduce stress at work. **10 Marks**

d. What factors can affect motivation of workers at ABC and how can they be managed. **5 Marks**

e. Using Stacey Adams Equity Theory explain Ted's reaction. **5 Marks**

f. Explain the circumstances that could cause conflict at ABC Engineering **8 Marks**

SECTION B: Choose One Question

Question Two

Even though the Human Relations School of thought (Hawthorne experiments) was criticised, there were still some very significant learning experiences from these studies. Explain the important behavioural experiences learned from the Hawthorne studies/experiments. **25 Marks**

Question Three

a. Explain the Functionality theory on attitudes. How can it be used to explain the behaviour of employees in an organisation? **16 Marks**

b. Using practical relevant example explain the components of a person's attitude. **9 Marks**

Question Four

a. Explain the Freudian theory on personality development. **15 Marks**

b. Using the nature Vs nurture debate, provide answers to the factors that affect one's personality. **10 Marks**

SECTION C: Choose One Question

Question Five

Explain the Expectancy theory and bring out the implications of the theory on the management of motivation in organisation **25 Marks**

Question Six

a. Change is said to be inevitable. Describe why change and innovation in an organisation are necessary, with specific reference to the goals of organisational change. **10 Marks**

b. If change is good, why then do employees and managers resist it and how can each of the reasons given be managed **15 Marks**

Question Seven

a. Describe the types of culture found in organisation **10 Marks**

b. Using valid examples explain the cultural web **9 Marks**

c. Discuss the transactional and transformational leadership styles **6 Marks**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2017/2018 MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 4414: BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** IN **SECTION A, CHOOSE ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE** FROM SECTION B AND **CLEARLY** SHOW ALL YOUR WORK

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION ONE

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Justifications are NOT required (**NO** negative markss will be awarded for wrong answers)

1. Business research is somewhat creative and organized but never adventurous.
2. Business research is concerned with both economic and business phenomena.
3. Data collection and formulation of hypothesis can be considered to be methodological issues in business research.
4. "Investigating the validity of the Efficient market Hypothesis in Zambia" is an example of applied research.
5. Positivistic knowledge always involves measurements of facts.
6. The statement "The current trend of corruption in Zambia is likely to derail economic progress" is mostly pragmatic.
7. Deductive reasoning can be said to be the thought process used when collected data is employed to verify hypotheses.
8. Research topics are essential because they help guide literature review and methodology.
9. Topic focusing is used during the process of developing research questions and objectives.
10. Rational thinking is important in a research process because it leads to creativity and the development of unique contributions.
11. It can be said that the research questions guide the research objectives and the research objectives guide the research methodology.

12. All research objectives are required to be answerable and measurable.
13. Literature review is essential in research because it prevents unwarranted duplications of research work.
14. It is not advisable to use newspaper articles in empirical literature review.
15. In the literature review section of the proposal, empirical literature always needs to be arranged in chronological order.
16. Inferential statistics is the aspect of statistics which generates graphs and tables using sample data.
17. Data collected on age as of the last birthday can be described to be continuous.
18. Histograms use continuous data while bar graphs use discrete data.
19. A variable like temperature is ordinal because it has no absolute zero.
20. Ogives are simply graphs of the cumulative frequency against observations.
21. The kurtosis is used to measure the lopsidedness or asymmetry of a distribution.
22. If **n** is odd, the median will be the sum of the two numbers on the center of the observations after arranging them in order.
23. The variance and the standard deviation are both measures of central tendency.
24. If the mean is greater than the median and mode, the distribution is likely to be positively skewed.
25. Regression is the statistical tool used to measure the degree to which two variables are related or associated.
26. Information on correlation can be important for business planning.
27. Nominal variables can be used in the computation of the simple correlation coefficient.
28. If the corr~~ection~~ latia coefficient is 0.8, there is strong positive correlation among the variables involved.
29. In regression analysis, the order of the variables always matters.
30. Samples can be just as good as populations as long as sampling is representative.
31. The sampling of hard to find units of the population by using them to find other sampling units is called convenience sampling.
32. Purposive sampling is an example of non-probability sampling.
33. If all the elements of the population have an equal chance of being selected, the sampling method being used is simple random sampling.
34. Systematic sampling can be biased if there exists a random error in the sampling frame.
35. The selecting of 20 males out of 200 males and 10 females out of 100 females in a population of 300 is an example of cluster sampling.

36. When sampling units are included in the sample based on geographical location, stratified sampling is being used.
37. Given data on the HIV prevalence rates across provinces, the frequency table would give more information than a pie-chart.
38. The population mean is a parameter which is usually unknown in research processes.
39. If the sample mean is 40 while the population mean is 45, there is an upward bias in the sample.
40. The standard deviation is usually preferred to the variance due to convenience in interpretations.

SECTION B (CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Consider the following research topics:

Topic 1: Inflation and economic growth in Zambia: 1980 to 2014

Topic 2: Bank profitability and interest rates: case of four banks in Zambia.

Topic 3: determinants of the probability of tax compliance among SMEs in Lusaka.

Indicate which of these topics, **Topic 1**, **Topic 2** or **Topic 3**, is most likely to be associated with the following. Please justify your answer.

i. The use of time series models in the analysis.
ii. Data collection using questionnaires.
iii. Random effect models and fixed effect models.
iv. Correlation analysis
v. Simple random sampling
vi. Return on assets and return on equity as dependent variables
vii. Key informant interviews
viii. Problem of negative predicted values.
ix. OLS Regression analysis
x. Data cleaning before analysis.

(b) With the aid of a suitable diagram, explain the stages of the research process.

QUESTION THREE

(a) Consider the topic: “The impact of employee satisfaction on customer retention in clothing stores in Lusaka”

(i) Briefly write a possible problem statement for this research.

(ii) Develop two specific objectives in line with this research topic.

(iii) Explain how you would collect data and analyse it in order to achieve the objectives in (b) above.

(b) What is business research? State and explain the characteristics of business research.

(c) How does the structure and content of business research reports highlight the use of pragmatism, Normativism and positivism?

QUESTION FOUR

(a) What is the difference between Normativism and pragmatism as philosophical foundations in research?

(b) State and explain whether the following characterize **rational** or **creative** thinking:

(i) Using a note-pad to write down research ideas as they come into your mind.

(ii) Developing research objectives after performing correlation analysis.

(iii) Investigating your supervisor's research interests before developing your topic

(iv) Looking at past projects and topics.

(v) Having a discussion about possible topics with fellow students

(vi) Exploring the relevance of research topic ideas using literature.

(c) What is a research problem? Briefly explain the approaches you can use to identify a research problem.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 9215: COST AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS

Question One

Smith Ltd has decided to increase its productive capacity to meet an anticipated increase in demand for its products. The extent of this increase in capacity is still to be determined and a management meeting has been called to decide which of the following two mutually exclusive proposals A and B should be undertaken

The following information is available

	A	B
Capital expenditure:	KR	KR
Buildings	50000	100000
Plant	200000	300000
Installation	10000	15000
Net income:		
Annual pre depreciation profits (note 1)	70000	95000
Other relevant income/expenditure:		
Sales promotion (note 2)	-	15000
Plant scrap value	10000	15000
Buildings disposable value (note 3)	30000	60000
Working capital required over the project life	50000	65000

Notes:

1) The investment life is ten years

2) An exceptional amount of expenditure on sales promotion of KR 15000 will have to be spent in a year two of proposal B. This has not been taken into account in calculating pre depreciation profits

3) It is the intension to dispose of the buildings in 10 years' time.

Using 8% discount rates, you are required to evaluate two alternatives. State any assumptions you have made.

The PV factors for 10 years are as follows,

0.926, 0.857, 0.794, 0.735, 0.681, 0.630, 0.583, 0.540, 0.500, 0.463

Question Two

From the following information prepare cash flow statement
Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ending 31/12/2017

Sales	10000
Cost of Sales	(6000)
Gross Profit	4000
Expenses:	
Depreciate Ion	(600)
Interest	(150)
Other Expenses	(2100)
Profit before Tax	1150
Tax	(200)
Profit after Tax	950
Dividends	150
Retained Profits	800

Balance Sheet as of 31/12/2017

	2017	2016
Fixed Assets at Cost	6000	6000
Accumulated Depreciation	3000	2400
Net Value	3000	3600
Current Assets		
Stock	500	450
Debtors	200	250

Cash	1610	150
Current Liabilities		
Creditors	(310)	(300)
Taxation	(200)	(150)
Financed By	4800	4000
Share Capital	2000	2000
Revenue Reserves	2800	2000
TOTAL	**4800**	**4800**

Question Three

a. X ltd is considering the purchase of a computer for 15000 with no scrap value. It can purchase from its own funds or borrow at 12% p.a. repayable at 5000 p.a. purchase of machine will result in a savings of labour cost of 8000 p.a . X ltd wants 10 percent return. Tax rate is 30%. Evaluate the proposal, PV Factors for 3 years are 0.909, 0.826, and 0.751

b. What is leasing? What are the differences between finance lease and operating lease?

Question Four

What is risk analysis? Explain the types of risk and methods of risk analysis.

Question Five

A company is considering an investment in an item of equipment costing K 8000. The equipment would attract a 25 % annual writing down allowance. The operating cash flows are forecast as follows:

Year 1	3000
Year 2	4000
Year 3	2000

The estimates do not allow for the investment of K 2500 in working capital that would be required. The project is expected to have a three-year life, at the end of which the equipment would have a sell-off value of K 5000 at the end of year 3. The rate of tax on profits 30%, the company's cost of capital is 8%, and the PV Factors for 3 years are 0.909,0.826, and 0.751

Required

Calculate the NPV of the project and suggest whether it should be undertaken

Question Six

a. What is financial statements analysis? Briefly explain the parties interested in the financial statement analysis.

b. The following are the Balance Sheets of Ms Anjani Anand for the year 2006 and 2007. Discuss the financial position of the company in two years with the help of the common size Balance Sheet.

Liabilities	2006	2007	Assets	2006	2007
	K	K		K	K
Share capital	625000	675000	Goodwill	185000	103800
Reserve surplus	352000	352000	Plant	526000	513000
Surplus	175535	59070	Patent	30000	26000
6% debentures	225000	200000	Investment	205000	125000
Accrued interest	3750	3000	Cash at bank	170650	287000
on debenture			Prepaid expenses	3200	4600
Sundry creditors	112000	143000	Debtors	138760	153000
Dividend payable	—	25000	Stock	235800	287670
Taxation provision	8000	48000	Debenture discount	6875	5000
	1501285	1505070		1501285	1505070

End of Examination

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA 9315: MARKETING OF SERVICES

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS**. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY AND CHOOSE ANY THREE QUESTIONS THREE FROM SECTION B.

EACH QUESTION TO BE ANSWERED ON A SEPARATE PAGE

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

Question One

Write notes on the following;

I. What do you mean by services? How do services differ from products? **(10 marks)**

II. Do you think that classification of services helps in developing the marketing strategy better? How? (**10 marks)**

III. The important characteristics of services with suitable examples and what challenges they pose before service marketers **(10 marks)**

IV. The reasons for growth of the service sector **(10 Marks)**

SECTION B: Choose Any Three Questions

Question Two

Develop a marketing strategy of a financial service institution giving an example of Barclays Bank Zambia Ltd **(20 Marks)**

Question Three

Do you think 'physical evidence' really matters in marketing services? Explain **(20 Marks)**

Question Four

Explain the 'process' as one of the important elements of marketing mix with suitable examples. What steps may be considered for an advertising campaign for a service? Explain **(20 Marks)**

Question Five

Think about some of the services that you use frequently, for example, restaurant or outdoor catering. From the lowest end eating out joint to the most exclusive restaurant you visited, identify how the advertising and packaging of these services are expressed. How does the package reflect the other elements of the total service offer? **(20 Marks)**

Question Six

LIQUID TELECOM has appointed you as a marketing officer, management is developing a business plan and they have requested for marketing department input. Develop a marketing strategy for liquid given the high growth in the data industry in Zambia **(20 Marks)**

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
DEFERRED FINAL EXAMINATIONS
27th DECEMBER 2018
14:00 – 17:00

BBA 9425: MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS
TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: This examination paper has SIX questions. Question ONE is COMPULSORY. Answer any other FOUR questions. In total, answer FIVE questions. All questions carry equal marks.

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1. **[Compulsory]** Mr Kalandanya is a student of economics at the University of Zambia. One morning while rushing for a lecture, he bumps into an old friend he has not met in over a decade. Let us call this friend – Yo Maps. Because Mr Kalandanya is rushing for a lecture, they agree to catch up over lunch at either the *Student Centre* or at *Oasis Restaurant.* After exchanging phone numbers, they agree to confirm the exact venue for their lunch-time meeting via text messaging.
   However, before they can confirm the venue for their lunch-time meeting, Mr Kalandanya's mobile phone is stolen. As such, the two friends must now choose the venue of their meeting independently and without communication. If they both go to the same venue, each would receive a positive (hypothetical) payoff equal to that of the other party and independent of the specific venue. If they go to different venues, they both get a payoff of zero. They are both eager to make this meeting happen. Use Schelling's Idea of Salience to discuss the optimal solution to this coordination problem. [**20 Marks**]

2. A manager can use several methods to obtain inputs needed to produce a final product. Discuss the three main input procurement methods. Be sure to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each method. [**20 Marks**]

3. Discuss some possible solutions to the owner-manager principal agent problem. Be sure to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each potential solution. **[20 Marks]**

4. A key factor that affects managerial decisions is the size distribution of firms within an industry (industry concentration). Discuss the two main measures of the degree of industry concentration. Be sure to highlight the limitations of industry concentration measures. **[20 Marks]**

5. Compare and contrast the traditional profit maximisation theory based on rationality, and Herbert Simon's satisficing model based on bounded rationality. **[20 Marks]**

6. The rise of globalisation has put pressure on firms to improve their performance and to identify better ways to use their resources. Discuss some of the ways in which modern business firms try to gain a competitive advantage in an increasingly competitive globalised world. **[20 Marks]**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

CHN1110: BASICS IN CHINESE LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS:

- DICTIONARIES AND BOOKS ARE NOT ALLOWED.
- ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.
- THIS PAPER COMPRISES THIRTEEN PAGES.
- DURATION: THREE HOURS

一、阅　读 Reading

第 一 部 分 Part I

第 1-20 题:选择合适的回答(20 points)

Questions1-20:Match the two parts of the same dialogue.

