

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/18 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
PAM 1025: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Instructions to Candidates:

- 1) Time allowed is three (3) hours
 - 2) Attempt **QUESTION ONE (1)** and **ANY OTHER TWO** questions.
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1. Demonstrate your understanding of the science and art of public administration.
2. Explain the grounds upon which some scholars have supported while others have criticized the politics-administration dichotomy.
3. Identify and discuss the similarities and dissimilarities between public and private administration.
4. Outline and discuss the four (4) key principles of scientific management.
5. With relevant examples, explain Max Weber's three types of authority. Further, giving reasons, identify the one which best explains public administration in Zambia today.

END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS
PAM 1025: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Instructions to Candidates:

- i) Attempt question 1, which is compulsory, and any other two questions. In total attempt only three questions.
- ii) Time allowed is three hours.
- iii) Correctly indicate the question number on each page of the answer book.

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1. Identify and discuss any five arguments advanced for and against the art, or science of public administration.
 2. Recall and explain the usefulness of each of the principles of the Taylorist organisation and management to contemporary public administration and management.
 3. Based on theoretical and practical arguments, discuss the relationship between politics and administration.
 4. To what extent can Luther Gulick's methods of departmentalisation be useful in solving some of the major problems facing public sector organisations in Zambia today?
 5. Explain the rationale for public budgeting. Further, explain the stages and activities at each stage of the budgeting process in Zambia.
 6. Contrast between the comprehensive rational and bounded rationality decision-making perspectives. In so doing, explain their processes/procedures, usefulness and limitations.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR REGULAR AND PARALLEL EXAMINATION
PAM 2010: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT:

- a. Answer three (3) questions. Answer Questions one and two (COMPULSORY) and one other question.
- b. Credit will be given for good grammar and appropriate illustrations.
- c. Demonstrated understanding of the relevant ancillary terminologies, principles and concepts
- d. Clarity and strength of ideas presented through the use of practical examples

TIME ALLOWED 3 Hours

1. With practical illustrations, discuss the assertion that the Executive branch of government is, presumably, the strongest of the arms of the state, unimpeachable in the art and governance of the country. (COMPULSORY) (15 Marks)
2. During consultations that led to the adoption of the 2016 amended Constitution, some stakeholders had suggested the transformation of the provinces of Zambia into Federal States with Lusaka attaining central government status. Using practical examples and relevant criteria for comparison defend Zambia's retention of the unitary administrative system in the amended Constitution. (COMPULSORY) (15 Marks)
3. There is view among some sections of society that the Zambian government implements decisions without consultation with key stakeholders. With the help of practical examples, defend government's use of the *Elite approach* to decision making in governance in Zambia. (20 Marks)
4. With practical examples, identify and critically discuss the relevance of the different checks and balances among the three branches of government in Zambia. (20 Marks)
5. A. What is the *relationship* among legitimacy, sovereignty, and authority? (10 Marks)
B. With practical examples, identify the *weakness* of *traditional authority* in ethnic rule in Zambia in comparison to *legal rational authority*. (10 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR REGULAR AND PARALLEL EXAMINATION
PAM 2010: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT:

- a. Answer three (3) questions. Answer Questions one and two (COMPULSORY) and one other question.
- b. Credit will be given for good grammar and appropriate illustrations.
- c. Demonstrated understanding of the relevant ancillary terminologies, principles and concepts
- d. Clarity and strength of ideas presented through the use of practical examples

TIME ALLOWED 3 Hours

1. There is view among some sections of society that the Zambian government implements decisions without consultation with key stakeholders. With the help of practical examples, defend government's use of the Elite approach to decision making in governance in Zambia. (COMPULSORY) (15 Marks)
2. Using practical examples and relevant criteria for comparison, identify and explain the challenges faced by a mayor in Lundazi district that are not faced by their counterpart in Lusaka district. (COMPULSORY) (15 Marks)
3. With practical examples, *critically discuss* the assertion that the executive branch of government is superior to the legislature and judiciary in Zambia. (20 Marks)
4. A. What is the *relationship* among legitimacy, power, and authority? (10 Marks)
B. With practical examples, explain the relevance of insignia in national administration. (10 Marks)
5. . Using practical examples, discuss the pros and cons of a unitary system of government. (20 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR-FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 2020: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

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

SECTION A

1. Explain the meaning of the “**Dual Supervision Formular**” and critically discuss how it has impacted on local government administration in Zambia. Give illustrations and examples to support your arguments.

SECTION B

2. Compare and contrast central-local relations in the French and English models of local government.
3. With the use of appropriate examples, distinguish the sources of local government finance between the United States of America and Zambia.
4. Critically compare and contrast centralistic and decentralist democratic theories of local government administration.
5. Relate the Zambian to the United Kingdom model of local government Administration. Give possible examples in Zambia in your discussion.

END OF EXAMINATION. GOOD LUCK!!

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

PAM 3010: ORGANISATION THEORY, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
- a) Answer **QUESTION ONE** in **SECTION A** and **TWO** other Questions in **SECTION B**
 - b) Duration: Three (3) hours
-

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

1. With the help of relevant and appropriate examples from an organisation (real or imaginary) of your choice, use John P. Kotter's 8-step model to illustrate how change can be successfully implemented in the organisation.

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

2. Citing one theory, critically discuss the relevance of Organisation Theory to Public Sector Organisations in Zambia.

3. With the help of examples from an organisation (real or imaginary) of your choice, illustrate how the following parts of the organisation can help it achieve its goals:

a. Management

b. Administrative support

c. Technical Core, and;

d. Technical Support

4. Identify at least two (2) types of Mechanistic Structures and highlight both their advantages and disadvantages.

5. Using appropriate examples, distinguish among the design choices that underlie the creation of either a mechanistic or an organic structure.

6. Drawing relevant examples from an organisation of your choice, identify and discuss the basic challenges of organisation design confronting managers of modern organisations.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

PAM 3020 – ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND MANAGEMENT
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
(REGULAR & PARALLEL)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer question 1 & 2 and then choose one between question 3 & 4.
- Start each question on a new page.
- Clearly indicate the number of the question you are writing at the beginning of each question.
- Make sure your handwriting is readable.

QUESTIONS

1. According to a well known model in organisational behaviour, Performance = M x A x R x S. With the help of practical examples, discuss the implications of the afore-mentioned equation to the performance of public sector workers. **(20 marks)**

2. The Trait theory of leadership argues that leaders poses traits that none leaders do not. With the help of practical examples, formulate a leadership theory that directly contrasts the Trait theory of leadership. **(15 marks)**

3. With the aid of practical examples, suggest modifications to Max Weber's bureaucracy to make it more relevant to present day management demands of an organisation like the University of Zambia. **(15 marks)**

4. Emotional intelligence is important for both subordinates and superiors in any organisation. With the help of practical examples, identify and explain five ways through which emotional intelligence can improve human resource management in the Zambian public sector. **(15 marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

PAM 3030: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS
DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

1. Explain any four forms of industrial action, one of the four should be by the employer.
2. Using practical examples, discuss the view that "performance management is an endless cycle".
3. Critically discuss the view that "human resource planning is a solution to all problems of labour shortages and surpluses in the Zambian civil service".
4. What is union busting? Explain any four union busting methods used by management in Zambia.
5. With the help of appropriate examples, explain why all employees need training.

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
2018, FINAL EXAMINATIONS
PAM3030: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS**

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Answer question 1 and any other 2

2. Duration : Three (3) hours

1. Write short notes on the following:

- a) Managerial prerogatives
- b) Union density
- c) Internal equity
- d) Employee Induction
- e) Job evaluation

2. Critically discuss the view that normal retirement is the most appropriate form of employee separation from an organisation.
3. Why is non state intervention in labour relations considered to be in favour of the employer according to the radical theory of Industrial Relations?
4. On the basis of Robert Michel's iron law of oligarchy, explain the behaviour of trade union officials in Zambia.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 4010: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Instructions to candidates:

- (i) Attempt question (1) and any other two (2) questions.
 - (ii) Time allowed is three (3) hours
-

- 1) With relevant examples, elaborate why the structural change model of Arthur Lewis appears incompatible with rural development. Further Identify and discuss the strategies that can be pursued in order to achieve rural development.
- 2) Explain the inevitability of joint investment in educational infrastructure and health service delivery in the process of pursuing developmental progress.
- 3) Discuss the merits of Bounded Rationality model of decision making in contrast to the Comprehensive Rational Model of decision making.
- 4) In relation to the Harrod-Domar model of economic development, discuss the role of entrepreneurship in attaining economic growth.
- 5) Identify and discuss the general characteristics of developing countries that tend to hinder developmental progress. In your discussion explain with relevant examples.

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/18 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
PAM 9010: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Instructions to Candidates:

- 1) Time allowed is three (3) hours
 - 2) Attempt **QUESTION ONE (1)** and **ANY OTHER TWO** questions.
-

1. With the use of appropriate examples and diagrams, where necessary, explain the following theories relating to the shifting of tax incidence:
 - a) Modern Theory
 - b) Musgrave's Concept of Incidence
2. With the help of appropriate examples and diagrams, explain the following methods of taxation:
 - a) Degressive Taxation
 - b) Regressive Taxation
 - c) Proportional Taxation
 - d) Progressive Taxation
3. With the help of appropriate examples and diagrams, explain Wiseman and Peacock's Hypothesis of increase in public expenditure.
4. Identify and explain any four (4) classifications of public debt and their socioeconomic implications for a developing country like Zambia.
5. Discuss the effects of taxation and public expenditure on the will and ability to work, save and invest.

END

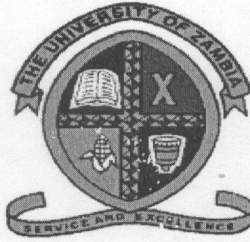
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/18 MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS
PAM 9010: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Using appropriate diagrams, explain the classical and Keynesian arguments on the size of the public sector in the economic life of society.
2. What are public goods? Identify and explain any four (4) characteristics of public goods and their socioeconomic implications.
3. Identify and explain Musgrave's functions of public finance. How could these functions help Zambia in dealing with some of its current socioeconomic woes?
4. Explain Wiseman and Peacock's Hypothesis of increasing public expenditure. To what extent could this theory explain increased public expenditure in Zambia in recent years?
5. Identify and explain any four (4) types of public debt and their economic implications for developing countries like Zambia.
6. Outline and explain each of Adam Smith's principles/canons of taxation. Further, discuss any four (4) effects of taxation.