第 1-5 题：

A 太好了！需要我帮忙吗？

B 今天把我饿坏了，还有什么吃的

C 你最好再检查一下，看还有没有问题。

D 没问题，你就放心吧。

E 当然。我们先坐公共汽车，然后换地铁。

F 这条裤子你花了多少钱？

例如 Example:你知道怎么去那儿吗？　　(E)

1. 我的作业早就完成了。　　(　　)

2. 你先来个苹果，我去给你做碗面条儿。　　(　　)

3. 我终于有了自己的大房子了，明天就可以搬家了。　　(　　)

4. 这几天我不在家，小狗就请你帮我照顾了。　　(　　)

5. 姐姐给我买的，我也不太清楚。　　(　　)

第 6-10 题

A 银行马上就要关门了。

B 那是我叔叔的儿子，一岁多了。

C 把菜单儿给我，我们喝杯绿茶吧？

D 我的几个同事周末想去北京玩儿，但他们都不会开车。

E 昨天的雨下得非常大，我没带伞。

6．这个小孩儿胖胖的，真可爱。　　（　　）

7．我哥是司机，我问问他，看他有没有时间。　　（　　）

8．你怎么又生病了？　　（　　）

9．没关系，我明天去也可以。　　（　　）

10．好的，我也有些渴了 。　　（

第 11-15 题

A 你认识那位先生，是吗？

B 妹妹在北京上大学，三年级。

C 他感冒了，有点儿发烧。

D 女儿第一次骑马的时候比较害怕。

E 叔叔，您愿意教我吗？

11．终于把教室打扫干净了，她洗澡去了。 （ ）

12．你 10 岁了？体育怎么样？喜欢打篮球吗？ （ ）

13．他是我的同事，需要我为你介绍一下吗？ （ ）

14．那你在家休息几天吧。 （ ）

15．现在，她觉得那是一件非常快乐的事情。 （ ）

第 16-20 题

A 这是一个很好的机会，但我对自己的游泳成绩不太满意。

B 我刚才在电梯门口遇到经理了。

C 这儿的冬天就是这样，慢慢地你就习惯了。

D 我的电脑又不能用了，你来帮我看看？

E 当然。我们先坐公共汽车，然后换地铁。

F 你们就别担心了。

16. 这次比赛，世界很多国家的运动员都来参加。 （ ）

17. 外面的风刮得真大！ （ ）

18. 你那个太旧了，换一个吧。很便宜，就两三千块钱。 （ ）

19. 孩子已经 18 岁了，知道怎么照顾自己。 （ ）

20. 他让我告诉你，下午两点半在公司会议室开会。 （ ）

第 二 部 分 Part II

第 21-45 题：选择合适的词填空(50 points)
Questions 21-45:choose the proper words to fill in the brackets.

第 21-25 题

A 其实　　B 感冒　　C 附近　　D 舒服　　E 声音　　F 把

例如 Example：她说话的（　E　）多好听啊！

21．电影马上就要开始了，（　　）手机关了吧。

22．他很高，这张桌子太低，坐着很不（　　）。

23．您可以选择火车站（　　）的宾馆，住那儿会更方便。

24．天气冷，你多穿点儿衣服，小心（　　）。

25．对一个女人来说，漂亮、聪明都很重要，但（　　）更重要的是快乐。

第 26-30 题

A 刻　　B 一直　　C 节　　D 爱好　　E 被　　F 打扫

26. A：请问，现在是十一点吗？

B：现在十一点十五了，您的表慢了一（　　　）。

27. A：最近怎么（　　　）没看见他？

B：他去旅游了，可能这个周末才能回来。

28. A：牛奶呢？

B：一定是（　　　）猫喝了。

29. A：你家的厨房真干净！

B：当然了，为了欢迎你，我已经（　　　）了两个多小时了。

30. A：买这么多鲜花，今天是谁的生日啊？

B：今天是 9 月 10 日，教师（　　　）！这是为老师准备的。

第 31-35 题

A 终于　B 普通话　C 满意　D 爱好　E 骑　F 一会儿

31. A：怎么样，这房子您还（　　　）吧？

B：很不错，但我还想看看其他的。

32. A：照片上（　　　）马的这个人是你爸爸？

B：是的，那时他刚参加工作，很年轻。

33. A：儿子，快起床，外面天气非常好，我们出去跑跑步。

B：今天是周末，您让我再睡（　　　）吧。

34. A：他的（　　　）说得真好。

B：当然了，你不知道？他是北京人。

35. A：8 年了，她（　　　）同意跟我结婚了。

B：真的吗？太好了！我真为你高兴！

第 36-40 题

A 关心　　B 差　　C 突然　　D 爱好　　E 节目　　F 还

36. A：下一个（　　）是什么？

B：下面为大家唱歌的是王医生，歌的名字是《十五的月亮》，大家欢迎！

37. A：我的飞机票呢？怎么（　　）找不到了？

B：是不是和报纸放一起了？

38. A：现在几点了？我的手表又坏了。

B：我看一下，现在（　　）一刻九点。

39. A：那本书你（　　）了？

B：对，没什么意思，而且很多地方看不懂。

40. A：那个药的作用怎么样？脚好些了吗？

B：好多了，谢谢您的（　　）。

第 41-45 题

A 向　　B 然后　　C 花　　D 筷子　　E 声音　　F 相同

41．您站中间就可以了，好，再（　　　）左边一点儿，非常好！

42．服务员，请你再给我拿一双（　　　）。

43．虽然这两个问题有不一样的地方，但是解决的办法是（　　　）的。

44．这次出去旅游，一共去了 7 个城市，（　　　）了一万多块钱。

45．明天早上我先去银行，（　　　）再去找你。

第 三 部 分 PartIII

第 46-55 题:选择正确的答案(10 points)

Questions 46-55:Choose the right answers.

例如 Example：您是来参加今天会议的吗？您来早了一点儿，现在才八点半。您先进来坐吧。

★ 会议最可能几点开始？

A 8 点　　B 8 点半　　C 9 点 √

46. 人们常说：今天工作不努力，明天努力找工作。

★ 这句话的意思主要是：

A 要努力工作　　B 明天会更好　　C 时间过得太快

47. 请大家把黑板上的这些词写在本子上，回家后用这些词语写一个小故事，别忘了，最少写 100 字。

★ 说话人最可能是做什么的？

A 老师　　B 学生　　C 经理

48. 我对这儿很满意，虽然没有花园，但是离河边很近，那里有草地，有大树，还有鸟；虽然冬天天气很冷，但是空气新鲜，而且房间里一点儿也不冷。

★ 使他觉得满意的是：

A 没有花园　　B 房间很大　　C 离河很近

49. 昨天晚上睡得太晚，今天起床时已经 8 点多了，我刷了牙，洗了脸，就出来了，差点儿忘了关门。到了公司，会议已经开始了。没办法，我只能站在外面等休息时间。

★ 他今天早上：

A 没复习　　B 迟到了　　C 忘了关门

50．我去年春节去过一次上海，今年再去的时候，发现那里的变化非常大。经过那条街道时，我几乎不认识了。

★ 根据这段话，可以知道：

A 现在是春节　　B 上海变化很大　　C 上海人很热情

51．世界真的很小，我昨天才发现，你给小张介绍的男朋友是我妻子以前的同事。

★ 小张的男朋友是我妻子：

A 以前的同事　　B 以前的丈夫　　C 以前的男朋友

52．下班后，在路上遇到一个老同学。好久没见面，我们就在公司旁边那个咖啡馆里坐了坐，一边喝咖啡一边说了些过去的事，所以回来晚了。

★ 根据这段话，可以知道：

A 他回到家了　　B 他正在喝咖啡　　C 咖啡馆在公园旁边

53．小刘是一位小学老师，教三年级的数学，他虽然很年轻，但是课讲得很好，同学们都很喜欢他。

★ 学生为什么喜欢刘老师？

A 很年轻　　B 课讲得好　　C 对学生要求高

54．今天 12 号了，晚上陈阿姨要来家里，家里有菜，有鱼，还有些羊肉，但是没有水果了，你去买些香蕉、葡萄吧，再买个西瓜？

★ 家里需要买什么？

A 鸡蛋　　B 水果　　C 果汁

55．有人问我长得像谁，这个问题不太好回答。家里人一般觉得我的鼻子和耳朵像我爸爸，眼睛像我妈妈。

★ 关于他，下面哪个是对的？

A 头发很长　　B 不像妈妈　　C 鼻子像爸爸

二、书 写 Writing

第 一 部 分 PartI

第 56-60 题：连词成句(10 points)

Questions 56-60:Rearrange the words to make sentences.

例如 Example：小船　　上　　一　　河　　条　　有

河上有一条小船。

56. 他　请假　打算　向　经理　三天

57. 越来越好　变得　这个城市　的　环境　了

58. 送给他　那位　医生　一个礼物

59. 其他班　的　成绩　有　也　很大　提高

60. 她　把　忘　行李箱　在　出租车上　了

第 二 部 分 Part II

第 61-70 题:填写正确的汉字并把句子翻译成英语(10 points)

Questions 61-65:Write proper characters based on the sentences and translate the sentences into English..

例如 Example：没（关）系，别难过。It does not matter,do not be sad.

61..请把你的（　　）字写在这儿。

62.你们宿舍里有（　　）手间吗？

63.坐公共汽车太慢了，还是坐（　　）租车吧 。

64.睡觉前刷（　　）是个好习惯。

65.这个菜是（　　）水果做的。

66.如果再给我一次（　　）会，我会做得更好。

67.我那（　）蓝色的衬衫呢？

68.他正（　）　洗澡呢，一会儿让他给你打回去。

69.经过一段时间的练习，我终（　）学会用筷子吃饭了。

70.除了厨房，其他地方都打（　　）干净了 。

THE END

University of Zambia
Department of Literature and Languages
CHN2110 "Chinese Language" exam:
Academic Year 2017/2018

Listening
听力

Indicate if the sentence is true or false according to the recording.
(each correct answer 3 points)

1. 他把护照放在办公室了。 ________
2. 他来北京 6 年了。 ________
3. 他打算带小狗去外地玩儿。 ________
4. 他不喜欢下雪。 ________
5. 现在老师帮女儿穿衣服。 ________
6. 手机对人们影响很大。 ________
7. 中国人喜欢喝茶。 ________
8. 明天是晴天。 ________
9. 他听过很多历史故事。 ________
10. 他不想一个人去医院。 ________

Reading
阅读

Combine the sentences A to E with the sentences 11 to 15 to create a dialogue.

A 爷爷教了我很多次。
B 做作业遇到不会的词语时，你用铅笔在旁边记一下。
C 我还以为你忘了呢，你真好！
D 决定了吗？去还是不去？
E 你先吃个苹果吧，我去给你做面条儿。

11. 生日快乐！这是我给你买的礼物，喜欢不喜欢？ ________
12. 天阴了，我怕一会儿要下雨，明天吧？ ________
13. 现在去看字典吧，字典里有。 ________
14. 你的游泳水平最近提高很快啊。 ________
15. 我饿了，冰箱里有什么吃的吗？ ________

Combine the sentences A to E with the sentences 16 to 20 to create a dialogue.

A 吃饭以后，你来洗碗。
B 他在黑板上写的字太小！我们都看不清楚！
C 她已经结婚了，孩子都两岁了。
D 他们很认证、很努力地练习了一个夏天。
E 他对自己画的画儿总是不满意。

16. 安静，你需要换一个眼睛了。
17. 其实，主要是他对自己的要求太高了。
18. 我准备给你妹妹介绍个男朋友。
19. 为什么总是我啊？
20. 今天得节目看了吗？那些学生的表演好极了。

Fill in the blanks with the following words:
(each correct answer 3 points)

A 熟悉　　B 其他　　C 感到　　D 周围　　E 过

21. 这件事你最好先问一下李老师，他比我（　　）。
22. 除了数学，弟弟的（　　）成绩都不错。
23. 当你帮助别人时，不但会让别人（　　）被关心，你自己也会更快乐。
24. 我喜欢现在住的地方，（　　）有很多的超市。
25. 你还记得 18 岁生日是在哪儿（　　）的吗？

A 从来　　B 办法　　C 麻烦　　D 关于　　E 试

26. A: 都这么晚了，他怎么还没到？
 B: 他以前（　　）不迟到，今天是怎么了？
27. A: 这个问题你们准备什么时候解决？
 B: 我们正在想　（　　），今天应该可以解决。
28. A :上车吧，我送你。
 B: 不（　　）你了，我坐出租车回去.
29. A: 你给我介绍几个（　　）中国文化的电影吧
 B: 好，没问题。
30. A: 我的电脑又坏了。
 B: 我（　　）一下，看看有什么问题。

Put the sentences in the correct order:

(each correct answer 4 points)

31. A 可是今天起晚了

B 平时我骑自行车上下班 ________

C 所以就打车来公司

32. A 你都不要告诉他

B 不管是谁 ________

C 因为这是我们两个人之间的秘密

33. A 虽然这家饭馆很小

B 附近没有哪家能比得过它的 ________

C 可是菜做得相当好吃

34. A 李强是一个爱看书的人

B 别的他几乎都看过 ________

C 在我家，除了这本书

35. A 所以我只好去图书馆了

B 可是宿舍里音乐声总是不断 ________

C 我喜欢在安静的地方学习

Writing
书写

Put the words in the correct order to form a sentence:
(each correct answer 2 points)

36. 你　茶和杯子　请　放好　把

____

37. 用电脑　现在　啊！　很　方便　上网

____

38. 做　喜欢　她　什么？　一般

____

39. 工作　为什么　说说　来　我们公司　你

____

40. 被　　了？　照相机　　　谁　　拿　　我的　走

____

Write the correct character in the blank according to the Pinyin transcription. (each correct answer 2 points)

41. 今天的云很多，看不见（ tài ）阳。

42. 那只熊猫叫什么（ míng ）字？

43. 我认为他（ huí ）答得很好。

44. 我什么时候能知道这个考试的（ chéngjì ）？

45. 我以前在美国学习，（ hòulái ）来中国留学。

Mark:______________/100

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

DEM 1110: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY

TIME: THREE HOURS

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

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Indicate which of the statements below aptly describe – population size, population, distribution, and population composition.

   a) According to the 2000 census, 51 percent of the population was female while 49 percent was male.

   b) Between 1995 and 2000 Zambian population 9,112,000 to 9,112,000, representing an increase of 1,610 or 17.7 percent

   c) The 2010 census shows that Lusaka with a population 1,742,979 the largest city in Zambia, followed by Kitwe with 522,092, and Ndola with 455,194.

   d) According to the 2010 census, Lusaka and the Copperbelt provinces, with population densities of 100.4 and 62.5 respectively, are the most densely populated provinces.

2.

   a) What is the difference between the rate of population growth and the rate of natural increase
   a) Given a population growth rate of 2.8 per cent per year, how long will it take for Zambia's population to double?

3. Indicate which of the following statements are indicate of either formal demography or population studies.

   a) Examination of the relationship between demographic variables and other demographic variables
   b) Examination of the relationship between demographic variables and non-demographic variables.
   c) Examination of economic variables and political variables
   d) Examination of demographic variables and gender variables.

e) Examination of developmental variables and demographic variables.

4. Of the examples given below, indicate which are examples of formal demography, population studies, or neither:

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

5. Who are the authors of the following books below:

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

6. What was Thomas Malthus basic argument?

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

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

   a) William Petty
   b) Thomas Halley
   c) Alfred Lotka
   d) Ansley Coale
   e) Frank Notestein

8.

a) Which very important international organization played a key role in the development of demography in the 1930s?
b) Exactly what role did this organization play in the development of demography?
c) What is this international organization known today?
d) Which important academic institution played a collaborative role with this international organization?
e) Which famous demographer directed this collaboration?

9. Which of the following examples aptly demonstrates the interdisciplinary link and of demography and other disciplines. Clearly indicate which these disciplines are:

a) Analysis of the number of children wants to have based on the cost and analysis framework.

b) Analysis of how the increase in the number of young people entering the labour market affects the availability of jobs and employment levels.
c) Analysis of how sexual cleaning may increase the likelihood of HIV prevalence rates
d) Analysis of how the prestige of having a large family may influence a couple's decision to have more children.
e) Analysis of how breastfeeding may affect birth intervals thereby influence the number of births a woman can have.
f) The development of computer simulation models to understanding how the interaction of demographic variables like fertility, mortality, and migration influences the age structure of the population.
g) The refinement of population projection techniques for use in development

10. In 2017, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined a new criterion that divides human age based recent research that has resulted from improvements in average health quality and life expectancy. In the light of these developments, to what age categories do the following persons belong to:

a) A 66 year old man?
b) A 10 year old girl?
c) A 76 year old woman?
d) A 33 year old woman?
e) A 27 year old man?

11. Compute the following measures and for each interpret the results.

a) The crude birth rate

Chile (1962)

Births	288,884
Population	8,029,000

Briefly interpret the result.

b) The crude death rate

Costa Rica (1960)

Deaths	10,063
Population	1,171,000

Briefly interpret the result.

c) The sex ratio

Morocco (1960)

Males	5,809,172
Females	5,817,060

Briefly interpret the result.

12. Answer the following: Be brief and concise

a) Differentiate between prospective and Retrospective method of data collection:

b) All methods of Data collection are prone to errors; differentiate content and Coverage errors:

c) Outline three (3) reasons why is it necessary to evaluate data before it is used for social and economic development.

d) Give four (4) principle sources of errors in data

e) What is the easiest method of identifying errors in Single Year Age and Sex data?

f) What is the difference between routine and non-routine data?

g) The Myers and **Whipple's Index** are both used to detect age preference, what is the main difference between the methods?

h) Give at least three (3) scenarios that justifies the collection of primary data.

SECTION B

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Use Zambian examples to discuss how demography can contribute to our understanding of the following problems:

   a) Energy shortages
   b) Pollution

2. Use Zambian examples to discuss the relevance of demographic information the following situations:

   a) Political planning
   b) Investing in the local or domestic market

3. The Government of the Republic of Zambia is in the process of transforming Central Statistical office into National Statistical Agency. You have been nominated for the position of Executive Director of the National statistical Agency. As the new director, outline four (4) inherent problems of collecting statistics in Zambia.

   a) What strategies would you employ to improve the registration of vital events
   b) What recommendation will you give government to strengthen the collection statistics in Zambia?

SECTION C

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

1. Use Table 1 to answer the questions below.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the adolescent population

Percent distribution of the population age 10-14 years, by sex and selected demographic characteristics.

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

a) Identify the key features necessary when presenting data using tables (see table 1).

b) What is the ratio of the total rural adolescent population to the urban total adolescent population?

   i. What does the result mean?

c) If you asked to present the percent distribution of the population of adolescents by province (in table 1). What type of data presentation would you use

   i. Why would you use this type of data presentation?

d) What was the proportion of adolescents not attending school of the total adolescents interviewed in the survey?

e) As the new Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of General Education, what recommendation would you give based on the answer in (C)?

2. Use Zambian examples and data to demonstrate your understanding of the following demographic indicators.

   a) Total fertility rate
   b) Net reproduction rate
   c) Maternal mortality rate
   d) Rate of natural increase
   e) Infant mortality rate
   f) Life expectancy

For each indicator do the following:

i. Briefly define the indicator
ii. Give two factors that affect the indicator
iii. Give the relevant figures for the indicator.
iv. Briefly interpret the figures in the light of the Zambian situation.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017/2018 FINAL EXAMINATION

21st NOVEMBER 2018

DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **THREE QUESTIONS**, ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.

SECTION A: ANSWER QUESTION 1

Q1. Compare and contrast the main sources of demographic data by completing the table below. In this table, you are supposed to indicate the level of strength of each source in providing data needed to estimate mortality according to each criterion. Use the following scale: **strong, moderate, weak**.

Table 1. Intrinsic characteristics of Data Collection Methods in Providing Data Needed to Estimate Mortality

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

[40 marks]

SECTION B: ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR 3

Q2a. Demonstrate your understanding of sources of demographic and socio-economic data in Zambia by answering the following questions:

i. Which institution is mandated to plan, execute, analyze, interpret and disseminate statistics in Zambia?

ii. What legal framework provides the mandate of this institution?

iii. List two periodic national surveys conducted in Zambia and give two topics that each focuses on.

[15 marks]

Q2b. Compare and contrast the following:

i. Short and long form used in data collection during the census

ii. Multi-phase survey and multi-subject survey

iii. Census and Sample Survey

[15 marks]

Q3. Demonstrate your understanding of civil registration by answering the following:

a) What are vital events?

b) Which three vital events are given top priority and why?

c) Explain three factors affecting birth registration in Zambia.

d) Discuss three prospects that exist in improving civil registration.

e) Explain three uses of birth and death registration records respectively.

[30 marks]

SECTION C: ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 4 OR 5

Q4. Discuss a sample survey as a source of demographic and socio-economic data, focusing on:

a) Explain stages in planning of a survey

b) Discuss three advantages and three limitations of a survey

c) Explain three links between a census and survey

[30 marks]

Q5. What is a population census?

a) Explain the four essential features of a census

b) Discuss the four factors to consider when determining census topics

c) Explain nine key topics included in population censuses

d) What four questions did the Zambia 2010 Census of Population and Housing have which the 2000 censuses did not have?

[30 marks]

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
DEM 2210: POPULATION COMPOSITION, CHANGE AND THEORIES
2018 FINAL EXAMINATION

DURATION: 3 HOURS

SECTION A (40 Marks)

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Q1. Zambia's overall dependency ratio in 2010 was 92.5. This comprised a child dependency ratio of 87.4 and an aged dependency ratio of 5.7. It had a median age of 16.9 years and a total population of 13, 092,666. The percentage of persons below the age of 15 was 45.4.

a. What does an overall dependency rate of 92.5 mean?
b. Give 5 reasons why Zambia has a high child dependency ratio and a low aged dependency ratio.
c. Give 3 environmental consequences you may see as a result of such a high child dependency burden.
d. Give five (05) uses of population composition data

Q 2. In 2010, Western Province had the highest percent deficit of males at -4.0.

a) Explain how fertility, Mortality and Migration has influenced the sex structure of Western province.
b) Give five (05) social and political consequences of this kind of sex structure

Q3. Outline the eleven (11) intermediate variables that influence fertility as outlined by Davies and Blake.

Q4. Outline four (04) complexities associated with the measurement of migration

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SECTION B (40 Marks)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Q1. Using the statistics provided in Table 1.0, calculate and interpret the following;

a) General Marriage Rate
b) Total Marriage rate for females (TMR^f)

Table 1: Marital Status and total Population , CPH 2010

	Population			Never Married			Married/ Cohabit	
Age	**Total Population**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**
Total	6756049	3249752	3506297	2,278,080	1,330,819	947,261	3773165	1786279
15-19	1427884	692859	735025	1,262,552	679,165	583387	154997	12546
20-24	1117476	504876	612600	581096	370,229	210867	496530	128848
25-29	1006244	464493	541751	247273	165,424	81849	692538	285529
30-34	800770	397694	403076	92471	59,941	32530	630482	319511
35-39	647813	332961	314852	43797	27,874	15923	529185	287880
40-44	447584	232253	215331	19123	11,863	7260	362126	206157
45-49	354989	174833	180156	10716	6,272	4444	282052	156959
50-54	270254	128696	141558	6154	3,399	2755	203429	115515
55-59	184828	90037	94791	3755	1,941	1814	133762	80605
60-64	161875	73419	88456	2949	1,359	1590	105870	64351
65-69	118582	53695	64887	2267	949	1318	72342	46290
70-74	90802	41929	48873	2165	911	1254	49174	34681
75+	126948	62007	64941	3762	1,492	2270	60678	47407

Q2. Using the Statistics in Table 2, calculate and interpret the Total Fertility Rate.

Table 2 : Population Y, 2018

Age group	**Women**	**Births**
15-19	9,493,761	484895
20-24	8,678,024	965122
25-29	9,341,226	1083010
30-34	10,179,403	889365
35-39	11,369,766	424890
40-44	11,049,377	81027
45-49	9,607,011	3624
Totals	**69,718,568**	**3,931,933**

Q3. Using the statistics provided in Table 3, Calculate and Interpret the following

a) Femininity Ratio
b) Median Age
c) Percent Excess/ Deficit Females

Table 3: Zambia, Dejure Population 2010			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
Total Zambia	**13,092,666**	**6,454,647**	**6,638,019**
0 - 4	2,252,748	1,121,468	1,131,280
5 - 9	1,916,287	954,332	961,955
10 - 14	1,774,134	878,572	895,562
15 - 19	1,531,115	748,616	782,499
20 - 24	1,194,642	553,267	641,375
25 - 29	1,057,077	497,774	559,303
30 - 34	840,308	425,227	415,081
35 - 39	682,921	357,097	325,824
40 - 44	473,238	250,415	222,823
45 - 49	376,164	189,047	187,117
50 - 54	284,864	138,764	146,100
55 - 59	194,162	96,718	97,444
60 - 64	168,563	78,301	90,262
65+	346,443	165,049	181,394

SECTION C (20 Marks)

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

1. In 2015, the number of international migrants' worldwide – people residing in a country other than their country of birth – was the highest ever recorded, having reached 244 million (from 232 million in 2013). The year 2015 was also the deadliest year for migrants: increased levels of forced displacement globally were tragically accompanied by record-high numbers of people perishing or going missing while trying to cross international borders. Over 5,400 migrants worldwide are estimated to have died or gone missing in 2015 (IOM, 2015). Using Everett Lee's theory of migration, explain why volumes of migration continue to increase despite these tragedies. What are some of the health effects the migrants are likely to face in the area of destination?

2. At the 2012 London Summit on Family Planning, and in a subsequent eight-year scale up plan, Zambia made a commitment to increase its contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) to 58 percent by 2020, through a mix of policy and programmatic approaches (Bellows, 2016). Explain why contraceptive use has remained low in Zambia using Caldwell's wealth flow theory. What barriers is Zambia likely to face in its bid to scale up family planning by 2020.

3. The 2015 SAVVY report indicated Malaria (22.5 percent), perinatal and neonatal conditions (21.3 percent), Diarrheal diseases (12.0 percent) Pneumonia (9.9 percent) and Malnutrition (6.7 percent) as the 5 top causes of death among children aged 0-4. Using the Mosley and Chen child survival framework, explain why the 5 causes have been the leading causes of death among children aged 0-4.

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DEM 2414: RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN DEMOGRAPHY

TIME: THREE HOURS

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

SECTION A

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

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE VERY BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.

1. Define or explain the terms below making sure you also give the formulas where required in each case

   a) Sampling fraction
   b) Sampling interval

2. What is the difference between

   a) Concept and variable
   b) Numeric and nonnumeric indicator

3. Indicate what sorts 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 set of questions that have the same responses
   e) A question that applies only to a segment of the sample.
   f) A question without predetermined categories to choose from.

4. For the statements below, indicate whether they represent qualitative or quantitative research techniques:

   a) A researcher uses focus group discussion in attempting to understand the patterns of social relationships among kaponyas at KMB Bus Stop. He then writes a report in which he quotes them extensively in their own words.
   b) Another researcher studies the ngw'ang'wazi using a questionnaire to collect his data. After this he feeds the data into a computer and prints out a frequency distribution of their socio-economic and demographic characteristics.
   c) Of the methods above, which one are you expected to use in Department of Population Studies?

5. Indicate what the flaws are with the following questions in a questionnaire:

   a) Do you accept the unimaginative way the university administration is handling student affairs?
   b) Are you cognizant of the dysfunctional aspects of the registration exercise at the beginning of each semester?
   c) Do you favour the abolition of free education and the reduction of student allowances at CBU?
   d) Do you oppose the administration's handling of student affairs because they are unfair?
   e) Are you not of the view that the administration should change its attitude towards the workers welfare?
   f) Do you smoke marijuana?