END



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
PAM 9035: FINAL EXAMINATION

Time allowed: THREE (03) hours

Instructions to Candidates:

1. There are SIX [06] questions in this paper. Answer question ONE which is compulsory and any other Two [02] questions.

QUESTION ONE [COMPULSORY]

Statement

The Government of the Republic of Zambia embarked on e-Government Procurement as a system to create both efficiency and good governance in Public Procurement, thereby achieving, Accountability, Transparency and Value for Money.

Requirement

Explain by giving examples the contributions to Socio-Economic Development to the Government of Zambia of the e-Government Procurement System **20 Marks**

QUESTION TWO

Statement

During any tender closing and opening there are procedures to be followed of which are prescribed in the ZPPA Act No. 12 of 2008 to make it acceptable to all Bidders

Requirement:

Write brief notes of the details read out during Tender Opening meetings **15 Marks**

QUESTION THREE

Statement

One of the responsibilities of a Controlling Officer or Chief Executive Officer is to ensure that all procurements of a Procuring Entity are conducted in accordance with the Zambia Public Procurement Authority Act No. 12 of 2008 with its Regulations of 2011

Requirement:

Discuss the **Composition** and **Purpose** of the Procurement Committee in any Procuring Entity

15 Marks

QUESTION FOUR

Statement

There is a widely held view and belief that the basis of Government and Public Sector Procurement decision making is “**The Lowest Price**”. This is not the case....as procurement decisions must be made on the basis of best “**Value for Money**” criteria. Therefore, this requires a consideration of many factors:

Requirement:

Using the Public Procurement Act No. 12 of 2008 and its Regulations, discuss the factors you may use in obtaining “**Value for Money**” in any Public Sector Organisation.

15 Marks

QUESTION FIVE

Statement

There are times Procuring Entities reject quotations submitted by bidders and the reasons given vary and these may be misconstrued to mean bidder is discriminated against

Requirement

Describe any five [5] reasons which may cause a Bidder’s Quotation to be rejected by a Procuring Entity

15

Marks

QUESTION SIX

Statement

Public Procurement Objectives were made to fulfil a number of good governance practices in the government procurement processes so as to engender acceptability by all concerned parties

Requirement

Discuss by using practical examples the purpose of Public Procurement Objectives. **15 Marks**

END OF EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 9040: ADMINISTRATIVE ETHICS AND LAW

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
- a) Answer **QUESTION ONE** in **SECTION A** and **TWO** other questions in **SECTION B**
 - b) The time allowed is three (3) hours
-

SECTION A (Compulsory)

1. On 9th November, 2018 the Health Professions Council of Zambia (HPCZ) withdrew recognition and approval of the Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery and the Bachelor of Dental Surgery at Copperbelt University (CBU) after a compliance monitoring inspection revealed a number of irregularities. The irregularities included gross over-enrollment of students, inadequate number of lecturers, engaging unregistered and unlicensed lecturers and failure to index students. CBU was ordered to discontinue offering the programmes for failure to meet set standards in accordance with the Health Professions Act No. 24 of 2009 of the Laws of Zambia.

The Health Professions Council of Zambia (HPCZ) is a statutory regulatory body established under the Health Professions Act No. 24 of 2009 of the Laws of Zambia. The functions of HPCZ as enshrined in the Act are as follows:

- i) Registration of health practitioners and regulation of their professional conduct (except for nurses who are registered and regulated under another Act);
- ii) Licensing and regulation of all health facilities;
- iii) Accreditation of healthcare services provided by health facilities;
- iv) Recognition and approval of training programmes for health practitioners; and
- v) Conducting and managing professional licensure examinations.

In the second week of November, 2018, Higher Education Authority (HEA) directed CBU to continue running the programmes until further notice. HEA argued that it is mandated by the Higher Education Act No. 4 of 2013 and Statutory Instrument No. 25 of 2016, and that it is the Custodian of all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Zambia, be it public or private, and has the authority to accredit learning programmes at these HEIs. HEA further stated that the deficiencies at CBU did not warrant banning the institution from running the programmes. HEA is a grant aided institution established under the Higher Education Act No. 4 of 2013 to ensure

quality of delivery of services by Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Its mandate is to coordinate, regulate, supervise and monitor standards of higher education in Zambia.

This resulted in some debate and confusion, and thus following exhaustive consultation and guidance from the Attorney General's Chambers and relevant stakeholders on the legal mandate of HPCZ and HEA regarding the regulation of health training programmes, a joint statement was issued to clarify the position as follows:

- i) Both Health Professions Council of Zambia (HPCZ) and Higher Education Authority (HEA) have come to a common understanding that there are deficiencies in the Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery and Bachelor of Dental Surgery Programmes being offered at the Copperbelt University (CBU).
- ii) CBU must develop an improvement plan which will address deficiencies that were observed by both HPCZ and HEA.
- iii) HPCZ and HEA are statutory bodies established by two separate Acts of Parliament. Meaning that, the two are independent bodies with interest of ensuring quality education of health professionals.
- iv) The withdrawal of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery and the Bachelor of Dental Surgery programmes at the Copperbelt University School of Medicine by HPCZ was in line with the law as enshrined in the Health Professions Act No. 24 of 2009 of the Laws of Zambia.

The joint statement also pointed out that the process to reinstate the named programmes was to follow the due process of the Health Professions Act No. 24 of 2009. It also noted that CBU had been engaged and they were very cooperative to ensure that the process to reinstate the programmes was expedited. Going forward, the statement concludes, 'there shall be increased and regular consultations and collaboration between and among the major regulators in the Education and Health sectors to ensure that the public is protected'.

In view of this and as an expert in Administrative Law:

- (a) Is HPCZ an Independent Regulatory Agency (IRA) or Administrative Agency? Give reasons for your answer.
- (b) Is HEA an Independent Regulatory Agency (IRA) or Administrative Agency? Give reasons for your answer.
- (c) Which agency do you think is better placed to regulate the mentioned programmes at CBU? Give reasons to support your position.

- (d) Do you agree with the counsel from the Attorney General's Chambers? Give reasons for your answer.
- (e) Which overlaps or duplications have you noted in the roles and functions of HPCZ and HEA? Clarify.
- (f) Are these overlaps or duplications in the roles and functions of HPCZ and HEA necessary? Clarify.

SECTION B

- 2.
 - (a) Using appropriate examples, discuss the practical implications of any ethical theory in public sector institutions in Zambia.
 - (b) With the help of a correct diagram, discuss the central ideals of the ethical triangle.
- 3.
 - (a) Using relevant examples, identify and discuss the various ethical issues confronting public officials in Zambia.
 - (b) Explain the impact of these identified ethical issues on the operation of public sector institutions and societal development in Zambia.
 - (c) What measures should the government put in place to promote ethical behaviour in the public sector in Zambia?
- 4. Discuss the following theories and state their implications for administrative law in Zambia:
 - (a) Unitary Executive Theory
 - (b) Red Light Theory
 - (c) Green Light Theory
- 5.
 - (a) What is delegated legislation?
 - (b) Explain the factors contributing to the growth of delegated legislation Zambia.
 - (c) Critically examine the extent of parliamentary control over delegated legislation in Zambia.
 - (d) Describe the merits and demerits of the doctrine of delegated legislation.
 - (e) Why is delegated legislation considered a necessary evil?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR,
TERM-TWO FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 9055 : STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

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

SECTION A

1. Imagine that you are the Chief Strategist of an airline that was recently launched in your country. Imagine further that this airline is currently experiencing operational challenges. Write a concise essay in which you explain, using appropriate examples of your choice, how you would use internal environmental analysis to diagnose the operational problems of the airline. In so doing, indicate also what you think the airline should do to address the challenges you have identified. **(20 Marks)**

SECTION B

2. Two schools of thought exist that address organizational planning. One of them is characterized by the view that "Failure to plan is actually planning to fail." The other is characterized by the view that "Planning is really unnecessary because no one can accurately plan for organizational performance when the future in which an organization is expected to perform is dynamic and unpredictable." Write a concise essay in which you address these contradictory positions: What conclusion(s) do you come to, about planning? **(15 Marks)**
3. With reference to organization structure, write a concise essay in which you critically analyze, using appropriate examples of your choice, the thesis or assumption that the basic principle on which any idea of (industrial) organization is based is that of co-ordination. What conclusion, if any, do you come to, about the relationship between organization structure and co-ordination? **(15 Marks)**
4. What is it that the BCG Matrix, the product life cycle and the product-market mix have in common? Write a concise essay in which you discuss the relationship among these tools of analysis, if any. **(15 Marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR FULL –TIME / PARALLEL EXAMINATION

PAS 2014: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

Q1. Define the following concepts: (10 Marks)

- a. Research
- b. Science
- c. Survey research
- d. Research problem
- e. Research hypothesis
- f. Research design
- g. Sampling
- h. Saturation point
- i. Matrix question
- j. Research proposal

Q2. Distinguish between the following: (20 Marks)

- a. Correlational research and descriptive research
- b. Intervening variable and extraneous variable
- c. Ordinal scale and interval scale
- d. Type I error and type II error
- e. Cross sectional study design and experimental study design
- f. Questionnaire and interview guide
- g. Purposive sampling and stratified random sampling
- n. Qualitative research and quantitative research
- i. Conceptual framework and theoretical framework
- j. Filter question and matrix question

Q3. Indicate if the statements below are *True* or *False* (10 Marks)

- a. In a drug manufacturing plant, a chemist testing the efficiency of a new drug changes the significance level from 5% to 10% thereby decreasing the probability of type I error.
- b. A one tailed test is a statistical test where extreme results leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis are located on either tail.
- c. A scientist testing the toxicity of a chemical in a laboratory changes the significance level from 10% to 1% thereby increasing type II error.
- d. If you drew all possible samples from some population, calculated the mean for each of the sample, and construct a line graph (showing the shape of the distribution) based on all of those means, you would have a sampling distribution.
- e. The analysis of variance is a statistical test that is used to compare two or more group means.
- f. The use of the laws of probability to make inferences and draw statistical conclusions about populations based on sample data is referred to as descriptive statistics.
- g. A two tailed test is used when a researcher has a directional hypothesis.
- h. Chi-square is an example of a parametric test.
- i. The standard deviation of the sampling distribution is called standard error.
- j. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, r , is a statistic that specifies the magnitude and direction of relation between two interval level variables and, is the most commonly used statistic in regression analysis.

Q4. Complete the following sentences: (10 Marks)

- a. The square root of the variance is called _____.
- b. _____ are the values that mark the boundaries of the confidence interval.
- c. Measures of central tendency are an example of _____ statistics.
- d. Events which cannot occur at the same times are called _____.
- e. In regression, values of X are referred to as the predictor while values of Y are referred to as the _____.
- f. A distribution which has 50% of observations falling on either side of the distribution is called a _____ distribution.
- g. The proportion of the area under the normal curve which lies between a Z – score of 1.55 and a Z- score of 2.55 is _____.
- h. The main application of χ^2 test is testing for _____ between attributes.
- i. When a social scientist concludes on the basis of sample information that the IT proficiency among primary school pupils in the country has improved since the introduction IT in schools is an example of _____ statistics.
- j. The frequency distribution which is used when you want to know the percentage of observations falling above a certain point is called a _____ frequency distribution.

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

Q1. A random sample of 10 employees from UNICEF in Lusaka is shown below:

Employee Number	Monthly Salary (US \$)	Years of Service
1	330	2
2	300	3
3	270	1
4	415	5
5	285	5
6	430	7
7	350	4
8	400	7
9	325	6
10	425	9

Compute the following: (20 Marks)

- The regression equation to show the dependence of salary on years of experience.
- What should be the monthly income for an individual who has been with the organisation for 11 years?
- The correlation coefficient and interpret the answer.
- The coefficient of determinant and interpret the answer.

Q2. Students were given different drug treatments before revising for their exams. Some were given a memory drug, some a placebo drug and some no treatment. The exam scores (%) are shown below for the three different groups:

Memory Drug	Placebo	No Treatment
77	47	18
80	53	25
83	63	38
90	68	46
	70	
	77	

Use ANOVA at 1% significance level to test the hypothesis that there is a significant difference in the performance of the three (3) groups. (20 Marks)

Q3. The amount of a certain trace element in blood is known to vary with a standard deviation of 14.1 for male blood donors and 9.5 for female donors. Random samples of 75 male and 50 female donors yield concentration means of 28 and 33, respectively. At 5% significance level, test the hypothesis that the concentration of the elements is the same for men and women. (10 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

FORMULAE

ANOVA

- i. Compute Grand mean $\bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sum x_{ij}}{n}$
- ii. Compute TSS = $\sum (x_{ij} - \bar{\bar{X}})^2$
- iii. Compute SSB = $n(\sum \bar{x}_i - \bar{\bar{X}})^2$
- iv. Compute VB = $\frac{SSB}{dfb}$
- v. Compute SSW = TSS - SSB
- vi. Compute VW = $\frac{SSW}{dfw}$
- vii. $F_{obs} = \frac{VBG}{VWG}$

$$Z_{obs} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2_1}{n_1} + \frac{s^2_2}{n_1}}}$$

$$b = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

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

APPENDIX E

Areas Under the Normal Curve

Fractional parts of the total area (10,000) under the normal curve, corresponding to distances between the mean and ordinates that are Z standard deviation units from the mean.

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	0000	0040	0080	0120	0159	0199	0239	0279	0319	0359
0.1	0398	0438	0478	0517	0557	0596	0636	0675	0714	0753
0.2	0793	0832	0871	0910	0948	0987	1026	1064	1103	1141
0.3	1179	1217	1255	1293	1331	1368	1406	1443	1480	1517
0.4	1554	1591	1628	1664	1700	1736	1772	1808	1844	1879
0.5	1915	1950	1985	2019	2054	2088	2123	2157	2190	2224
0.6	2257	2291	2324	2357	2389	2422	2454	2486	2518	2549
0.7	2580	2612	2642	2673	2704	2734	2764	2794	2823	2852
0.8	2881	2910	2939	2967	2995	3023	3051	3078	3106	3133
0.9	3159	3186	3212	3238	3264	3289	3315	3340	3365	3389
1.0	3413	3438	3461	3485	3508	3531	3554	3577	3599	3621
1.1	3643	3665	3686	3718	3729	3749	3770	3790	3810	3830
1.2	3849	3869	3888	3907	3925	3944	3962	3980	3997	4015
1.3	4032	4049	4066	4083	4099	4115	4131	4147	4162	4177
1.4	4192	4207	4222	4236	4251	4265	4279	4292	4306	4319
1.5	4332	4345	4357	4370	4382	4394	4406	4418	4430	4441
1.6	4452	4463	4474	4485	4495	4505	4515	4525	4535	4545
1.7	4554	4564	4573	4582	4591	4599	4608	4616	4625	4633
1.8	4641	4649	4656	4664	4671	4678	4686	4693	4699	4706
1.9	4713	4719	4726	4732	4738	4744	4750	4758	4762	4767
2.0	4773	4778	4783	4788	4793	4798	4803	4808	4812	4817
2.1	4821	4826	4830	4834	4838	4842	4846	4850	4854	4857
2.2	4861	4865	4868	4871	4875	4878	4881	4884	4887	4890
2.3	4893	4896	4898	4901	4904	4906	4909	4911	4913	4916
2.4	4918	4920	4922	4925	4927	4929	4931	4932	4934	4936
2.5	4938	4940	4941	4943	4945	4946	4948	4949	4951	4952
2.6	4953	4955	4956	4957	4959	4960	4961	4962	4963	4964
2.7	4965	4966	4967	4968	4969	4970	4971	4972	4973	4974
2.8	4974	4975	4976	4977	4977	4978	4979	4980	4980	4981
2.9	4981	4982	4983	4984	4984	4984	4985	4985	4986	4986
3.0	4986.5	4987	4987	4988	4988	4988	4989	4989	4989	4990
3.1	4990.0	4991	4991	4991	4992	4992	4992	4992	4993	4994
3.2	4993.129									
3.3	4995.166									
3.4	4996.831									
3.5	4997.674									
3.6	4998.409									
3.7	4998.922									
3.8	4999.277									
3.9	4999.519									
4.0	4999.683									
4.5	499.966									
5.0	4999.997133									

From Harold O. Rugg, *Statistical Methods Applied to Education* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1917), pp 389-390. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

TABLE III (continued)

	Degrees of freedom for the numerator																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	20	24	30	40	50	75		100	200	500	∞
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.79	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.50	2.47	2.45	2.42	2.41	2.40	11
	9.65	7.20	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.88	4.74	4.63	4.54	4.46	4.40	4.29	4.21	4.10	4.02	3.94	3.86	3.80	3.74	3.70	3.66	3.62	3.60	
12	4.75	3.88	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.92	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.69	2.64	2.60	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.40	2.36	2.35	2.32	2.31	2.30	12
	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.65	4.50	4.39	4.30	4.22	4.16	4.05	3.98	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.61	3.56	3.49	3.46	3.41	3.38	3.36	
13	4.67	3.80	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.92	2.84	2.77	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.32	2.28	2.26	2.24	2.22	2.21	13
	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.20	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19	4.10	4.02	3.96	3.85	3.78	3.67	3.59	3.51	3.42	3.37	3.30	3.27	3.21	3.18	3.16	
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.77	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.53	2.48	2.44	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.24	2.21	2.19	2.16	2.14	2.13	14
	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.03	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03	3.94	3.86	3.80	3.70	3.62	3.51	3.43	3.34	3.26	3.21	3.14	3.11	3.06	3.02	3.00	
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.70	2.64	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.48	2.43	2.39	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.18	2.15	2.12	2.10	2.08	2.07	15
	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89	3.80	3.73	3.67	3.56	3.48	3.36	3.29	3.20	3.12	3.07	3.00	2.97	2.92	2.89	2.87	
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.42	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.13	2.09	2.07	2.04	2.02	2.01	16
	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78	3.69	3.61	3.55	3.45	3.37	3.25	3.18	3.10	3.01	2.96	2.98	2.86	2.80	2.77	2.75	
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.62	2.55	2.50	2.45	2.41	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.08	2.04	2.02	1.99	1.97	1.96	17
	8.40	6.11	5.18	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68	3.59	3.52	3.45	3.35	3.27	3.16	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.86	2.79	2.76	2.70	2.67	2.65	
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.37	2.34	2.29	2.25	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.04	2.00	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.92	18
	8.28	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.85	3.71	3.60	3.51	3.44	3.37	3.27	3.19	3.07	3.00	2.91	2.83	2.78	2.71	2.68	2.62	2.59	2.57	
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.55	2.48	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.02	2.00	1.96	1.94	1.91	1.90	1.88	19
	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52	3.43	3.36	3.30	3.19	3.12	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.76	2.70	2.63	2.60	2.54	2.51	2.49	
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.52	2.45	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.28	2.23	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.96	1.92	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.84	20
	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.71	3.56	3.45	3.37	3.30	3.23	3.13	3.05	2.94	2.86	2.77	2.69	2.63	2.56	2.53	2.47	2.44	2.42	
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.28	2.25	2.20	2.15	2.09	2.05	2.00	1.96	1.93	1.89	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.81	21
	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.65	3.51	3.40	3.31	3.24	3.17	3.07	2.99	2.88	2.80	2.72	2.63	2.58	2.51	2.47	2.42	2.38	2.36	
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.47	2.40	2.35	2.30	2.26	2.23	2.18	2.13	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.91	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.80	1.78	22
	7.94	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35	3.26	3.18	3.12	3.02	2.94	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.58	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.33	2.31	

Degrees of freedom for the denominator



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 1020: CRITICAL THINKING

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL QUESTIONS:

1. Define the first five (5) concepts [i.e. (a) – (e)] and any other five (5) from (h) to (n):
[20 Marks]
- (a) Critical thinking (according to Edward Glaser)
 - (b) Sufficient conditions
 - (c) Necessary conditions
 - (d) Sample statistic
 - (e) Average
 - (f) Inference
 - (g) Logical equivalence
 - (h) Contradiction
 - (i) Tautology
 - (j) Confidence interval
 - (k) Cogency
 - (l) Truth-value
 - (m) Proposition
 - (n) Correlation

2. Deductive arguments and scientific explanations have similarities and dissimilarities. [10 marks]
- (a) Explain one difference between a deductive argument and a scientific explanation.
 - (b) Write the form of the deductive nomological (D-N) model of scientific explanation.
 - (c) Given the explanandum “Mary is three months pregnant”, supply the explanans following the D-N model.
3. Write the following arguments in standard form, paraphrasing where appropriate: [10 marks]
- (a) Corn is an annual crop. Butcher’s meat, a crop which requires four or five years to grow. As an acre of land, therefore, will produce a much smaller quantity of the one species of food than the other, the inferiority of the quantity must be compensated by the superiority of the price. (Adam Smith)
 - (b) Since the secondary light [from the moon] does not inherently belong to the moon and is not received from any star or from the sun, and since in the whole universe there is no other body left but the earth, what must we conclude? What is to be proposed? Surely we must assert that the lunar body (or any other dark and sunless orb) is illuminated by the earth. (Galileo Galilei)
4. Ability to check validity of an argument is one of the key skills of a critical thinker. [10 marks]
- (a) Using the counterexample method (step-by-step), show the following argument to be invalid:

If it rained in the night, the ground outside will be wet. I have just checked outside and it’s all wet! Therefore, whilst we were sleeping, it did indeed rain cats and dogs!
 - (b) Using the Truth-Table Method, evaluate logically the argument below:
All men are born of woman. Mubita is a man, and so he must have a mother.
5. Read carefully the following excerpt from a journal article. The passage contains an argument against homosexuality. Write an argumentative letter (between half a page and a one and a half pages) to a magazine editor critically analysing the passage. [10 marks]

Homosexuality is unnatural

Zambia's Penal Code criminalises sexual activity that is against "the order of nature", which is synonymous with "unnatural". A study of Zambian adolescents found that the majority thought that heterosexuality was "innate and natural", while homosexuality was deemed a threat to "masculine sexuality" (Dahlbäck et al. 2003, 55). Kasuba (2012, 27) wondered how Ban Ki-moon could "recommend to his fellow human beings that which in all conscience is unnatural, and which not even a dog can do".

What exactly is meant by the term "unnatural", or its substitutes such as "against the order of nature", "against the law of nature" or "against human nature"? There are several renderings of the concept. One of them is that the male genitals are designed for the female genitals as can be deduced from their anatomical and physiological makeup. The "natural" sexual relationship or activity is that between a male and a female.

The Thomist position (following the writings of Thomas Aquinas) goes further to espouse procreative teleology for sexual activity (Salzman and Lawler 2008, 3). For proponents of this view, the goal of sex is childbearing. Hence, any sexual activity that does not have the goal of reproduction is at variance with the natural purpose, and therefore, morally unacceptable. Homosexuality neither involves the natural use of the genitals specified above nor does it aim for the natural end of sexual activity – childbearing. Schematically, the argument goes as follows:

6. One of the commonest forms of inductive reasoning used in fields such as science and law as well as in everyday conversations, is analogical reasoning. (**Answer either question (a) or (b)**) [10 marks]
 - (a) Outline clearly William Paley's argument for the existence of God. Using the criteria for evaluating analogical arguments, does Paley provide a strong or a weak argument for belief in God?
 - (b) Currently, humans (including babies, imbeciles, and the senile) have rights such as the right not to be used scientific experiments or the right to life, among others. Construct systematically an analogical argument to demonstrate why other apes (besides *Homo sapiens*) should also have certain rights. Evaluate the argument you have constructed.
7. The *Weekly Nation* conducted a mayoral election poll of registered voters who were selected using purposive sampling. Using the confidence interval of 95%, the poll showed that 52% of the surveyed voters would vote for ECL while 48% said they would vote for HH. The margin of error of the poll is 3%. [10 marks]
 - (a) Give one reason why the *Weekly Nation* should not have used the chosen sampling technique.
 - (b) What does a confidence interval of 95% mean for these poll results?
 - (c) From the poll's results can we say who will emerge as the town's new mayor? Explain your answer.
8. Spot the fallacy in each of the following statements or arguments and explain why a logical mistake has been committed. [20 marks]
 - (a) Notice on the side of the road says: "**Wear your seat belt. It's the law!**"

- (b) Lady to her fiancé: “We should just get married and try to solve our problems later. You know my mother is hypertensive. If you call off the wedding now, she might die.”
- (c) Tuesday Chanda: “Those saying the Prime Minister has built mansions around the country from Chinese bribes and illegal exports of mukula tree are just jealous and will end up choking with envy.”
- (d) The scientists cannot tell us who or what set off the Big Bang. This is clear proof that God exists.
- (e) Eugene: Philosophers do not believe that there is a God.
Hope: Some philosophers I know do believe that!
Eugene: They are not really philosophers; if they were philosophers, they wouldn't hold such a belief.
- (f) Zuba: I cannot have sex with you without you wearing a condom first!
Dick: But we love each other. Why not?
Zuba: My mum said I shouldn't.
- (g) There is no such a crime as bribery to chiefs, because you can't draw a line between bribery and gifts and people should be free to give gifts to the Royal Highnesses.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS
2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
PHI2030: PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEFERRED EXAMINATION

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS (one from Section A, one from Section B and one from Section C.)

SECTION A

1. (a) Discuss why Karl Popper considered falsification to be so important in the progress of science.
(b) Explain the distinction Popper made between “pseudo-science” and “proper science”.
(c) Explain Popper’s distinction between a “bold” hypothesis and a “cautious” one.
(d) Explain the difference between “the context of discovery” and “the context of justification”.
(e) Discuss what is meant by “sophisticated falsificationism”.

or

2. (a) Discuss what Thomas Kuhn meant by a “paradigm” and a “paradigm shift”.
(b) Explain and discuss the different elements in what Imre Lakatos meant by a “research programme”.
(c) Discuss how Kuhn and Lakatos differed in their understanding of scientific development.

SECTION B

3. Discuss briefly the advantages and disadvantages of the following approaches in the analysis of the social sciences:
 - (i) The hermeneutical approach.
 - (ii) The critical approach.
 - (iii) The postmodern approach.
 - (iv) The social constructionist approach.

or

4. (a) Methodological individualism gives central importance to the role of the individual agent in social science analysis. In this context, discuss the meaning and relevance of both rational choice theory and game theory.
- (b) Methodological holism gives greater emphasis to the structural dimension of social behaviour. In this context, discuss what is meant by "structuration" and how social structures are both enabling and constraining.

SECTION C

5. (a) Discuss briefly the key features of Charles Darwin's biological theory.
- (b) Explain what sociobiologists mean by "kin selection" and "reciprocal altruism" and give a brief critique.
- (c) Explain what sociobiologists mean by the "leash principle" and "gene-culture co-evolution".
- (d) Give a critique of sociobiology as an adequate explanation of human social behaviour.

or

6. (a) Discuss critically whether it is justified to distinguish between fact and value in social science analysis.
- (b) Arguments can be put forward for both relativism and objectivism in social science analysis. Discuss some of the arguments on both sides.
- (c) With respect to objectivity in the social sciences, discuss the meaning of "constitutive elements" in human behaviour as distinct from "culturally specific elements".

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 3050: ETHICS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer **FOUR QUESTIONS**: **TWO** from Section A, and **ALL** questions in Section B. Each section should be answered in a separate answer book. **(The sections and questions are equally weighted and therefore deserve roughly equal amounts of time.)**

SECTION A [50%]
(Answer any **two** questions)

1. On moral debates of homosexuality, abortion, and euthanasia, many African activists and politicians are on record when rebutting such claims as the rights of gays, or the right of a woman over her own body, or the right of a person to end their own life to argue that such practices and their permissibility are not African but only an imposition by the West which is often tied to aid conditionalities. In a rebuttal, some thinkers argue that such practices exist and existed even before Africa was colonized and thereby morally permissible in Africa. The underlying claim here, by both sides, seems to be that questions of morality are a matter of personal taste or cultural approval.
 - (a) How would an ethical relativist argue against the moral permissibility of homosexuality?
 - (b) How different would this argument be to the moral objectivist's if they too were to argue against homosexuality?
 - (c) Explain two criticisms of cultural relativism.
 - (d) What do you think is the most compelling reason to think that early abortions are morally wrong? How good a reason would that be?

2. When a loved one dies or bad things happen to them, we often hear people consoling the family that everything is well for it was bound to happen anyway; akin to facing one's fate. Better still, they may use God to claim that since we don't know God's plan, we should put everything in God's hands for he knew (knows) how one's life would pan out.
 - (a) Explain the following concepts related to freedom and determinism; hard determinism, soft determinism, indeterminism, fatalism.

- (b) Explain the compatibility or incompatibility of freedom and determinism. What arguments can one advance in support of compatibilism and/or incompatibilism?
- (c) Critique two arguments in support of determinism.
- (d) Explain how Baron d'Holbach argued that all our actions are determined and that freedom is nothing but an illusion.
3. There is a crucial debate in moral philosophy on whether we can derive moral values from facts about human nature and desires.
- (a) Explain the fact-value problem as argued for by David Hume and A. J. Ayer
- (b) Briefly discuss Richard M. Hare's prescriptivism and how he argues for his view.
- (a) In your view, what is the problem of claiming that moral statements are non-cognitive (meaningless and have no truth value)?
- (b) Some philosophers, like G. E. Moore, claim that one commits a *naturalistic fallacy* when they make claims of how humans ought to act based on their human nature. Using a Zambian example (real or imagined), explain the fallacy (bad reasoning) in this case, and discuss whether or not it is bad reasoning at all to do so.
4. On the question of what kind of life is worth living, many philosophers seem to agree that there are certain values that need to be present for one to live a good human life. On what kind of values these may be, disagreement ensues.
- (a) Explain the difference between intrinsic and instrumental values.
- (b) Distinguish between the subjectivist view and the objectivist view of values (are values subjective or objective?).
- (c) The essence of Robert Nozick's experience machine thought experiment is to demonstrate that it is counterintuitive to live in such a machine because there are some very important things missing that are necessary to a happy life. Explain these vital missing ingredients to a happy life.
- (d) Discuss several theories of happiness (objectivist, subjectivist, combination view). Which view seems closest to the truth and our common-sense view of happiness?
5. The Social Contract Theory provides a very compelling account on why morality is needed in society and why we should obey moral rules.
- (a) Give an overview of the social contract theory of Thomas Hobbes.
- (b) Give an overview of the social contract theory of John Locke.
- (c) According to John Rawls, explain the two principles or rules that people in an original position under the hypothetical veil of ignorance would agree to.
- (d) Outline two criticisms of the social contract theory.