6. Researchers use both open-ended and closed-ended questions to collect data. Which of the following statements is true, false, or neither?

   a) Open-ended questions directly provide quantitative data based on the researcher's predetermined response categories
   b) Closed-ended questions provide quantitative data in the participant's own words
   c) Open-ended questions provide qualitative data in the participant's own words
   d) Closed-ended questions directly provide qualitative data in the participants' own words

7. What are the scales of measurement of the following variables?

   a) The religious affiliations of students at CBU.
   b) The amount of money one has in his bank account at FNB.
   c) The grading system used at Mulungushi University.
   d) The number of male and female students in DEM 2414.
   e) The weights of students in DEM 1110.

8. Which of the two questions below best operationally defines the concept, social class, more accurately and precisely:

   a) What is your father's occupation?
   b) What company does your father work for?
   c) Is your father divorced?

d) How much does your father earn per month?
e) What is your father's religious affiliation?

9. Complete the following statements:

a) A cross - sectional study is...
b) A longitudinal study is ....

10.

a) Identify the two research designs below and briefly describe them
b) For each design give one advantage and one disadvantage.

i.

R	**EXPERIMENTAL**	**O1**	**X**	**O2**	**Diff = O2 – O1**
R	**CONTROL**	**O3**		**O4**	**Diff = O4 – O3**

ii.

EXPERIMENTAL	**O1**	**X**	**O2**	**Diff = O2 – O1**
CONTROL	**O3**		**O4**	**Diff = O4 – O3**

11. Indicate the type of sampling designs represented by the situations below:

a) A researcher selects students in his class for a study on gossiping after which he writes a report.
b) A researcher selects every tenth household after having selected the first household randomly from the first interval of serially numbered households.
c) A researcher selects ten hostels randomly and then interviews all the students from these hostels
d) A researcher selects 100 students using a table of random numbers and then gives self - administered questionnaires to the students.
e) A researcher subdivides the student population into female and male categories and then selects equal numbers of males and female students randomly in a population where the ratio of males to females is four to one.
f) A researcher selects every tenth household after having selected the first household randomly from serially numbered households.

12. Which of the following are examples of of published or unpublished work

a) A student's research report done in partial fulfilment of the course requirements in DEM 2414
b) A master's thesis submitted for examination at CBU.
c) The book – principles of Demography – by Donald Bogue.

d) An article on declining fertility trends in Africa in a peer reviewed journal – Studies in Family Planning.

13. Which of the following statements below is a paradigm or theory or none of the two.

    a) A postulated relationship between two poverty and crime
    b) A school of thought or research perspective
    c) An established relationship between the protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism
    d) Phenomenological approach to the study of contraceptive use among students
    e) The use of survey research as the accepted way of conducting research.

14. Indicate which of the following are primary or secondary data sources or none of the two.

    a) A research project undertaken by a student to investigate students' attitudes towards the counselling centre.
    b) An analysis of contraceptive use using data from the Zambia Demography Health Survey
    c) A study by a lecturer in the School of Education to investigate the impact of examination leakages on the academic performance of UNZA students.
    d) A research report based on a desk review of reports on the causes of HIV/AIDS in Zambia.

15. Complete the following statements:

    a) A general objective is……………………………………………………
    b) A specific objective is…………………………………………………………

SECTION B

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

1. Discuss the following with empirical examples where applicable:

    a) The differences between pure and applied research
    b) The common uses of research
    c) The common abuses of research
    d) Ways of mitigating for abuses of research.
    e) Give the steps required in formulating a conceptual framework.

2. Using empirical examples, discuss what is involved in the following:

    a) Identification of a problem of a research
    b) Definition of the problem
    c) Analysis of the research
    d) Prioritization of a problem
    e) What constitutes a dependent variable in problem identification?

3. Use empirical examples to describe and discuss the sampling designs below and the circumstances when you can use them:

a) Linear and circular systematic sampling
b) Proportionate and disproportionate sampling
c) Cluster and multistage sampling
d) Snowball sampling
e) Quota sampling
f) Given below are data on UNZA students, you are required to do the following:

i) Select a sample of 100 sudents, the criteria for stratification being hall of residence and year of study.

ii) Indicate the type of stratification method you have used.

Year of study	**Hall of residence**	
	New Residence	**Ruins**
Second year	400	200
Third year	300	500
Fourth year	500	100

SECTION C

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

1. Use the standard normal table to complete the table below

		I	II	III
	z – score	Proportion of the area associated with score	Proportion of the area below the score	Proportion of the area above the score
a)	-2.20			
b)	-0.80			
c)	1.07			
d)	-0.60			
e)	2.63			
f)	1.67			

2. Indicate which measure of central tendency - mean, median or mode - would be appropriate in the situations below:

a) In trying to determine who a typical UNZA student is.
b) In trying to estimate the total income of all UTH workers based on a sample of them.
c) In trying to estimate whether at least half the students passed the SS242 examination last year.

3. Complete the following statements:

a) In a normal curve, unimodality means...
b) In a normal curve, symmetry means...

4.

a) Give one important application of a normal curve.
b) Complete the following the statement:

A standard normal curve has a mean of .... and a standard deviation of .... while an ordinary normal curve has a mean which is....................and a standard deviation which is............................

5. Complete the following statements:

a) A probability distribution is..
b) An empirical distribution is ....
c) A subjective probability is based on.................................
d) An expected distribution is...

6. Complete the following statements to illustrate your understanding of the different types of probability.

a) A priori probability means ....
b) Experimental probability is based on..
c) Subjective probability is based on...

7. Given below are data on the political affiliations of 600 randomly selected CBU students classified by sex.

	POLITICAL AFFILIATION			
SEX	PF	MMD	UPND	TOTAL
MALE	162	124	118	**404**
FEMALE	38	76	82	**196**
TOTAL	**200**	**200**	**200**	**600**

a) What is the probability of being female or PF?

b) What is the probability of being a female and MMD member?
c) What is the probability of being a UPND member given that one is male?

8. State the three main axioms of probability.

9. Indicate the scales of measurement associated with the following types of data

   a) Qualitative data
   b) Quantitative data

10. What type of graphs do you associate with

   a) Qualitative data
   b) Quantitative data.

11. When $p<.05$ is reported in a journal article that you read for an observed relationship, it means that the author has rejected the null hypothesis (assuming that the author is using a significance or alpha level of .05).
   a) True
   b) False

12. When $p>.05$ is reported in a journal article that you read for an observed relationship, it means that the author has rejected the null hypothesis (assuming that the author is using a significance or alpha level of .05).
   a) True
   b) False

13. _____ results if you fail to reject the null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is actually false.

   a) Type I error
   b) Type II error
   c) Type III error
   d) Type IV error

14. Which of the following is true about a weighted mean:

   a) It is an arithmetic mean in which each value is given an equal weight as any other value in the distribution.
   b) It is an arithmetic mean in which each value is given arbitrary group weight regardless of their importance in the overall group.
   c) It is an arithmetic mean in which each value is rarely weighted according to its importance in the overall group.

d) It is an arithmetic mean in which each value is weighted according to its importance in the overa group.

15. Which of the following is true about the percentile rank?

a) It shows the score below which a certain number of measurements are located.
b) It shows the percentage of observations falling below a score.
c) It is the score below which half the observations are located.
d) It is the third quartile in a distribution of measurements.

SECTION D

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

1. The Managing Director of Zambia Breweries suspects that the mean sales are not equal in the four provinces – Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka, and Southern. The relevant data collected is presented in the table below. Is there any justification for the Managing Director's concerns? Ascertain this at 5% level of significance using ANOVA. What recommendation would you make to the Managing Director on the basis of your findings?

	Lusaka	Copperbelt	Southern	Central
Sample size	8	8	8	8
Mean sales	6	8	7	8
Grand mean	7.25			
Total sum of squares	148			

2. The Ministry of Labour wants to compare newly hired employees who tested "alcohol free" with those who tested "alcohol positive" after six months on the job. They wanted to see whether more alcohol users than alcohol –free employees would be fired after during the six – month probation period. After six months, the following data given below was collected. Would you agree with the conclusion that alcohol users are more likely to be fired than alcohol – free employees? Use 5% level of significance.

	Total hired	Total fired
Alcohol free	3,340	319
Alcohol users	315	42

3. A market survey carried out at Arcades Shopping Centre on a random sample of 10 customers finds that the trips to the Centre is influenced in part, by incomes and distance they live away from the Centre. The data i presented in the table below:

Subjects	Trips	Distance
A	15	4
B	24	2
C	22	3
D	16	7
E	7	6
F	20	3
G	21	3
H	24	3
I	18	4
J	10	5

a) Find the correlation between number of trips and distance

b) Find the regression of number of trips on distance.

c) Interpret the constants in the context of the problem.

d) Predict the number of trips one would make to the centre if she stays 20 kilometres away.

e) Compute the coefficient of determination and explain what this means.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2018

DEM 3110: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS:

SECTION A AND B ARE ***COMPULSORY***. ANSWER ***ALL*** QUESTIONS FROM **SECTION A AND B** AND **ANY TWO QUESTIONS** FROM **SECTION C.**

TIME: **THREE (3) HOURS**

SECTION A: ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS

1) One of the fundamentals of every development programme is to reduce illiteracy. Discuss at least four causes of illiteracy in Zambia and what can be done to reduce it **(10 marks)**

2) There are generally two approaches to planning; top –down and bottom –up. List at least two advantages and disadvantage of each **(4 marks)**

3) (ii) Given the following data for Zambia:

Labour force in 2005 = 4918788

Labour force in 2012= 5966199

Calculate the following:

(a)The average annual exponential growth rate of the Labour force----**(3 Marks)**

(b)What will be the projected Labour force in 2022-------**(2 Marks)**

(iii)Also, given that the projected population for Zambia for 2022 will be 18,926,743 and the population aged 15 and over will be 77.5 percent of this population. Using this information and the data given above and which you derive from (ii) above, Calculate the following:

(a)The Crude Activity Rate for 2022---------**(1 Mark)**

(b)The Refined Activity Rate for 2022-------**(2 Marks)**

(c)The Economic Dependency Ratio for 2022 **(1 Mark)**

(iv) Comment on the results.----**(1 Mark)** (v)Articulate the main advantage and disadvantage of this methodology of making Labour-force projections.------------**(2 Marks)**

4) Table 1 shows the School Enrollment Status of district X, 3 years old and over by sex, age and school level.

Table 1

Males (age)	Population	Total enrolled	Nursery	Primary	High school	College
3 and 4	4046	2157	2157	0	0	0
5 and 6	4270	4064	2211	1853	0	0
7 to 13	14403	14238	6	14139	93	0
14-17	8051	7721	0	740	6931	48
18 and 19	3994	2399	0	3	729	1667
20-34	27798	4379	0	10	132	4236
35 and older	63240	1024	0	14	57	953
Total 3 and older	125800	35979	4373	16758	7942	6905
Females (age)						
3 and 4	3946	2007	2007	0	0	0
5 and 6	4000	3838	2019	1819	0	0
7 to 13	13753	13610	6	13461	143	0
14-17	7663	7388	0	505	6809	74
18 and 19	3908	2515	0	6	506	2003
20-34	28409	4963	0	8	125	4831
35 and older	70633	1808	0	17	58	1732
Total 3 and older	132311	36130	4032	15815	7642	8641

Calculate the following:

1. Crude enrollment ratio for the entire population **(1.5 mark)**
2. Age specific enrollment ratios for both males and females **(7 marks)**
3. Total level specific enrollment ratios for males and females **(4 marks)**
4. Comment on the general enrollment levels **(3 marks)**
5. What educational policy measures should such a population have? **(3 marks)**

SECTION B: ANSWER ***BOTH*** QUESTIONS

1. As a DEM 3110 student, what recommendations can you make to the government to make sure that migration does not affect food security in both urban as well as rural areas? How best can population variables be incorporated to help attain food security in a country? **(15 marks)**

2. How do natural resources affect demographic variables? Briefly explain the factors that affect the supply of natural resources **(15 marks)**

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

1. Some of the main uses of labour statistics are to formulate, monitor and evaluate policy goals. Articulate and discuss the Labour Market Policy government has designed and implemented to reduce unemployment or create jobs, clearly describing at least five specific goals related to unemployment reduction or job creation. In your assessment, explain briefly if these goals have been achieved or not so far. **(15 marks).**

2. Increase in enrollment rates can serve as good indicator for improvement in the education sector. To what extent does enrolment show improvement in education and not compromise the quality of the learners in terms of not matching the education resources. Cite relevant examples from Zambia **(20 marks).**

3. Outline and discuss major uses of agriculture statistics in general and explain how these statistics are used in Zambia, describing and articulating in detail current government policy undertakings **(20 marks).**

THE END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS-2017/18

NOVEMBER 2018

DEM 3210: METHODS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

INSTRUCTIONS:
SECTION A IS ***COMPULSORY***. ANSWER ***ONE QUESTION*** FROM **SECTION B** AND **ONE** FROM **SECTION C**

TIME: **THREE (3) HOURS**

SECTION A: Compulsory

Q1.

a. Differentiate between m-type and q-type rates for measuring mortality
b. Give advantages and disadvantages of m-type rates and q-type rates

Table 1.0: Births and Infant deaths for country Y, 1994-1997

Year		1994	1995	1996	1997
Births		1,238,328	1,187,064	1,206,555	1,191,665
Infant deaths					
D''_y		(X)	1,108	948	914
D'_y		(X)	3,946	3,598	3,489

c. Given the data in Table 1.0 above, calculate
   i. The conventional infant mortality rates for 1995, 1996 and 1997
   ii. The adjusted infant mortality rates using the **separation factors** for the respective years: 1995, 1996, 1997

Q2. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are interested in understanding the age-specific migration dynamics in the country. But they have no access to data which shows migration levels and trends in the country. The information about migration is important in understanding social change in societies and also provide guidance in determining social policy decision making. They decided to engage Central Statistical Office to supply data that can be used to estimate migration rates during the inter-censal period 2000-2010. You have been identified to lead a team of demographers to perform analysis of available data to produce migration estimates based on the data presented in table 2 below.

a. Explain the circumstances which prompt the need for estimating migration using indirect techniques.
b. Explain the requirements and application of forward survival ratio method in estimating crude migration rates
c. Based on the information presented in Table 2, compute estimated age specific migration rates during inter-censal period for individuals in the age range starting from 10-14 up to 75–79.
d. Interpret the results in (c)

Table 2: Population distribution by age as captured in 2000 and 2010 census - Zambia

Age	2000 Census	2010 census	Survival ratios at later Census	Survival ratios at ea Census
0-4	1,656,720	2,252,747	0.9934	0.9974
5-9	1,461,082	1,916,287	0.9909	0.9996
10-14	1,205,646	1,774,134	0.9943	0.9930
15-19	1,069,996	1,531,115	0.9918	0.9924
20-24	908,672	1,194,642	0.9857	0.9882
25-29	741,148	1,077,077	0.9791	0.9819
30-34	557,873	840,309	0.9818	0.9826
35-39	429,987	682,921	0.9893	0.9771
40-44	325,776	473,238	0.9774	0.9728
45-49	245,320	376,164	0.9760	0.9646
50-54	203,612	284,864	0.9744	0.9587
55-59	144,838	194,162	0.9614	0.9615
60-64	131,475	168,563	0.9506	0.9519
65-69	100,493	122,931	0.9426	0.9467
70-74	68,935	93,348	0.9091	0.9371
75-79	40,649	63,063	0.9070	0.9452
80-84	24,242	33,598	0.9373	0.9307
85+	20,961	33,503	0.9674	0.9535

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY (ONE) QUESTION

Q3. Study the data given in Table 3 and answer the following questions:

a. Evaluate the quality of age data for the 1990 census for the following age groups; 0-4 (under 5), 15-19 and 75+, by computing the following
   i. The expected populations
   ii. The error of closure in absolute amount and as a percentage of the expected population. Interpret the results
   iii. What are the probable reasons of the results observed in (ii)?

b. Age data from National Census for Country X was smoothed based on the evaluation results as shown in Table 4.1. Provide your analytic comments on reported results.