SECTION B [50%]

(Answer **both** questions 6 and 7. Recommended approximately 45 minutes per question)

7. Utilitarianism is an umbrella term for a family of closely related consequentialist moral theories.
- (a) Define, and explain what distinguishes each of the following types of utilitarianism.
 - i. Rule utilitarianism
 - ii. Satisficing utilitarianism
 - (b) Using Judith Jarvis Thomson's Organ Transplant thought experiment, explain the key difference between maximising act-utilitarianism and rights-based morality.
 - (c) Some critics say utilitarianism can permit or require unjust institutions like slavery if slavery produced an increase in wellbeing over misery. With reference to the Juba-Camaica thought experiment, explain two reasons according to R. M. Hare, why this criticism fails.
8. There is a close conceptual and practical relationship between positive law, socio-cultural norms, and morality in the philosophical sense. There are also important differences between these.
- (a) Distinguish between conformity to (or compliance with) and acceptance of a given set of normative rules.
 - (b) With reference to the hypothetical imperative and the categorical imperative, explain Immanuel Kant's two reasons why acting in accordance with the Bible may not amount to acting morally.
 - (c) Imagine a positive law of a certain country that prosecutes those who attempt to kill themselves and permits state agents to stop those in the process of killing themselves. Critique this paternalistic law from the point of view of Kantian ethics. Be careful to define key terms used. Should the law be maintained or abolished?

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED SCIENCES
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS

PHI 9115: PHILOSOPHY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose one question from each section; answer each question in a separate answer book

SECTION A

1. (a) Several institutions and personalities have tried to define the term 'good governance' in various ways. Name any five (5) of such institutions and personalities. For each of these, explain the parameters they gave as defining characteristics of 'good governance', the motives behind the identification of these parameters and give two weaknesses of each of these definitions.
(b) Attempts to understand Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy brought the debate between the delegate and trustee theories of leadership. Explain what Lincoln's definition is, what delegate and trustee theories are and give one weakness of each one.

2. (a) Explain five (5) theories of national building. You must give two criticisms against each of these theories.

(b) Attempts to understand Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy brought the debate between the delegate and trustee theories of leadership. Explain what Lincoln's definition is, what delegate and trustee theories are and give one weakness of each one.

SECTION B

3. In *The Republic*, Plato expressed the view that "the only hope of finding justice for society or for the individual lay in true philosophy, and that mankind will have no respite from trouble until either real philosophers gain political power or politicians become by some miracle true philosophers."
 - (a) Briefly state Plato's conception of a just or good society.
 - (b) Explain what Plato meant when he said that the only hope of finding justice for society or for the individual lay in true philosophy.
 - (c) Explain why Plato believed that humankind would have no respite from trouble until real philosophers gained political power.
 - (d) Critically discuss whether or not the granting of political power to philosopher-kings does bring about good governance.

4. Thomas Hobbes argued in *The Leviathan* that, “for as long as the natural right of every human being to everything endures, there cannot be security for one’s life, family, or property. The only way in which the security of any human being can be guaranteed is by every human being agreeing with others to lay down their natural right to everything [in a contract], except for the right to life, and giving up this right to a sovereign.”
- State Hobbes’ reason for arguing against the giving up of the right to life to an absolute sovereign ruler.
 - Explain the sense in which this is similar to John Locke’s view expressed in *The Second Treatise on Civil Government* that individuals do not transfer wholly the right to exercise legislative power to government.
 - State the reason for the use of the theoretical construct of social contract, taking into account the fact that almost all states are created through force.
 - Discuss the sense in which John Locke’s political thought helps promote good governance better than that of Thomas Hobbes by focusing on the kinds of state each one of the two thinkers advocate for.
5. John Stuart Mill in *On Liberty* states that “the best government is one in which a body of representatives is elected by universal suffrage. The purpose of the representative body is to articulate the needs and concerns of the electorate through free and open discussion, and to decide on the objectives of government policy.”
- Explain why Mill believed that representative government has a clear advantage over despotic government.
 - State when according to Mill decision-makers in the employ of the state can be justified in exercising state power to restrict the liberties of the individual.
 - State the reason that Mill gives for why decision-makers in the employ of the state cannot be justified in exercising state power to restrict the liberties of the individual for the sake of the individual’s best interests or the interests of others.
 - State what would be Mill’s defense of the individual’s right to freedom of religious or sexual orientation in the context of the Zambian pre constitutional Christian nation declaration.

SECTION C

- Outline five (5) criticisms against Robert Nozick’s libertarian political theory.
 - Explain Thomas Aquinas’ position on the supposed relationship between the Church and the State.
- Outline five (5) criticisms against John Rawls’ egalitarian theory of justice.
 - Explain Thomas Aquinas’ position on the supposed relationship between the Church and the State.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS

PHI 9125/ ECN 9422: BUSINESS ETHICS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

(Write as much notes as you can on each of these questions. Note that you have an average of 18 minutes of answering each question)

1. (a) Define Utilitarianism
(b) Explain Jeremy Bentham's input to Utilitarianism.

2. Explain Karl Marx's metaphysics.

3. (a) Explain the difference between a negative right and a positive right.
(b) State the two principles of justice that can be chosen under the veil of ignorance in John Rawls' theory.

4. Explain one weakness of Robert Nozick's *principle of justice in acquisition* which whites in Zimbabwe could take advantage of and refuse to redistribute the land which their ancestors grabbed from blacks.

5. Explain two reasons why Milton Friedman says Corporate Social Responsibility is morally wrong.

6. Explain with concrete examples any two Japanese business ethical practices and beliefs that differ from Western ones.

7. Explain four of Edmund Wall's necessary and sufficient conditions for us to say John has sexually harassed Mary at the working place.

8. State two **objections** which multinational businesses have labelled against any of the international solutions to environmental degradation.
9. Explain any two practices which help the Chinese dominate world trade, but which Western businesses think are unethical.
10. (a) Briefly explain the difference between globalisation and cosmopolitanism.
- (b) Explain the moral reasons given by each of the following thinkers in their support for global cosmopolitan justice: Immanuel Kant, Peter Singer and Thomas Pogge.

END OF EXAMINATION!



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS

PHI 9135: HEALTH CARE ETHICS
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS.

1. Research involving animals and humans is necessary for development of new drugs and medical procedures. But most often such research raise a number of moral problems.
 - (a) Explain the problems surrounding informed consent in research involving human beings especially in the developing world.
 - (b) Explain the differences between therapeutic and non-therapeutic research.
 - (c) What are the major moral problems in research involving children?
 - (d) What utilitarian argument can one make to support the use of animals in medical research?

2. The relationship between a patient and a health care professional is a delicate one and is built on mutual trust.
 - (a) Clearly explain what paternalism is, distinguishing between state and personal paternalism. How does personal autonomy often conflict with paternalism?
 - (b) Explain the three necessary conditions that are required for consent from a patient to be considered to be free and informed.
 - (c) Briefly discuss the problem of truth telling in the practice of medicine.
 - (d) Briefly discuss moral issues raised by confidentiality and whether or not confidentiality is an absolute requirement in health care practice.

3. For many reasons, women find themselves with an unwanted pregnancy and may consider terminating the pregnancy.
 - (a) Distinguish between therapeutic abortion and abortion on demand and which one is more morally objectionable.
 - (b) Briefly discuss two arguments in favour of abortion.
 - (c) Evaluate the view that, depending on the moral status of the foetus, abortion might not be considered to be morally objectionable.
 - (d) With reference to the Zambia "Termination of Pregnancy Act", explain the conditions under which a pregnant woman is legally entitled to request an abortion.

4. Many terminally ill patients find themselves in situations where they would prefer to die earlier than go on living in pain and despair.
 - (a) Distinguish between active and passive euthanasia.
 - (b) Distinguish between voluntary, non-voluntary, and involuntary euthanasia.
 - (c) Discuss two arguments in favour of, and two arguments against euthanasia
 - (d) Use the double effect principle to argue that administering pain medications to a terminally ill patient that leads to their earlier death would be seen as morally permissible.

5. Many people look forward to having their own children at some point in life. But there are many situations where such persons cannot have children normally and need some assistance to have a child.
 - (a) Explain at least four factors that may lead a person to require assisted reproduction.
 - (b) Explain the three different types of artificial insemination.
 - (c) Clearly explain the procedure of in vitro fertilization.
 - (d) What argument can be offered by Immanuel Kant against in vitro fertilization in gay couples?

6. The moment when a child is born is a happy one. But when a child is born with severe deformities, the moment that should be a happy one could turn to a moment of pain and torture for the parents of such a child.
 - (a) State and explain four severe impairments that some children are born with.
 - (b) Distinguish between genetic and congenital impairments. Give examples of each.
 - (c) Discuss two arguments in favour of treating children born with severe impairments.
 - (d) Discuss two arguments against treating such children.

END OF EXAMINATION!



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS**

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS

PHI 9155: DEVELOPMENT ETHICS
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM TWO (2) TO SEVEN (7)
IN ADDITION TO QUESTION ONE (1) WHICH IS COMPULSORY.

1. Development has long been studied as a straightforward economic issue.
 - (a) Explain why understanding development purely in economic terms may not offer an adequate appreciation of the concept of development.
 - (b) With the help of concrete examples, discuss the relationship between ethics and economics in the context of development ethics.
2. Taking into account the significance of culture to development and to people's lives in general, what are some of the challenges posed by Westernization in the African context as a way of pursuing development.
3. Discuss the concept of human rights and assess its significance to development issues.
4. Itemize and analyze the key aspects of social justice in development discourse and explain why social justice should be integral to development.
5. Outline Joseph Lebert's views about development and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the basic needs approach.
6. In the context of development ethics critically explore the meaning of the good life and outline some of the necessary elements of such a life.
7. Against the background of the ethical goals and strategies of development, explain why human security is essential to development.

END OF EXAMINATION!



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS

PHI 9195: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS.

1. Many theists give God a number of attributes that they believe partly help to explain the nature and concept of God. But doing so has a number of implications.
 - (a) Clearly explain God's omnipotence, omniscience, and omnibenevolence.
 - (b) In light of God's omnipotence, what are the possible implications of asserting that God can create a stone too heavy for him to carry or whether God can do something that is immoral.
 - (c) Does it make sense to make petitionary prayer to God when he is believed to be perfect and therefore immutable (unchanging), and more especially because he should already know all of our needs and desires?
 - (d) Can one coherently believe both that human beings have free will and that God has inexhaustible knowledge of the future?

2. Throughout history, various arguments have been advanced for God's existence. Most of these arguments either depend on reason alone to prove that God exists or appeal to evidences in the natural world.
 - (a) Clearly explain St. Anselm's Ontological Argument.
 - (b) What, briefly, are the two main objections (one by Gaunilo of Marmoutiers and another by Immanuel Kant) to Anselm's Ontological Argument?
 - (c) Clearly explain St. Thomas Aquinas' Argument from Contingency.
 - (d) Evaluate the two objections by Bertrand Russell to the Argument from Contingency.

3. The existence of evil in our world has been used by some philosophers to argue that it is impossible or improbable that God of the theists exists. Evil therefore needs adequate explanation. Such explanations remain elusive and difficult to accept given the attributes of God and the nature and the different types of evil.
 - (a) Explain the difference between the logical problem of evil and the evidential problem of evil.

- (b) Evaluate the free will defence in response to the problem of evil especially in light of natural and gratuitous evil.
 - (c) Evaluate the claim that God may have good reasons for allowing evil in the world in light of horrendous and gratuitous evil.
 - (d) Explain St. Augustine's free will theodicy. What does a theodicy attempt to do?
4. The media is full of stories of pastors, bishops, and religious leaders and persons claiming to bring about miracles. All over the world, there are testimonies of miracles. But the veracity of these miraculous events remains highly questionable.
- (a) Explain the three kinds of miracle according to St. Thomas Aquinas.
 - (b) Explain any three of the four arguments raised by David Hume designed, as he puts it, to show that 'there never was a miraculous event established'.
 - (c) Discuss whether or not you think miracles are impossible.
 - (d) Explain any two things that miracles can be claimed to prove on religion and religious belief.
5. Many people find meaning in living a good life, especially in the face of suffering and challenges they may face, in the promise that this life is not all that there is. There is life beyond death. And most religions hold that life in one form or the other continues after one's physical death.
- (a) Explain the dualistic and materialist conceptions of the self and how they would explain life after death.
 - (b) Discuss any two arguments in support of immortality (life after death).
 - (c) Discuss any two arguments in support of mortality, the view that death is the ultimate end of human life.
 - (d) If there is no life after death, does this lead to a nihilistic view of life (a view that life lacks any meaning)? Explain your answer.

END OF EXAMINATION!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC MID-YEAR EXAMINATION
REGULAR-STUDENTS

POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Answer Question One from Section A and Two from Section B
2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

Section A: Compulsory Question (40 Marks)

1. Write brief but concise notes on **all** of the following concepts

- a. Procedural Justice
- b. Conservatism Ideology
- c. Representative Government
- d. International System
- e. Participatory Democracy
- f. Majoritarian Electoral System
- g. Titular Sovereignty
- h. Polis

Section B: Choose Two Questions (60 Marks)

2. Politics is what politicians do. Comment using Laswell's understanding of politics.
3. Distinguish between case study and survey as the major research designs used by political scientist and indicate their relative advantages and disadvantages. Which of the two is better placed for comparative study.
4. Using Five (5) determinants of state sovereignty, critically assess with clear examples to what extent is Zambia a sovereign state.
5. Distinguish foreign policy from diplomacy. In so doing, justify why a country should have a foreign policy.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR REGULAR EXAMINATION

POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Answer Compulsory Question One in Section A and Any Other Two Questions from Section B
2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

Section A

1. Imagine you an expert at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Write a paper to the President distinguishing foreign policy from diplomacy. In view of local concerns, explain the advantages and disadvantages of Zambia's relations with China.

Section B

2. Distinguish power from authority. In doing so, explain and show how legitimacy is a pre-requisite to effective governance. Give practical examples.
3. What is the difference between rules and laws, in so doing, explain the features and nature of laws which helps in bringing about order in society?
4. Compare and contrast the parliamentary and presidential systems. In the process, illustrate which of the two systems embrace effectively the principles of separation of powers and checks and balances.
5. Illustrate your understanding of citizenship. In the process discuss the interface between rights and duties.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATION

P0L 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

TIME ALLOWED: Three Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Any Three Questions

1. With practical examples, differentiate how political leaders use power from authority. In so doing, discuss the typology of authority according to Marx Weber.
2. What is research? Discuss the different research designs used by political scientist in studying politics.
3. Scholars assert that political ideologies perform four functions for people who hold them. Identify and explain these functions, and give one practical example in each case.
4. Compare and contrast the parliamentary and presidential systems. In the process, illustrate which of the two systems embrace effectively the principles of separation of powers and checks and balances.
5. Illustrate your understanding of citizenship. In the process discuss the interface between rights and duties.

END

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017/8 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATIONS

POL 2010: INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS: ONE FROM EACH SECTION
TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

Section A

1. Drawing largely but not exclusively from the French and American political systems, assess the usefulness of structural-functionalist approach as outlined by Almond and Powell towards the study of comparative politics.
2. Outline the main tenets of political modernisation. In the process of making this outline critically analyse the usefulness of political modernization as a basis for comparing political systems.
3. Assess the viability of corporatism as a way of studying and understanding comparative politics.

Section B

4. Compare and contrast the nature and form of interest group intervention in the politics of France and the United States respectively. In so doing, also analyse the factors that may account for the similarities and differences in the way the interest groups have intervened in the political processes of the two countries.
5. Critically assess the extent to which it can be argued that the differences in the current political party systems of USA and France are largely the result of the historical backgrounds of the two countries more than any other factors.
6. Outline the similarities and difference in the structure and functioning of the executive branch in the USA with that in France. In the process of doing, so discuss the extent of the role played by the historical factors in the differences.

Section C

7. Discuss the nature and impact of the strategies that were adopted by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the socialist construction of the Soviet Union. In what important ways did the nature and impact of these strategies differ from those adopted by the Chinese Communist Party under Mao Zedong?
8. Discuss the extent to which the collapse of the USSR was primarily due to the inadequacies of perestroika or the fundamental structural problems that was inherent in the Soviet system. In the process of doing so, discuss the reasons why the People's Republic of China has remained intact despite the reforms.
9. Compare and contrast the dominance of the executive presidency in post-Soviet Union Russia and Post Deng China. In the process of doing so, discuss the factors that may have shaped the differences and similarities, if any, between these political systems.

End of examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

POL 3010: LIBERAL POLITICAL THEORY

INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) Answer any ONE question from each section;
 - (b) Neatness and clarity of thought will earn you extra marks;
 - (c) Time allowed is three (3) hours;
-

SECTION A

1. Using the metaphors and symbols of the in Plato's Allegory of the Cave, explain how the cave relates in our everyday political life.
2. Compare and contrast Aristotle and Machiavelli's political animals. In the process of doing so, explain which of the political animals is bound to be more successful.
3. Critically assess the claim by Machiavelli that men are "ungrateful, fickle, liars and deceivers" who "shun danger and are greedy for profit" and "who sooner forget the death of their father than the loss of their patrimony."

SECTION B

4. Compare and contrast the portrayal of the state of nature in the political theory of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. In the process of doing so, consider the differences and similarities that the role the state of nature plays in their respective theories with regard to the rights of the individual vis-à-vis state sovereignty.
5. Examine the potential for tyranny in Rousseau's construction of the social contract.
6. Explain what Rawls means by the Original Position. In the process of doing so, outline the relation between the Original Position in Rawls and the state of nature in traditional social contract theory.

SECTION C

7. Illustrate using any public policy problem, how Jeremy Bentham's Hedonic Calculus can be used to decide on the greatest pleasure for the greatest number. In the process of doing so, outline the problems with such measurements in which of the Hedonic Factors.
8. Discuss the pro-life argument about abortion using any utilitarian theorist of your choice. In the process of doing so, state whether or not many women will be less happy than they have been if they had been able to have abortions.
9. Critically discuss the view by Jeremy Bentham that mankind has been placed under "two sovereign masters." Provide a balanced account of what exactly he means by this. Also explain whether or not this provides a plausible account of human action.

GOOD LUCK

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR REGULAR EXAMINATION

POL 3020: Regional Integration and International Cooperation

INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Answer Any Three Questions
2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

1. Distinguish global cooperation from regional integration? In so doing, discuss how regional integration can impede and at the same time foster global cooperation.
2. Distinguish Functionalism from Neo-functionalism. In the process, discuss which of the two theories explains better the establishment and evolution of the African Union (AU).
3. International cooperation takes place as a result of many factors (agents). Some are processes others are institutions. Present four factors of international cooperation. In so doing, critically examine their centrality in shaping international cooperation.
4. Liberals advocate for international trade as one of the means through which development can be realized particularly in third world countries. By giving practical illustrations, justify this assertion by also establishing the critics of international trade and the measures that can be put in place to regulate it.
5. Brexit is the popular term for the United Kingdom's (UK) withdraw from the European Union (EU) in a referendum on 23 June 2016, in which 51.9% voted to leave the EU. Taking this statement into consideration, examine the political and economic challenges of Brexit on the EU and UK.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (DECEMBER, 2017)
POL 3030: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.

Section A

1. Critically examine the plausibility of the Marxist theory as an explanatory framework for understanding contemporary international relations.
2. Critically discuss the extent to which the concept of state sovereignty in international relations has changed over the last 300 years and highlight how this change has affected national autonomy.