Table 4.1: Reported and Smoothed age-sex data

Age	Male		Female	
	Reported	Smoothed	Reported	Smoothed
0-4	642,367		654,258	
5-9	515,520		503,070	
10-14	357,831	346,290	323,460	316,905
15-19	275,542	287,083	265,534	272,089
20-24	268,336	285,855	322,576	327,266
25-29	278,601	261,082	306,329	301,639
30-34	242,515	237,937	245,883	237,876
35-39	198,231	202,809	179,182	187,189
40-44	165,937	162,973	145,572	138,294
45-49	122,756	125,720	95,590	102,868
50-54	96,775		81,715	
55-59	59,307		48,412	

c. Smooth age data given in Table 4.2 below using Carrier-Farrag Ratio method

Table 4.2: Population by age, Country X, Year Y

Age	Population
10-19	633,373
20-29	546,937
30-39	440,746
40-49	288,693
50-59	156,082

b. Evaluate the quality of overall coverage of the 1990 census.

Table 3: Census Population of Country X by age: 1980 and 1990

Age in 1980	Census Population, 1980	Components of change, 1980-1990			Population 1990		Age in 1990
		Births	Deaths	Net mig.[1]	Exp.	Enumerated, 1990	
Total							Total
Births, 1985 to 1990	(X)	19,369,076	208,673	154,465		18,354,443	under 5
Births, 1980 to 1985	(X)	18,256,841	258,197	444,604		18,099,179	5 to 9
Under 5	16,348,254	(X)	57,475	595,209		17,114,249	10 to 14
5 to 9	16,699,956	(X)	68,764	623,396		17,754,015	15 to 19
10 to 14	18,242,129	(X)	144,667	668,234		19,020,312	20 to 24
15 to 19	21,168,124	(X)	238,011	1,052,298		21,313,045	25 to 29
20 to 24	21,318,704	(X)	274,338	1,213,565		21,862,887	30 to 34
25 to 29	19,520,919	(X)	291,575	725,112		19,963,117	35 to 39
30 to 34	17,560,920	(X)	316,045	420,173		17,615,786	40 to 44
35 to 39	13,965,302	(X)	363,937	279,794		13,872,573	45 to 49
40 to 44	11,669,408	(X)	475,994	198,487		11,350,513	50 to 54
45 to 49	11,089,755	(X)	723,497	146,785		10,531,756	55 to 59
50 to 54	11,710,032	(X)	1,171,542	129,260		10,616,167	60 to 64
55 to 59	11,615,254	(X)	1,714,346	106,803		10,111,735	65 to 69
60 to 64	10,087,621	(X)	2,131,029	60,689		7,994,823	70 to 74
65 and over	25,549,427	(X)	12,257,428	-72,118		13,135,273	75 and over
55 and over	47,252,302	(X)	16,102,803	95,374		31,241,831	65 and over

X: Not applicable.

1 Minus sign denotes net emigration.

Q4.

a. One of the major roles of Demographers is to collect, appraise, adjust and analyse demographic data

  i. Explain with practical examples the purpose for graduation of age data?
  ii. What are the key steps to be undertaken before you decide to adjust age data?
  iii. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of moving averages and Carrier-Farrag as methods of data smoothing.

b. Age data from National Census for Country X was smoothed based on the evaluation results as shown in Table 4.1. Provide your analytic comments on reported results.

Table 4.1: Reported and Smoothed age-sex data

Age	Male		Female	
	Reported	Smoothed	Reported	Smoothed
0-4	642,367		654,258	
5-9	515,520		503,070	
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45-49	122,756	125,720	95,590	102,868
50-54	96,775		81,715	
55-59	59,307		48,412	

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Age	Population
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20-29	546,937
30-39	440,746
40-49	288,693
50-59	156,082

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY **(ONE)** QUESTION

Q5.

Study table 5 below and answer the questions that follow

Table 5: Preference for terminal digits by Myers' index method for Zambia 2010

	Population with terminal digit a	
Terminal digit a,	**Starting at age 10+a**	**Starting at age 20+a**
0	1,340,833	873,260
1	816,239	514,926
2	798,941	673,213
3	832,758	513,739
4	832,700	513,423
5	963,708	632,083
6	847,790	531,624
7	711,474	432,081
8	886,438	552,641
9	637,141	367,007

a. Use Zambia's 2010 Census Age Data in table 5 above to compute the Myers' blended Index.

b. What are the most preferred terminal digits? What are the least preferred terminal digits?

c. What conclusions would you make in terms of quality of age reporting

d. The 2000 Census had a Myer's blended Index of 7.3. What comments can you make on the two census results?

e. What are some of the possible explanations for the observations in (c)?

Q6.

a. Briefly explain the rationale for using the mid-year population as the denominator of demographic rates.

b. Based on the hypothetical data from three countries in Table 6, answer the questions after the table.

Table 6: Hypothetical deaths and mid-year populations by age group and country, year y

	Country A	Country B	Country C
Mid-year population, by age group			
0-4 years old	500	1,500	500
5-39 years old	4,000	4,000	5,000
40+ years old	1,500	500	500
Number of deaths, by age group			
0-4 years old	50	120	40
5-39 years old	20	40	50
40+ years old	60	40	40

i. What are the crude death rates for each country?

ii. Using population A as the standard, calculate the direct standardized crude death rates for countries B and C. Do these standardized rates tell you anything about mortality that was not visible from the crude rates calculated in question 6b(i) above?

iii. Using population A as the standard, calculate the standardized mortality ratios and the indirect standardized crude death rates for countries B and C. Do the results of this indirect standardization procedure tell you anything about mortality that was not visible from the crude rates calculated in question 6b(i) above?

iv. What are the potential problems with using age categories as broad as those used in this hypothetical example?

"Do It Once, Do It Right. Get It Over With!"

THE END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS-2017/18-DEFERRED

DECEMBER 2018

DEM 3210: METHODS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

INSTRUCTIONS:
SECTION A IS ***COMPULSORY***. ANSWER ***ONE QUESTION*** FROM **SECTION B** AND **ONE** FROM **SECTION C.**

TIME: **THREE (3) HOURS**

SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions on indirect estimation of migration rates
    a. Describe the applications of each of the three indirect techniques of estimating migration rates.
    b. The data in the table below was captured from Zambia's 2000 and 2010 census of population and housing

Table 1: Population data for Zambia, 2000 and 2010

Cohort 2000	Cohort 2010	Pop in 2000	Pop in 2010	$_nq_x$
0 – 4	10 - 14	1,695,020	1,774,134	0.098840
5 – 9	15 - 19	1,516,952	1,531,115	0.048513
10 – 14	20 - 24	1,266,462	1,194,642	0.018159
15 – 19	25 - 29	1,149,583	1,057,077	0.017068
20 – 24	30 - 34	977,269	840,309	0.027271
25 – 29	35 - 39	797,605	682,921	0.042007
30 – 34	40 - 44	601,213	473,238	0.057834
35 – 39	45 - 49	467,166	376,164	0.069090
40 – 44	50 - 54	354,338	284,864	0.074076
45 – 49	55 - 59	268,473	194,162	0.077485
50 – 54	60 - 64	221,088	168,563	0.080202
55 – 59	65 - 69	157,193	122,931	0.084899
60 – 64	70 - 74	143,213	93,348	0.098393

i. Calculate crude net migration rates by age

ii. Interpret the results

2.

a. There were 5000 persons on January 1, 2016 in Chief Magodi's area in Lundazi District. During the year, 13 people die and 24 births were recorded. Thirty-three people moved in and 16 people moved out of the area. It is assumed that the said events are evenly distributed throughout the year and that each person can only experience one event. It is further assumed that the all events occur at the middle of every month and that each month has 30 days.

i. Calculate the total person-years lived by this population from January 1 2016 to December 30 2016.
ii. Calculate the demographic rates from this information
iii. Calculate the average population and discuss it in relation to the total person-years in (i)

b. Consider the following data in Table 1;

Table 2: Number of births and deaths by year

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

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

SECTION B: ANSWER **ONE** QUESTION

3. Given that the sex ratio at birth is 105.91 and data in table 3 below;
   a) Define and calculate
      i. TFR
      ii. GRR
      iii. NRR

Table 3: Number of male births and women population in Country X, 2000

age	Male births	Total Women	Survival rate
15-19	6624	621542	0.99175
20-24	23743	694273	0.98985
25-29	43837	709746	0.98792
30-34	40476	720453	0.98566
35-39	16873	727555	0.98261
40-44	2707	672182	0.97826
45-49	65	640985	0.97152

b) Why is the NRR always lower than the GRR?

c) What does the NRR you have computed show regarding this population?

---

4. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Table 4: Life Table for Males - England and Wales, year Y

x	n	${}_nM_x$	a	${}_nq_x$	${}_np_x$	l_x	${}_nd_x$	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0	**1**	0.00951	**0.1**	0.00943	0.9906	100000	943	99151	7,715,689	77.16
1	**4**	0.00041	**0.4**	0.00162	0.9984	99057	161	395842	7,616,538	76.89
5	**5**	0.00017	**0.5**	0.00086	0.9991	98896	85	494270	7,220,696	73.01
10	**5**	0.00019	**0.5**	0.00096	0.9990	98812	94	493822	6,726,426	68.07
15	**5**	0.00029	**0.5**	0.00146	0.9985	98717		493226	6,232,604	63.14
20	**5**	0.00035	**0.5**	0.00177		98573	175	492429	5,739,379	58.22
25	**5**	0.00042	**0.5**	0.00208	0.9979	98398	205	491480	5,246,950	53.32
30	**5**	0.00062	**0.5**	0.00308	0.9969	98193	302	490211	4,755,470	48.43
35	**5**	0.00092	**0.5**	0.00460	0.9954	97891	450	488330	4,265,259	43.57
40	**5**	0.00153	**0.5**	0.00760	0.9924	97441	741	485353	3,776,929	38.76
45	**5**	0.00269	**0.5**	0.01337	0.9866	96700	1,293	480269	3,291,576	
50	**5**	0.00454	**0.5**	0.02245	0.9775	95407	2,142	471681	2,811,307	29.47
55	**5**	0.00751	**0.5**	0.03685	0.9631	93265	3,437	457732	2,339,626	25.09
60	**5**	0.01182	**0.5**	0.05742	0.9426	89828	5,158	436245	1,881,894	20.95
65	**5**	0.01859	**0.5**	0.08883	0.9112	84670	7,521	404548	1,445,649	17.07
70	**5**	0.03051	**0.5**	0.14172	0.8583	77149	10,934		1,041,101	13.49
75	**5**	0.05128	**0.5**	0.22725	0.7728	66215	15,047	293458	682,690	10.31
80	**5**	0.08847	**0.5**	0.36224	0.6378	51168	18,535	209502	389,232	7.61
85	**5**	0.14982	**0.5**	0.54498	0.4550	32633	17,784	118704	179,730	5.51
90+		0.24331		1.00000	0.0000	14849	14,849	61026	61026	4.11

Calculate the following:

i. ${}_5d_{15}$

ii. ${}_5p_{20}$

iii. ${}_5L_{70}$

iv. e_{45}

v. The probability that a new born male will survive to age 25

vi. Adult mortality (probability of dying between 15 and 60 years)

vii. The probability that a male aged 25 years will not survive to age 45

viii. The average number of years that a newborn male is likely to survive under this mortality regime

ix. Number of years that a newborn male could expect to live in the age interval 25-50

x. Suppose you are conducting a study of 1,000 men aged 30 with various serious health problems in England and wales. You will follow them for 10 years. After 5 years 28 have died but you wonder how many men would have died anyway - in the general population - in that 5 years. Suppose you obtain the above table as the current life table for men, how many men would have died in the general population? Interpret your results.

SECTION C: ANSWER **ONE** QUESTION

5.

a. Briefly explain the rationale for using the mid-year population as the denominator of demographic rates.

b. Based on the hypothetical data from three countries below, answer the following questions.