Section B

3. Assess the major factors that define Africa's international relations with the outside world.
4. Analyse the implications of the increasing economic importance of countries such as Brazil, Russia, India and China to the global system.

Section C

5. Discuss the traditional and rationalist claims of the basis of war.
6. Political scientist Kenneth Waltz suggests that "the spread of nuclear weapons is not such a bad thing". Evaluate this assertion.

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR REGULAR EXAMINATION

POL 3035: FOREIGN POLICIES OF AFRICAN STATES

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Any Three Questions
DURATION: Three Hours

1. Relate foreign policy to diplomacy. In so doing, present a discourse on the internal and external determinates of foreign policy.
2. Since independence, Zambia's foreign policy has had influence from many factors both internal like political elites and external like foreign policies of other states. Taking into consideration this statement, evaluate Zambia's foreign policy since independence to date.
3. Explain the hegemonic stability theory. In so doing, compare South Africa's foreign policy to that of Nigeria and in the process deduce on which country is realistically the hegemony of Africa.
4. Examine the changing nature of Egypt's foreign policy before the 2010 Arab Spring (revolution) to date.
5. Compare and contrast the US and Chinese foreign policies to Africa. In so doing, examine which policy is credibly addressing contemporary challenges that Africa is facing.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR: SECOND TERM FINAL EXAMINATIONS
POL 4020 – POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

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

1. There have been suggestions during the last few years that Private Military and Security Companies (PMSCs) could provide services in peacekeeping operations for the United Nations (UN). With practical and relevant examples, write a concise essay in which you differentiate between a private military contractor and a trained regular soldier? In so doing critically discuss the relevance of using PMSCs in peacekeeping operations
2. With the help of practical and relevant examples, write a comprehensive essay in which you critically discuss all the generations of peace operations. In the process of doing so, give an account of which generation has contributed greatly to peace operations and suggest ways that can sustain or improve the generation you have chosen in order to have a secure and peaceful international system.
3. With reference to the debate between Realism and Liberalism on International peace and security, write a concise essay in which you contemporary examples to critically discuss the validity of the assertion by the Realists that international institutions play a less important role than states in the international system.
4. Trends in terrorist activities since the 1990s suggest the increased incidence of religiously inspired attacks. However, there are a number of events that cause transnational terrorism. In view of this, write a comprehensive essay in which you account for factors that cause terrorism. In so doing, discuss why terrorism is a threat to international security and also suggest the measures that can be put in place to counter terrorism.
5. Write a comprehensive essay in which identify and critically discuss the dilemmas of the DDR and SSR processes inherent in peace-building. In the process of doing so, use practical and relevant examples to explain the impact of externally assisted SSR processes on the attainment of successful security sector governance.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2017 ACADEMIC FINAL EXAMINATIONS (DECEMBER, 2018)

POL 9025: DIPLOMACY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND ONE QUESTION EACH FROM SECTION B AND C

SECTION A (40 Marks)

1. Outline the approaches to the study of diplomacy.
2. Briefly explain the following terms:
 - i. Persona non grata
 - ii. Ambassador extra-ordinary and plenipotentiary
 - iii. Diplomatic privileges and immunities.
3. What are the elements that give a state visit its utility in diplomacy?
4. Identify the effects of social media on diplomatic practice.

SECTION B (30 Marks)

5. Various commentators have described the diplomatic relations between China and Zambia as a case of “debt trap diplomacy”. Critically assess.
6. Diplomacy is not a system of moral philosophy; it is, as Sir Ernest Satow defined it, “the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct official relations between the governments of independent states”. Critically examine this assertion.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

7. Critically discuss the significance of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR-1961).
8. Write short and concise notes on each of the following
 - a) Heads of State summits.
 - b) Diplomatic momentum.
 - c) Packaging agreements.
 - d) Around- the -table Negotiations.
 - e) Diplomatic sanctions

END OF EXAMINATION.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2017 ACADEMIC MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (JULY, 2018)

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

POL 9065: PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND ONE
QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B AND C**

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

1. Using the typology of war, outline the different types of civil wars in Africa.
2. Compare and contrast the traditional African and Western models of conflict resolution.
3. Distinguish between the transformative theory and political theory in the context of causes of conflict in Africa.
4. Identify and explain the three categories of war economies in Africa as identified by Paul Collier
5. Outline the merits of Truth commissions over Criminal tribunals as transitional justice mechanisms in post conflict societies.

SECTION B (30 MARKS)

6. Discuss the phenomenon of sexual exploitation in situations of war. In doing so explain why sexual violation is used as a weapon of war.
7. Discuss the relevance of using Proportional Representation(PR) Electoral system design over the First Past the Post Electoral System design in the initial post conflict elections.

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

8. Critically examine the view that humanitarian aid in conflict zones of Africa has made them peaceful and safer places.
9. Critically examine the relationship between failed states and terrorism. Is this relationship valid in the African context? If so why or why not?

END OF EXAMS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
POP 5310: DATA ANALYSIS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND ONE QUESTION IN SECTION B AND ANOTHER IN SECTION C

SECTION A
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION CARRIES 60 PERCENT.

1.
 - a) What is the difference between dependence and interdependence multivariate techniques?
 - b) Give examples dependence techniques.
 - c) Give examples interdependence techniques.
2. What is the importance of scale of measurement in multivariate analysis?
3. What is the difference between maximum likelihood estimation and the method of least squares?
4. Why is it necessary to standardize variables in cluster analysis?
5. Define the following terms (formulas not necessary):
 - a) Euclidean distance
 - b) Pearson correlation
 - c) Dummy variable
 - d) Singularity
6.
 - a) What is one major difference and one major similarity between factor and cluster analysis?
 - b) What are the main uses of factor analysis?
 - c) What is the difference between Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)?
 - d) Give four most common methods for creating clusters
 - e) What are two limitations of cluster analysis?
7. What is the best multivariate technique to use in the following situations:

- a) Binary dependent variable with a mixture independent variable both continuous and categorical
- b) Ordinal dependent variable with a mixture independent variable both continuous and categorical
- c) Continuous independent variable with a mixture independent variable both continuous and categorical
- d) Continuous variables interrelated with each other
- e) Continuous independent variable with only continuous independent variables.

8.

- a) What is an outlier?
- b) What effect does it have on coefficients?
- c) How can you deal with the problem?

9.

- a) What is multicollinearity?
- b) What effect does it have on coefficients?
- c) How can you deal with the problem?

10. Explain the importance of the following assumptions of regression analysis:

- a) Linearity
- b) Independence
- c) Normality
- d) Homoscedasticity.

SECTION B

ANSWER ONE OF THE TWO QUESTIONS.

EACH QUESTION ANSWERED CARRIES 20 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MARKS

1. A researcher is interested in verifying claims that there is a relationship between sex and the highest qualifications attained which disadvantages females. To support his claim, he decides to use data from the Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey as this is considered representative of the Zambian population. The SPSS output of his findings is given below:
 - a. What type of statistical test is required here?
 - b. Under what conditions do you use this test?

- c. Based on these findings, is there any validity to the claim that females are disadvantaged in term of the educational opportunities? Justify your answer based on what the data below is telling you.
- d. Based on your conclusions, what lessons have been learnt and what policy position would you come up with on the basis of these data.

Q101 Sex of respondent * Q108 What is the highest level of school attended Crosstabulation

		Q108 What is the highest level of school attended			Total
		1. Primary	2. Secondary	3. Higher	
Q101 Sex of respondent	1. Male	901	913	159	1973
		45.70%	46.30%	8.10%	100.00%
	2. Female	41.20%	55.30%	59.60%	48.00%
		1288	739	108	2135
	Total	60.30%	34.60%	5.10%	100.00%
		58.80%	44.70%	40.40%	52.00%
Total	2189	1652	267	4108	
	53.30%	40.20%	6.50%	100.00%	
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	90.239 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	90.552	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	84.384	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	4108		

- a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 128.24.

2. A demographer argues that it is not one's wealth per se that determines how many children one has, but the educational qualifications one has attained. Using the data from the 2013 ZDHS, she generates the SPSS output on the on the number of children ever born and highest qualifications attained given below:

- What type of statistical test is required here?
- What is the logic underlying this test?
- Under what conditions do you use this test?
- Based on these findings, is there any validity to the demographer's claim? Justify your answer based on what the data below is telling you.
- Based on your conclusions, what lessons have been learnt and what policy position would you come up with on the basis of these data.

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
No education	6680	6.59	2.644	.032	6.52	6.65
Primary	29645	6.06	2.585	.015	6.03	6.08
Secondary	11414	4.15	2.299	.022	4.11	4.19
Higher	1438	3.18	1.681	.044	3.10	3.27
Total	49177	5.60	2.683	.012	5.58	5.63

ANOVA

Total children ever born

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	44964.210	3	14988.070	2384.207	.000
Within Groups	309120.960	49173	6.286		
Total	354085.170	49176			

SECTION C

ANSWER ONE OF THE TWO QUESTIONS.