Table 5: Hypothetical deaths and mid-year populations by age group and country, year y

	Country A	Country B	Country C
Mid-year population, by age group			
0-4 years old	500	1,500	500
5-39 years old	4,000	4,000	5,000
40+ years old	1,500	500	500
Number of deaths, by age group			
0-4 years old	50	120	40
5-39 years old	20	40	50
40+ years old	60	40	40

i. What are the crude death rates for each country?

ii. Using population A as the standard, calculate the direct standardized crude death rates for countries B and C. Do these standardized rates tell you anything about mortality that was not visible from the crude rates calculated in question 5b(i) above?

iii. Using population A as the standard, calculate the standardized mortality ratios and the indirect standardized crude death rates for countries B and C. Do the results of this indirect standardization procedure tell you anything about mortality that was not visible from the crude rates calculated in question 6b(i) above?

iv. What are the potential problems with using age categories as broad as those used in this hypothetical example?

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6. The table below gives information on the number of births to women in various age groups and the age – specific fertility rates (ASFR) for Egypt and Tunisia in the late 1980s.

	Egypt, 1988		Tunisia, 1988	
	Number of births	ASFR	Number of births	ASFR
15-19	43600	0.021	6300	0.017
20-24	402800	0.194	43600	0.131
25-29	578900	0.317	55700	0.195
30-34	403400	0.269	41100	0.176
35-39	242400	0.191	21600	0.113
40-44	77700	0.073	5700	0.041
45-49	25100	0.026	1100	0.009

a. Calculate the general fertility rates for Egypt and Tunisia

b. Calculate a standardised fertility rate for Tunisia, using the female population of Egypt as the standard population.

c. Calculate the standardised fertility ratio for Tunisia, using the female population of Egypt as the standard population.

d. Comment on your results.

THE END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DEM 3310: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN DEMOGRAPHY
28TH NOVEMBER 2018

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A (ANSWER ONE QUESTION) (15%)

Q1. Succinctly attempt the following questions.

a) Suppose you have been requested to test a hypothesis that salaries of employees at ZESCO differ significantly by sex:

i. What statistical test of significance is appropriate for this hypothesis?
ii. Explain the conditions required to run such a statistical test
iii. Provide details of how to run such a test in SPSS software
iv. Give the Stata syntax commands appropriate for this test.

b. Using your own example, provide a hypothesis which can permit you to run a chi-square test, specify the variables in your hypothesis
c. Provide steps for testing your hypothesis using chi-square test in SPSS
d. Write a Stata syntax for running your hypothesis using chi-square test
e. Explain what correlation analysis is and indicate the data requirement to run correlation analysis,
f. Indicate a Stata syntax to run correlation analysis using your own example.
g. Briefly explain what linear regression analysis is, what type is data is required to run regression analysis?
h. Indicate the syntax command used in Stata to run linear regression analysis using your own example

Q2. Respond to the following questions

a) In MS – EXCEL, there are two methods of computing the length of time between two points in time.

i. What are these methods?

ii. Describe the procedures used in each method? How do the two methods differ?

b. In SPSS, there are two methods of computing the length of time between two points in time.

i. What are these methods?

ii. Describe the procedures used in each method?

iii. Identify the differences and similarities between the two methods.

c. Describe the two commands used to create new variables in STATA and show the procedures involved

d. Explain the differences and similarities in the two procedures

e. Describe the two commands used to create new variables in SPSS and show the procedures involved

f. Explain the differences and similarities in the two procedures.

g. Describe the procedure involved in exporting data from Excel to SPSS

SECTION B : COMPULSORY (35%)

Q1. Provide detailed description about the following software in terms of what it is, its application, its limitations and advantages?

a. SPSS__________________________________

b. Stata__________________________________

c. Ms. Excel______________________________

d. CSPro_________________________________

e. MS. Access_____________________________

Q2. In Stata, briefly explain what each of the following commands perform

a. describe___________________________

b. lookfor____________________________

c. codebook__________________________

d. list________________________________

e. tabulate___________________________

f. tab1_______________________________

g. summarize__________________________

h. keep if____________________________

i. drop if ___________________________

j. drop_______________________________

k. keep______________________________

l. recode______________________________

m. generate____________________________

n. count if______________________________

o. browse______________________________

p. rename______________________________

q. replace______________________________

r. clear______________________________

s. log using____________________________

t. dir______________________________

u. pwd______________________________

v. doedit______________________________

Q3. Describe functions of the following windows in Stata Software

a. Command window______________________________

b. Review window______________________________

c. Results window______________________________

d. Variables window______________________________

e. Properties window______________________________

Q4. Write brief notes about the following statistical concepts

a. Univariate analysis______________________________

b. Inferential analysis______________________________

c. Descriptive analysis______________________________

d. Crosstabulation ______________________________

Q5. What is the purpose of each of the following tabs in SPSS?

a. Variable View______________________________

b. Data View______________________________

c. Label______________________________

d. Values ______________________________

e. Name______________________________

f. Type______________________________

Q6. Which for each of the following are examples whether it is inferential statistic or descriptive statistic?

a. Mean________________________

b. Chi-square________________________

c. Mode________________________

d. T-Test______________________________

e. Standard deviation_________________

f. Correlation_________________________

g. ANOVA____________________________

h. Median_____________________________

i. Regression__________________________

Q7. In Excel, how do you change column width to fit contents?

a. Single click on the boundary to the left of the column heading
b. Double click on the boundary to the left of the column heading
c. Single click on the boundary to the left of the right of column heading
d. Pres ALT and single click anywhere in the column

Q8. In Excel to add a new row, click a cell in the row immediately above where you want the new row.

a. True
b. False
c. Not sure

Q9. Which key do you press to group two or more nonadjacent worksheets?

a. CTRL
b. SHIFT
c. ALT

Q10. A user wishes to remove a spreadsheet from a workbook. Which is the correct sequence of events that will do this?

a. Go to FILE - SAVE AS - SAVE AS TYPE - Excel 4.0 Work Sheet
b. Right click on the spreadsheet tab and select DELETE
c. Right click on the spreadsheet and select INSERT - ENTIRE COLUMN

Q11. On an Excel sheet the active cell is indicated by ____.

a. A dark wide border
b. A dotted border
c. A blinking border
d. None of the above

Q12. In Excel a Formula and a function are the same thing.

a. True
b. False

Q13. In Excel, which tool is used to change the appearance of the data including the font, font colour, text alignment etc.

a. Copy Paste
b. Format painter
c. Auto fill
d. Navigation

Q14. What is the advantage of using SPSS over calculating statistics by hand?

a) It equips you with a useful transferable skill.
b) It reduces the chance of making errors in your calculations
c) Many researchers use SPSS as it is a recognised software package.
d) All of the above

Q15. In SPSS, what is the "Data Viewer?"

a. A table summarizing the frequencies of data for one variable.
b. A spreadsheet into which data can be entered.
c. A dialog box that allows you to choose a statistical test
d. A screen in which variables can be defined and labeled.

Q16. In SPSS how is a variable name different from variable label?

a) It is shorter and less detailed.
b) It is longer and more detailed.
c) It is abstract and unspecific.
d) It refers to codes rather than variables.

Q17. How would you use the drop-down menus in SPSS to generate a frequency table in SPSS?

a) Open the Output Viewer and click: Save As; Pie Chart
b) Click on: Analyze; Descriptive Statistics; Frequencies
c) Click on: Graphs; Frequencies; Pearson
d) Open the Variable Viewer and recode the value labels

Q18. In SPSS, when cross-tabulation two variables, it is conventional to:

a) Represent the independent variable in rows and the dependent variable in columns.
b) Assign both the dependent and independent variables to columns.
c) Represent the dependent variable in rows and the independent variable in columns.
d) Assign both the dependent and independent variables to rows.

Q19. In which sub-dialog box can Chi square test be found in SPSS?

a) Frequencies: Percentages
b) Crosstabs: Statistics
c) Bivariate: Pearson
d) Gender: Female

Q20. Why might you tell SPSS to represent the "slices" of a pie chart in different patterns?

a. Because the program tends to crash if you ask it to use colour.
b. Because the patterns form symbolic visual images of different social groups
c. In order to make full use of the facilities that SPSS can offer.
d. If you do not have a colour printer, it makes the differences between slices clearer.

Q21. To generate a Spearman's correlation test, which set of instructions should you give SPSS?
a. Analyze; Crosstabs; Descriptive Statistics; Spearman; OK
b. Graphs; Frequencies; [select variables]; Spearman; OK
c. Analyze; Compare Means; Anova table; First layer; Spearman; OK
d. Analyze; Correlate; Bivariate; [select variables]; Spearman; OK

Q22. How would you print a bar chart that you have just produced in SPSS?

a. In Output Viewer, click File, Print, select the bar chart and click OK
b. In Variable Viewer, open bar chart, click File, Print, OK
c. In Chart Editor, click Descriptive Statistics, Print, OK
d. In Data Editor, open Graphs dialog box, click Save, OK

Q23. In SPSS it is possible to process textual data?

a. True
b. False
c. Not sure

Q24. Which of following commands is used to enter data in Stata?
a. insheet
b. input
c. inlist
d. infix

Q25. Very briefly, describe what will happen if we issue the following Stata command to the datasets that have variables on sex (Male, Female) and age of the respondent (from 15 to 60).

tabulate sex, summarize(age)____

Q26. What is a file extension for Stata logfile?
a. .do
b. .dta
c. .ado
d. .log
e. .smcl

Q27. State whether each of the Stata statements below is True or false

a. Syntax: tabulate q103 if q101=1 ____________
b. Syntax: tabulate q103 if q101==1 ____________

Q28. ALL Stata commands should be in lower cases.

a. True
b. False

Q29. Which of the following commands are used to list the files in a working directory in Stata?

a. des
b. bro
c. dir
d. tab
e. list

Q30. What test is used to show association between two categorical variables?

a) T-test
b) Chi-square
c) F-test
d) ANOVA

Q31. The level of significance is also known as the probability value (p-value)

a) True
b) False

Q32. Give an example of one command you can use to perform univariate analysis in Stata

Q33. To run a linear regression in Stata you need to have an idea of the predictor and not the outcome variable

a) True
b) False

Q34. What type of variables do we use to perform linear regression?

a) categorical
b) qualitative
c) discrete
d) continuous

Q35. The Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, r, is used to existence of the relationship between two variables

a) True
b) False

Q36. What statistical test is used to test independence of two categorical variables in a 2-by-2 table?

Q37. What statistical test is used to test the differences among means of three groups?

Q38. What type of software is CSPro?

a. Data analysis
b. Data entry and analysis
c. Data documentation
d. Data entry and documentation

Q39. What are the two major approaches to data analysis

a. Basic analysis
b. Descriptive
c. Advanced analysis
d. Inferential analysis
e. Univariate analysis

Q40. What are the two main types of data?

a. Mean
b. Categorical
c. Qualitative
d. Continuous
e. Quantitative

Q41. In Excel which of the following describes how to select all the cells in a single column?

a. Right click on column and select Pick from list
b. Use data – text to columns menu item
c. Left click on the gray column title button
d. Pressing Ctrl + A on the keyboard

Q42. In MS-Excel what's a quick way to extend these numbers to a longer sequence, for instance 1 through 20?

a. Select both cells, and then drag the fill handle over the range you want, for instance 18 more rows
b. Select the range you want, include both cells, point to fill on the Edit menu, and then click down.
c. Copy the second cell, click in the cell below it, on the standard toolbar click the down arrow on the Paste button, and then click Paste Special
d. All of above

Q43. In MS-Excel to insert three columns between columns D and E you would

a. Select column D
b. Select column E
c. Select columns E, F and G
d. Select columns D, E, and F.

Q44. In MS-Excel Charts tips can

a. Show the formatting of a data label
b. Show the name of a data series
c. Show the value of data point
d. b and c

Q45. CSPro Does not run under other operating systems such as Linux or Mac OS

a. True
b. False
c. Not sure

Q46. CSPro is a software intended to provide statistical analysis and management capabilities

a. True
b. False
c. Not sure

Q47. Respond to the questions below on computer operating system software, computer language and computer software:

a) Mention any five computer languages
b) Mention any four-operating system software

SECTION C: COMPULSORY (50%)

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1. The Central Statistical Office is responsible for performing detailed demographic analysis based on census and survey data collected in Zambia. You have been invited to be part of the census technical team to analyse data for the next census. Respond to the following questions succinctly to prove your competencies to the team.

    a. Explain what demographic analysis is
    b. Describe the purpose for performing demographic analysis
    c. Identify different software used for demographic analysis and explain what each identified software is used for
    d. Demonstrate how data from population projections can be relevant for planning to seven key development sectors. Provide relevant examples of how projections data is applicable in planning for each sector identified.

2. The Ministry of Health is interested in understating the factors affecting maternal health of young women of reproductive age 15-24 in Zambia. This follows statistics that maternal mortality rate is high among young mothers. The Central Statistical Office has appointed you as a senior demographer to perform analysis of complex survey data from Zambia Demographic and Health Survey using a powerful statistical software called Stata. A data set (ZMIR61FL) has been provided to you. Respond to the following questions.

    a. Explain the strengths of Stata software
    b. Show your understanding of the procedures of setting up a project in Stata Software
    c. Explain the steps you will take to prepare your dataset for analysis in Stata
    d. Explain the procedure you will follow to perform detailed data analysis in Stata also indicate what type analysis you will perform
    e. Demonstrate how you will effectively present result to communicate with users of your findings.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017/2018 FINAL EXAMINATION

28TH NOVEMBER 2018

DEM 4110: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES IN DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

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

SHOW ALL YOUR WORK

SECTION A - 60 MARKS

Instructions: Answer all questions in Section A

1. The initial population of a named country was 1000; the carrying capacity was 10000; the population growth at 1 year was 2500.
   a. Write the logistic growth equation with these details.
   b. Estimate the population for that country in 4 years time.

2. Study table 1 and calculate the following:

Table 1: Distribution of women by childless and parity not stated

Age group	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-4
Index (i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Childless Z (i)	159,433	81,568	24,424	9,019	4,697	3,406	2,46
Parity not stated NS (i)	80,696	29,914	10,615	4,929	2,955	2,183	1,71
Total FP (i)	250,329	229,655	214,467	187,348	135,551	97,537	75,5

   a. Proportion of women with parity "not stated" and equal to "zero"
   b. Average parities for "childless" and "not stated" categories for broad age groups (Note: four averages)
   c. The slope and intercept for the best line fit using linear regression.
   d. The proportion of women in each age group who are truly childless.
   e. For each age group, the number of truly childless women.
   f. Number of ever fertile women for each group, and

g. The number of women whose parity is known for each age group.

3. Study table 2 and answer all questions asked:

Table 2:

Age group	Female population in 2010 ('000s)	Life table person-years – $5Lx$ ($e0$=77)	Net migrants ('000s)	Age-specific fertility rates
0–4	929	486743	−2.4	
5–9	856	484440	−2.6	
10–14	764	483819	−2.3	
15–19	797	483213	−2.5	0.0222
20–24	818	482354	−4.1	0.0938
25–29	873	481210	−5.1	0.1502
30–34	821	479708	−3.5	0.1155
35–39	733	477656	−2.1	0.0533
40–44	732	474667	−1.3	0.0138
45–49	689	470169	−0.8	0.0012
50–54	641	463275	−0.8	
55–59	527	452580	−0.8	
60–64	454	435860	−0.7	
65–69	338	409120	−0.5	
70–74	252	367295	−0.3	
75–79	170	307729	−0.2	
80–84	102	228984	0	
85+	66	231178	0	
Total	**10562**		**−30.0**	**2.25**

a. Project the female population to 2015

b. How many females are under age 5 assuming 1.05 as the ratio?

c. How many females are above age 85?

d. Briefly explain how this method is a bit superior to other projection methods.

SECTION B - 25 MARKS

Instructions: Answer one (1) question in Section B

4.

a. State the limitations of the Statistical Methods for Identifying Coverage Errors.

b. Describe Brass's method of estimating completeness of death registration as a method for "Data Evaluation and Correction by imposing a Model".

c. Table 3 is an extraction of the table from Population X. The data on the numbers of women in the population is from a Census conducted in 2001 and deaths from vital registration for the calendar year 2001. The reference date for the 2001 Census is entered as 6th May, 2001.

Table 3: Extraction of data from Population X, 2001

X	${}_5D_x$	${}_5N_x$	$N_{(x+)}$	$N_{(x)}$	$D_{(x+)}$	$d^*_{(x+)}$	$b^*_{(x+)}$
15-19	335	522625	2185985	115599	15410	0.007049454	0.052881882
20-24	476	331881	1663360	85451	14934	0.008978213	0.051372283
25-29	657	256962	1331479	58884	14277	0.010722663	0.044224731
30-34	754	204869	1074517	46183	13523	0.012585189	0.042980334
35-39	669	168257	869648	37313	12854	0.014780693	0.042905405

Suppose the population in table 2 conforms to the following straight line

$$b^*_{(x+)} = 0.0342 + 1.33005.[d^*_{(x+)}]$$

i. Compute the completeness of death registration in this population.

ii. Calculate mortality rates adjusted for incompleteness of reporting of deaths for all given age groups in table 2.

(Hint: t_c is the time of the census and t_m is the midpoint of the period over which the deaths have been recorded)

5. Using table 4, answer the following questions;

a) Convert survival functions of the observed and standard tables to logits

b) Find the parameters ***beta*** and ***alpha***

c) Find the Yfit(x) and fitted lx(s)

d) Compare the fitted lx(s) with the observed lx(s); what do you conclude on the data from the table?

Table 4

Age	lx	ls(x)
0	1000	
1	858	0.8499
5	653	0.7691
10	603	0.7502
15	592	0.7362
20	559	0.7130
25	548	0.6826
30	528	0.6525
35	511	0.6223
40	492	0.5898
45	460	0.5535
50	435	0.5106
55	404	0.4585
60	381	0.3965

SECTION C - 15 MARKS

Instructions: Answer one (1) question in Section C

6.

a. Differentiate between stable population and stationary population.

b. Explain the concept of ergodicity using relevant examples

c. Briefly discuss the United Nations model lifetables for developing countries

7.

a. Briefly discuss Coale and Demeny regional model life tables

b. Explain three uses of stable population model?

c. State one limitation of these models?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DEM 4214: RESEARCH PROJECT IN DEMOGRAPHY

3RD DECEMBER, 2018

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B
ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C.

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

1. *The threat to internal validity that explains whether the unanticipated event occurred while* the experiment was in progress and such events may affect the outcome is called?

   A. Maturation
   B. History
   C. Interaction effect
   D. Testing effect

2. In sampling, a Strata is a group of sampling units, such as households, schools, clinics, or geographic areas.
   A. True
   B. False

3. The purpose of sampling in research is to be able to select.

   A. A sample whose statistics will accurately portray a known population parameter
   B. A sample whose statistics will accurately portray an unknown population parameter
   C. A sample whose unknown statistics will accurately portray a known parameter
   D. To select respondents randomly

4. In establishing a relationship between the dependent and Independent variable, the sum total of percentages (%) should add across the?
   A. Independent Variables
   B. Dependent variable
   C. It does not matter in what category
   D. All the above

5. In Survey Data Analysis, we sometimes apply weights because population is generally evenly distributed among different subgroups of the population.
   A. True
   B. False

6. Which of the following are variables?
   A. Student, Professor, Waiter
   B. Cheerful, Dishonest, Conservative
   C. Married, 16 years old, self-employed
   D. Marital status, age, employment status
   E. C&D

7. Group X did an epidemiological study and manipulated some factors in order to establish their influence on the risk of contracting Cholera in Kanyama, such variable(s) are called;

   A. Potential Variables
   B. Risk Variables
   C. Dependent Variables
   D. Independent Variables
   E. Moderator Variables

8. If a measurement is reliable, it must also be valid
   A. TRUE
   B. FALSE

9. Write TRUE or FALSE to the following statements about literature review.
   A. Sharpen and deepen theoretical framework by studying different theories related to the topic.
   B. Familiarize oneself with the latest development of knowledge in the area of research
   C. Discover gaps in knowledge as well as weaknesses in previous studies.
   D. Connect different research results.
   E. Identify experiments and observations that need to be considered in the investigations and prove their irrelevance.
   F. Make definitions used in previous studies as well as characteristics of the population investigated.
   G. Study the research methods utilized by others, their strong and weak aspects in order to adopt or improve them in one's own research.
   H. Prevent applied duplication.
   I. Argue why your problem warrants investigation/research.

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION (40 MARKS)

1. Writing a good Literature review can be daunting exercise. Outline at least four (characteristic of a good literature review.
2. Prior to the 2018 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, a protest/pilot of the questionnaire was conducted. Outline four (4) aspects that can be evaluating during the pre-testing.
3. Briefly, demonstrate your understanding of the following sampling concepts:
    a. Population
    b. Sampling Unit
    c. Sampling Design
    d. Sampling Frame
    e. Sampling Error
4. Outline at least four (4) common pitfalls of objective formulation in research undertaking.
5. Briefly, demonstrate your understanding of the following data analysis concepts:
    a. Bivariate analysis
    b. Type 1 error
    c. Odds Ratio
    d. Under what circumstances would you use:
        i. Linear Regression
        ii. Logistic regression
6. Outline the disadvantages and disadvantages of using Focus Group Discussion (FGD) a method of data collection. In what circumstances would you use Focus Group Discussion collect data?
7. Outline two (3) properties of a Bivariate Relationship.
8. Demonstrate your understanding of the difference between the Theoretical and Conceptual frameworks in research cycle.
9. Define what "observation" is as a method of data collection
    i. What are the three types of observation methods frequently used in Research?
    ii. Everyday observation is not scientific unless it meets certain criteria. What are these criteria?
    iii. What problems are associated with observation as a method of data collection?

10. Outline the three (3) important considerations in questionnaire construction.

11. A 4th year DEM 4214 research group intends to interview 120 residents of Ng'ombe Compound about access to clean and safe water in Ng'ombe compound. Ng'ombe has over 10,000 households and over 50,000 people.

    a. What would be the appropriate sampling procedure to select the 120 respondents?

    b. Based on the sampling procedure/design identified in (11a), demonstrate how you will identify and select the 120 respondents.

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSARY; CHOOSE ONE BETWEEN QUESTION TWO AND THREE (40 MARKS)

1. The Child Health Unit of the Ministry of Health is worried about the prevalence of common child illness among children less than five years. In an effort to design new interventions for the Management of Common Childhood illnesses (MCCIs), the Child Health Unit conducted a study to determine factors associated with the treatment of Diarrhoea using the 2013/14 ZDHS. Study Table 1 carefully to answer the following questions.

Table 1: Logistic Regression: Factors Associated with Treatment of Diarrhoea in Children less than 5 years, Zambia

Categories	DIARRHOEA	
	AOR	**95% CI**
Mother's Education		
No Education/Primary	1.00	
Secondary or Higher	1.01	[0.78, 1.32]
Child's Age		
Less than 2 years	1.00	
2 + years	0.61^{***}	[0.48,0.78]
Presence of fever		
No fever	1.00	
Presence of fever	2.06^{***}	[0.48, 0.78]
Distance to Health facility		
A big problem	1.00	
Not a problem	1.71^{***}	[1.31, 2.22]
Drugs availability at Facility		
Not a problem	1.00	
Big Problem	0.87	[0.68, 1.11]
Residence		
Urban	1.00	
Rural	1.34^{+}	[0.99, 1.81]
Type of Diarrhoea		
Non Bloody	1.00	
Bloody Diarrhoea	1.69^{***}	[1.24, 2.31]
Observations (weighted)	449	

Exponentiated coefficients; 95% confidence intervals in brackets
$^{+}p < 0.1$, $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$
Data Source: ZDHS 2013/14

a. What method of analysis was used?

b. What was the Researcher's Dependent Variable and how was it defined

c. What does the odds ratio (AOR) of 1.000 (No fever) mean under Presence of fever?

d. What does the following odds Ratios mean with regards to treatment of Diarrhoea?

    a. Distance to the facility (Distance not a Problem AOR 1.71

    b. Type of Diarrhoea (Bloody Diarrhoea AOR 1.69

    c. Child's age (2+ years AOR 0.61

e. Is education status of the mother a factor of the treatment of childhood diarrhoea? Explain your answer.

f. Based on your interpretation of the results in question (1d), Give (3) recommendations as a Ministry of Health, Child Health Unit will make to scale up the treatment of diarrhoea among children less than 5 years?

2. As a newly hired Research Fellow at the Zambia National Public Health Institute (ZNPHI) responsible to coordinate all Research and Surveillance activities. You have been tasked to design a Research to determine factors associated Perennial rise of Cholera Cases in Lusaka. Demonstrate you understanding the key sections of the research process (research cycle). Use of context examples will be rewarded in each section.

3. The collection of representative, reliable and accurate data relies on an appropriate sampling design. Demonstrate you understanding of the different types of sampling designs. Use of practical examples will be rewarded.

===END OF EXAM===

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATION

DEM 9114: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

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

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. **THIS SECTION CARRIES 30%**

1. What is the systematic process of gathering information about the current conditions of a targeted area that underlie the "need "for an intervention is called? (2 Marks)
2. At what stage of programming should 'Monitoring' take place? (2 Marks)
3. Indicate whether true or false for the following statements:
   a. In its history, evaluation of programs traces its roots in the field of political Science (1 Mark)
   b. Logic Models can be said to belong to the family of logical frameworks (1 Mark)
   c. The term evaluation was coined in the year 1930 by Carol Weiss (1 Mark)
   d. In the United States of America, the field of program evaluation gained prominence during the presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson. (1 Mark)
   e. In 1930, the first book on evaluation titled *"Evaluation Research"* was written. (1 Mark)
   f. What we now call "theory based evaluation" was first proposed in an article by Edward Suchman. (1 Mark)

g. Process evaluation may also be known as Program Monitoring. (1 Mark)

h. A described strategy for implementing an M&E framework in the overall M&E plan is called an M&E system. (1 Mark)

i. Long term goals are analogous to Impact. (1 Mark)

j. The integrity of data used in M&E is what is referred to as data integrity. (1 Mark)

4. List any three types of M&E frameworks that you know. (3 Marks)
5. What do you call a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect changes connected to an intervention? (2 Marks)
6. What do you call frameworks that diagrammatically show the direct causal relationships between the incremental results of key project activities and the overall objective and goal of the intervention? (2 Marks)
7. List names of any five notable scholars that have contributed to the evolution of evaluation as a discipline. (10 Marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. **THIS SECTION CARRIES 40%**

1. Demonstrate your knowledge on M&E plans by answering the following questions:
   a. What is an M&E Plan? (2 Marks)
   b. List the reasons why an organization needs to have an M&E plan. (10 Marks)
   c. Outline the sections of an M & E Plan document. (20 Marks)
2. Demonstrate your knowledge on M&E Frameworks by answering the following:
   a. List the key components of logic models in their order. (5 Marks)
   b. State the eight components of the LogFrame Matrix. (8 Marks)

c. State the key components of a results framework. (10 Marks)

3. Demonstrate your knowledge on Indicators and M&E data systems by answering the following:

    a. List six features of a good indicator. (6 Marks)

    b. Provide definitions for the following.

        i. Data (2 Marks)

        ii. Information, iii Meta data (2 Marks)

        iii. Data processing (2 Marks)

        iv. Validation (2 Marks)

    c. What is data quality? List five effects of poor quality data in M&E. (15 Marks)

    d. State six characteristics of quality data (6 Marks)

4. Identify, define and expound the two types of evaluation according to Patton. (20 Marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. <u>QUESTION 1 IS COMPULSORY.</u>

THIS SECTION CARRIES 30% (15% for each question)

1. In the University of Zambia strategic plan 2018-2022, Strategic Direction 1 is to "**Enhance Excellence in Teaching and Learning**". Answer the following questions:

    a. What is a strategic objective?

    b. Strategic Direction 1 has the following strategic objectives:

        - By 31 December 2018, the University will have developed and implemented a teaching and learning policy.
        - By 30 June 2020, the University will have implemented a fully-fledged e-learning platform for all University programmes.
        - By 31 December 2020, the University will have revised, developed and implemented demand driven programmes.

Given the above, develop an appropriate M&E framework.

c. Comment on the framework you have developed vis-à-vis the progress towards achieving what was is spelt out in the strategic plan 2018-2022.

2. Evaluation is the systematic assessment of the operation and/or the outcomes of a programme or policy, compared to a set of explicit or implicit standards, as a means of contributing to the improvement of the programme or policy. Discuss
3. Discuss the Monitoring and Evaluation agenda in Zambia vis-à-vis planning.
4. Discuss what participatory M&E is and how it can be achieved.

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

DEM9210 (HEALTH DEMOGRAPHY) EXAM

DATE: 27th NOVEMBER 2018
TIME: 14-17 HOURS
VENUE: POPULATION STUDIES LECTURE THEATRE

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

Section A (Compulsory, 10 marks)

1. Define the following concepts:
    a) Gender Based Violence (GBV) (2marks)
    b) Pregnancy related deaths (2 marks)
    c) Disease (2 marks)
    d) Congenital syphilis (2 marks)
    e) Impaired fecundity (2 marks)

Section B (Compulsory, 20 marks total)

2. Briefly state the difference between the following **6 marks:**
    a) Iatrogenic and endogenous infections (2 marks)
    b) Meta-analysis and grade of membership analysis (2 marks)
    c) illness and sickness (2 marks)

3. The International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH) has since been revised into a new version known as the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and health (ICF) (WHO, 2001). The ICF captures both the positive and negative aspects of functioning. Outline the three (3) aspects of functioning the ICF focuses on (3 marks)

4. a) With examples, explain:
    a) Any two (2) Core health indicators in the risk factors category (2 marks)
    b) Health and Health Status (2 marks)
    c) Infecundity and infertility (2 marks)

5. Lamb and Siegel (2004) note that there are several commonly used measures of the use of health services that provide formal support to ill persons and of kinship networks that provide informal support to them. Give one (1) example (1 mark)

6. Give one (1) example of measures of limitations based on the concept of restricted activity or comorbidities (1 Marks),

7. Briefly outline the three (3) uses of an ICD system? (3 Marks)

Section C (Compulsory, 20 marks)

8. MUMWA, Research Coordinator for IJAHA Research Consortium enrolled 2100 women in a study and followed them annually for four years to determine the incidence rate of heart disease. After one year, none had a new diagnosis of heart disease, but 100 had been lost to follow- up. After two years, one had a new diagnosis of heart disease, and another 99 had been lost to follow –up. After three years, another seven had new diagnosis of heart disease, and 793 had been lost to follow – up. After four years, another eight (8) had new diagnoses with heart disease, and 392 more had been lost to – up. Calculate the:

   a. Incidence rate of heart disease among this Cohort (2 marks)
   b. Incidence proportion of heart disease among this Cohort (2 marks)

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

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

   a) Calculate the rate of congenital syphilis (2 marks)
   b) The STD/HIV related cause specific mortality rate (2 marks)
   c) Maternal Mortality Ratio (2marks)
   d) What intervention can you put in place to reduce congenital syphilis in this population? (1 mark)

10. In a given population in 2015, there were there were 245,987 women aged 15-49 and 234,544 men aged 15-49 years. The total number deaths from all diseases among women aged 15-49 years was 1,287 while among men of the same age it was 3,435. Of the deaths among women aged 15-49 years 43 where maternal deaths. Calculate the proportion maternal deaths in the population (2 marks)

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

Section D (Compulsory, 30 marks)

12. The following table shows the relationship between systolic blood pressure (Y) and factors such as BMI, Age, Age, Sex and treatment for hypertension. Blood pressure was first predicted with BMI alone and later other factors (age, sex and treatment factors) were also introduced. Treatment for hypertension is denoted as 1 and not being on treatment as 0. Given the table below do the calculations that follow.

Independent Variable	Regression Coefficient	T	P-value
Intercept	108.28	62.61	0.0001
BMI	0.67	11.06	0.0001
Multiple Regression			
Independent Variable	Regression Coefficient	T	P-value
Intercept	68.15	26.33	0.0001
BMI	0.58	10.30	0.0001
Age	0.65	20.22	0.0001
Sex (Male)	0.94	1.58	0.1133
Treatment for hypertension	6.44	9.74	0.0001

a. Show the linear regression model for BMI? (2 marks)
b. Show the multiple regression model for all the factors? (2 marks)
c. After introducing age, sex and treatment for hypertension, is there change in association between BMI and systolic blood pressure? If yes, is this increasing or decreasing? (2 marks)
d. What is the blood pressure for a 50-year-old male with a BMI of 25 who is not on hypertension treatment? (2 marks)
e. What is the blood pressure for a 55-year-old female with a BMI of 25 who is on hypertension treatment? (2 marks)
f. Given that the error (e) in this model is below 5%, how good is this is model? (1 marks)

13. Table xx shows a cohort study on the effect of viewing smoking in movies on adolescent smoking initiation.

Table xx: Effect of viewing smoking in movies on adolescent smoking initiation: a cohort study			
Exposed or not exposed	**Tried Smoking**	**Did Not Try Smoking**	**Total**
Exposed (second, third and fourth quartiles: 532 - 5, 308 occurrences)	237**(a)**	1,715**(b)**	1,952
Unexposed (first quartile: 0 – 531 occurrences)	22**(c)**	629 **(d)**	651
Total	259	2,344	2,603

a. Calculate the Relative Risk (RR) (2 marks)
b. What is the probability that these adolescents, regardless of their movie viewing status, would start to smoke during the study? (2 marks)
c. What do Health Demographers call what you just calculated in question b? (1 mark).
d. Rephrase this definition so it is applicable to the article you have read and develop a formula for calculating your answer in question c (2 marks)
e. How much of the total incidence of starting to smoke among adolescents who view 532 or more smoking occurrences in movies is due to viewing such movies? (2 marks)
f. What does the answer in Question e mean? (1 mark)
g. What do Health Demographers call what you just calculated in question e? (1 mark)
h. Rephrase this definition so it is applicable to the article you have read and develop a formula for calculating your answer in question e (2 marks)
i. What percent of the incidence of starting to smoke among adolescents who view 532 or more smoking occurrences in movies is due to viewing such movies? (2 marks)
j. What does your answer in question (i) mean? (1 mark)
k. What do Health Demographers call what you just calculated in (i)? (1 mark)
l. Rephrase this definition so it is applicable to the article you have read and develop a formula for calculating your answer in question (k) (2 marks)

Section E (Answer only <u>one</u> (1) question, 20 marks)

14. In your view, which categories of men should be catered for in a reproductive health policy? What should be put in place to meet their reproductive health needs?
15. With focus on Zambia, evaluate the following statement: '...that people ... have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so'.
16. Discuss the 'Three Delays Framework' and the factors that can contribute to these delays in the Zambia. What should be done to improve the situation?
17. Recall and explain the Judith Bruce and Anrudh Jain Quality of care Framework. How applicable is it to Zambia

Question 13 READING ARTICLE

Effect of Viewing Smoking in Movies on Adolescent Smoking Initiation: A Cohort Study

Introduction

Many studies have linked tobacco marketing with an increased risk of smoking uptake in adolescents. For example, owning tobacco promotional items and being able to recall cigarette advertisements can double the odds that an adolescent will become an established smoker. Movie images, like commercial advertising, associate smoking with celebrities and depict it as an attractive behaviour. In popular contemporary movies, smoking is frequently associated with characteristics many adolescents find appealing—such as toughness, sexiness, and rebelliousness. Endorsement of cigarette brands in movies by actors has also increased substantially over the past decade.

Several studies have described how smoking is portrayed in movies, but only a few have specifically assessed whether viewing smoking in movies affects adolescent smoking behaviour. In an experimental study, Pechmann and Shih showed that adolescents were more likely to report positive attitudes toward smoking after seeing smoking portrayed in movies. Results of two cross-sectional studies indicated that adolescents were more likely to have tried smoking if their favourite movie stars smoked on screen. In our previous study of adolescents in New England, USA, exposure to smoking in movies was associated with smoking experimentation, even after controlling for the effects of other social influences, parenting, and personality characteristics of the child.

Collectively, these results suggest that movie smoking influences adolescent smoking behaviour. However, the cross-sectional design of these studies precludes establishment of a temporal relation. To determine whether exposure to movie smoking predicts smoking initiation in adolescents, we did a longitudinal study of adolescents in New England, USA, who had never previously tried smoking.

Methods: PARTICIPANTS

In 1999, we distributed a self-administered written survey to adolescents (aged 10–14 years) enrolled in grades 5 through 8 at 14 schools in Vermont and New Hampshire, USA. The purpose of this baseline survey was to assess exposure to smoking in movies and investigate its association with lifetime smoking experience. Details of the methods for the survey have been published previously.Through the baseline survey, we identified 3,547 adolescents who had never tried smoking cigarettes and were thus eligible for a follow-up 13–26 months later to assess risk factors for smoking initiation. The follow-up telephone interviews, accomplished for 2,603 (73%) eligible baseline participants, were done by trained interviewers using a computer-assisted telephone interview system. To protect confidentiality, students indicated their answers by pressing numbers on the telephone. We used a PC Telecom digit grabber (Metrotel, Milpitas, CA) so that every time a student pressed a number, the answer was automatically entered into the database. The protocol for this study was approved by the Dartmouth committee for the protection of human subjects.

PROCEDURES

We assessed lifetime smoking experience at baseline and follow-up by asking "How many cigarettes have you smoked in your life?", to which respondents could answer "none," "just a few puffs," "one to 19 cigarettes," "20 to 100 cigarettes," or "more than 100 cigarettes." Only students who answered "none" at baseline were eligible for follow-up. Students who reported any cigarette smoking (just a few puffs, one to 100 cigarettes, more than 100 cigarettes) on the follow-up survey were classified as having initiated smoking during the follow-up period. Adolescents' exposure to smoking in movies was assessed at baseline by asking each student to indicate which films he or she had seen from a unique list of 50 movies. A list of 50 movies was randomly selected for each individual survey from a sample of 601 popular contemporary movies released between 1988 and 1999. The 601 movies included the top 25 box-office hits every year from 1988 to 1995 (n = 200); the top 100 box-office hits per year from 1996 to 1998 (300); the top 50 box-office hits from the first half of 1999; and 51 additional movies selected because they featured stars popular among adolescents. We stratified the random selection of movies so that each list of 50 had the same distribution of ratings as the larger sample of top box-office hits: 45% R (restricted, younger than 17 years requires accompanying parent or adult guardian), 31% PG-13 (parents strongly cautioned, some material might be inappropriate for children younger than 13 years), 20% PG (parental guidance suggested, some material might not be suited for children), 4% G (general audiences, all ages admitted). On average, every movie title was included in 470 questionnaires. Trained coders counted the number of occurrences of smoking in each movie using methods previously described. We calculated exposure to movie smoking for each respondent by summing the number of smoking occurrences for each movie the respondent had seen. We adjusted for possible variation in the movie lists by expressing individual exposure to movie smoking as a proportion of the total number of possible smoking occurrences each student could have seen on the basis of the movies included in their survey. Exposure to movie smoking was classified in quartiles with the following cutoffs: 0–531 occurrences for the 1st quartile, 532–960 for the 2nd quartile, 961–1,664 for the 3rd quartile, and 1,665–5,308 for the 4th quartile.

We also measured at baseline, through questions adapted from previously validated questionnaires, variables that could potentially confound the association between movie exposure and adolescent smoking initiation. These variables included child characteristics (sex, age, school, self-reported school performance, sensation seeking, rebelliousness, and self-esteem), social influences (parent, sibling, and friend smoking; receptivity to tobacco promotions), and parenting characteristics (parent education, two measures of authoritative parenting, and adolescents' perception of parental disapproval of smoking). Individual items used to measure student personality and parenting characteristics have been reported previously. Students used a four-point response scale to indicate how well specific statements described themselves or their mothers (or primary caregiver if they did not have a mother). Summary measures were created by adding their responses to each of the individual items, so that higher scores signify more of each characteristic. We then divided the scores into quartiles.

Discussion

Our results suggest that viewing smoking in movies strongly predicts whether or not adolescents initiate smoking, and the effect increases significantly with greater exposure. Adolescents who viewed the most smoking in movies were almost three times more likely to initiate smoking than those with the least amount of exposure. The magnitude of this association is consistent with the results of our cross-sectional study of adolescents in New England, USA. It is also consistent with the results of other cross-sectional studies that have linked actor smoking with adolescent smoking and visual media exposure with high risk behaviour in adolescents. The data suggest that children with non-smoking parents are especially susceptible to the effect of movie smoking exposure. Children with parents who smoke might have a more realistic view of smoking, so they are less likely to be influenced by the glamorous portrayal of smoking in movies. However, an equally plausible explanation is that children with parents who smoke are already at a higher risk for smoking initiation, so their risk is less likely to be raised by other social influences. Further research is needed to understand this interaction fully.

Although it is not feasible to completely measure an adolescent's total lifetime exposure to smoking in movies, every survey in our study contained 50 randomly selected movies from a larger sample of 601 films, stratified by rating. Thus, our assessment is an unbiased estimate of adolescents' exposure to smoking in popular, contemporary movies. Unlike most measures of exposure to tobacco marketing, this assessment reflects actual exposure rather than adolescents' attention, attitudes or predispositions to smoking. However, because almost all R-rated movies contain smoking, we could not separate the effects of an R-rating and smoking content. Consequently, we cannot exclude the possibility that some other aspect of R-rated movies influences smoking initiation. However, more than 40 years of research shows that observers imitate specific behaviours they see modelled. Thus, our inference that adolescents imitate smoking behaviour seen in movies seems reasonable. The generalisability of our findings might be restricted because our sample included a mainly white, rural population. The effect of exposure to movie smoking is important, both because the effect on smoking initiation is moderately strong and because the exposure is almost universal. Based on the lists of 50 randomly selected movies, only five (0·2%) participants were unexposed to movie smoking. If the link between exposure to smoking in movies and smoking initiation proves to be causal, our data suggest that eliminating adolescents' exposure to movie smoking could reduce smoking initiation by half. However, we recognise that the equation might not be that simple, since many factors affect movie exposure and its effect on adolescent behaviour. We controlled for as many of these factors as possible, and our sensitivity analysis suggests that an unmeasured variable is unlikely to account for the association between exposure to movie smoking and smoking initiation.

END OF EXAM