EACH QUESTION ANSWERED CARRIES 20 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MARKS

1. The University of Zambia has decided to introduce their own admission examination to replace the ECZ examinations called the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). This is based on three examinations and a pretest administered by the university itself. The minimum score expected for one to pass the SAT is 400.
- a) Examine and interpret the **Model Summary** in the table below:
 - b) Examine and interpret the **ANOVA** table and demonstrate its relationship to the **Model Summary**.
 - c) Examine and interpret the meaning of the coefficients below in the following order.
 - i. Unstandardized coefficients
 - ii. Standardized coefficients
 - iii. The significance of both i and ii.
 - d) On the basis the overall findings of your analysis, what recommendations would you come up with concerning the new admissions system at the university.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.590 ^a	.348	.334	87.128

a. Predictors: (Constant), Exam3, Pretest, Exam2, Exam1

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	785377.163	4	196344.291	25.865	.000 ^b
	Residual	1472696.203	194	7591.218		
	Total	2258073.367	198			

a. Dependent Variable: SAT

b. Predictors: (Constant), Exam3, Pretest, Exam2, Exam1

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	273.394	27.099		10.089	.000
	Pretest	.012	.899	.001	.013	.989
	Exam1	1.583	.668	.196	2.370	.019
	Exam2	1.186	.515	.184	2.302	.022
	Exam3	1.095	.320	.295	3.427	.001

a. Dependent Variable: SAT

2. The Directorate of Research and Graduate Studies (DRGS) at the University of Zambia has introduced a new system for admitting students into the postgraduate program at the University of Zambia modeled upon the American system. This dataset has a binary response (outcome, dependent) variable called **admit**, which is equal to 1 if the individual is admitted to graduate school, and 0 otherwise. There are three predictor variables: the graduate record examination (**gre**); grade point average (**gpa**); and the university ranking (**rank**). Both **gre** and **gpa** are continuous variables measured on a ratio scale. The variable **rank** is measured on an ordinal scale and takes on the values 1 through 4. Institutions with a rank of 1 have the highest prestige, while those with a rank of 4 have the lowest. The reference category for rank is 4 – a university with the lowest prestige - and assigned with a code of 0.

a) Comment on the following:

- i. **Classification table**
- ii. **Variables in the equation**

b) Examine and interpret the **Model Summary**

c) Examine and interpret the meaning of the coefficients in the **Variables in the Equation** table in the following order.

- i. The B coefficients
- ii. The Exp (B) values and their significance.

d) Based on the results obtained, write a report on the factors that influence admission to the University of Zambia postgraduate programme and come up with some policy positions.

Classification Table^{a,b}

		Predicted		
		admit		Percentage Correct
		0	1	
Step 0	admit	0	1	
		273	0	100.0
	1	127	0	.0
Overall Percentage				68.3

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 0	Constant	-.765	.107	50.764	1	.000	.465

Variables not in the Equation

		Score	df	Sig.	
Step 0	Variables	gre	13.606	1	.000
		gpa	12.704	1	.000
		rank	25.242	3	.000
		rank(1)	16.590	1	.000
		rank(2)	1.801	1	.180
		rank(3)	5.934	1	.015
Overall Statistics		40.160	5	.000	

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	458.517 ^a	.098	.138

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed	Predicted
----------	-----------

		admit		Percentage Correct
		0	1	
Step 1	admit 0	254	19	93.0
	1	97	30	23.6
Overall Percentage				71.0

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	gre	.002	.001	4.284	1	.038	1.002
	gpa	.804	.332	5.872	1	.015	2.235
	rank			20.895	3	.000	
	rank(1)	1.551	.418	13.787	1	.000	4.718
	rank(2)	.876	.367	5.706	1	.017	2.401
	rank(3)	.211	.393	.289	1	.591	1.235
	Constant	-5.541	1.138	23.709	1	.000	.004

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: gre, gpa, rank.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
PSG 1110-INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
FULL-TIME/PARALLEL END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
(2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR, 27 Nov, 2018)

TIME: 09:00

VENUES: LT 1 / 2 | NSLT

INSTRUCTIONS: SECTIONS A, B & C SHOULD BE ANSWERED ON THE QUESTION PAPER. SECTIONS D, E & F SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN THE PROVIDED EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOKLETS. ATTEMPT ALL SECTIONS OF THIS EXAMINATION.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Attempt all questions in this section by circling the correct answer

1. The “magical number 7” was presented by George Miller (1956) as
 - (a) Evidence that psychology is not a true science
 - (b) Evidence that human information processing capacity is limited
 - (c) An example of coding
 - (d) A method of quantitative measurement for short-term memory

2. Why did Pierre Dasen (1994) conduct research among children in diverse cultural settings?
 - (a) To demonstrate the superiority of Western cultures
 - (b) To learn how different cultures interpret cognition
 - (c) To demonstrate that Western culture has limited usefulness in the real world
 - (d) To test the universality of Piaget’s theory

3. The cognitive revolution in psychology
 - (a) Emphasized the complexity of language
 - (b) Argued against treating mental processes as inaccessibly sealed within a black box
 - (c) Introduced the idea that the human mind processes information
 - (d) All of the above

4. In Spearman's Two Factor Theory of intelligence 'the ability to apply a rule inferred from one case to a similar case is known as:
 - (a) Apprehension of experience
 - (b) Apprehension of Correlates
 - (c) Education of Correlates
 - (d) Education of Experience

5. According to Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of intelligence, the intelligence that reflects behaviours that were (subject to/part of) natural selection in man's evolutionary history is known as:
 - (a) Experiential Intelligence
 - (b) Contextual Intelligence
 - (c) Environmental Intelligence
 - (d) Componential Intelligence

6. The Theory of Intelligence which also accommodates views of intelligence held by non-western culture is the:
 - (a) Multiple Intelligences Theory
 - (b) Triarchic Intelligence Theory
 - (c) Cultural Intelligence Theory
 - (d) Spearman's Intelligence Theory

7. Which of the following is an example of semantic memory?
 - a. Your recollection of the definition of a word.
 - b. Your most recent shopping experience at the grocery store.
 - c. Your memory of your wedding day.
 - d. Your high school graduation memories.

8. "Last night, I ate nshima with fish for dinner" is an example of what type of memory?
 - a. Flashbulb
 - b. Episodic
 - c. Procedural
 - d. Taste aversion

9. Which of the following statements about the encoding specificity principle is false?
 - a. It states that if the cues available at encoding and retrieval are different there will be some forgetting,
 - b. It helps to explain retroactive interference.
 - c. It states that for a cue to help us recall information it has to be present when the information is encoded.

- d. It was proposed by Tulving & Thompson.
10. Which one of the following rehearsal strategies would be most effective in remembering the information you have learnt in PSG 1110?
- Maintenance rehearsal
 - Elaborative rehearsal
 - Proactive rehearsal
 - Intentional rehearsal
11. When a list of words is presented to participants, they tend to remember those at the beginning and at the end of the list more easily than those in the middle because of _____
- the primacy effect
 - the priming process
 - rehearsal
 - the serial position effect
12. The statement "We are afraid because we tremble" is explained by which theory of emotion?
- Darwin's theory
 - The two-factor theory
 - The James-Lange theory
 - The Cannon-Bard theory
13. The eating disorder where one gorges on food and then induces vomiting or taking laxatives to avoid gaining weight is called _____
- Anorexia nervosa.
 - Fad dieting.
 - Purging.
 - Bulimia nervosa.
14. People from different cultures can recognize which facial expressions?
- Fear
 - Anger
 - Disgust
 - All of these
15. Which theory of emotion holds the view that bodily changes PRECEDE emotion and that we experience an emotion AFTER our body reacts?
- The common sense theory
 - The Cannon-Bard theory
 - Attribution theory
 - The James-Lange theory
16. According to Maslow's theory, the deficiency needs include _____
- Physiological needs, safety, and security.
 - Safety, love, and belonging

- c) Physiological needs and belonging.
 - d) Security and esteem.
17. The brain picks up to 90% of information through the sense organ know as _____
- A. Tongue
 - B. Eye
 - C. Ears
 - D. Skin
18. The function of colour is
- A. To develop objects for everyday use
 - B. For perceptual organization useful for survival
 - C. For appreciation of objects
 - D. None of the above
19. In auditory, amplitude is to loudness. Frequency is to _____
- A. Pitch
 - B. Complexity
 - C. Timbre
 - D. Perceptual system
20. Taste is influenced by the following except for
- A. Defects
 - B. Sickness
 - C. Familiarity
 - D. Smell
21. Pain is influenced by the following except for
- A. Age
 - B. Habit
 - C. Fatigue
 - D. Education level
22. The study of Psychology focuses on
- a. Disorders
 - b. Internal processes
 - c. All behaviour
 - d. All the above
23. Pseudo-science encourages
- a. Beliefs
 - b. Common sense
 - c. Scepticism
 - d. Both A and B
24. The birth of modern Psychology is accredited to
- a. Sigmund Freud

- b. James William
 - c. Edward Tithener
 - d. Wilhelm Wundt
25. Understanding behaviour from the point of the hierarchy of needs was pioneered by
- a. Carl Rogers
 - b. Carl Jung
 - c. Abraham Maslow
 - d. Both A and C
26. Sex and aggression are key concepts in
- a. Social learning theory
 - b. Psychodynamic theory
 - c. Humanistic theory
 - d. Behaviourism
27. Which structure in the brain is involved in eating and drinking behaviour?
- a. The thalamus
 - b. The hypothalamus
 - c. The amygdale
 - d. The hippocampus
28. Action potentials in nerve cells depend on _____
- a. Synaptic excitation and inhibition.
 - b. The degree of alertness on the individual.
 - c. Salutatory conduction
 - d. None of the above.
29. Ngwenya was taking a shortcut through a golf course when he was hit by a golf ball on the head. As a result of this incident he is unable to see. Which part of his cerebral cortex was most likely damaged?
- a. Occipital lobe
 - b. Parietal lobe
 - c. Frontal lobe
 - d. Temporal lobe
30. Decreased secretion of thyroxin from the thyroid gland in infancy may lead to _____.
- a. Gigantism
 - b. Dwarfism
 - c. Long legs and arms
 - d. All of the above
31. Which one of the following would show emotional activity in a person?
- a. Computerised axial tomography (CT scan)
 - b. Positron emission tomography (PET scan)

- c. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - d. X-ray
32. When the observation takes place in a natural condition it is
- A. Controlled observation
 - B. Uncontrolled observation
 - C. Experimental observation
 - D. Experimental controlled observation
33. Which of the following is true about the case study method?
- A. The researcher can take one single social unit or more of such units for his/her study purpose.
 - B. The selected unit is studied intensively i.e. it is studied in minute details.
 - C. Both of the above
 - D. None of the above
34. A study where information is gathered about the behaviour of people who experience a real world (natural) manipulation of their environment is known as
- A. Field experiment
 - B. Laboratory experiment
 - C. Quasi-experiment
 - D. Single – Case design experiment
35. A research design where people of different ages or cohorts are observed at one point in time is known as
- A. Cross-Sectional design
 - B. Longitudinal design
 - C. Single case design
 - D. Correlational design
36. Mwape is trying to train his dog not to jump on guests when they walk into his home. He buys a *zap* collar at the pet store, which has a remote that will shock the dog when he pushes a button. Every time the dog jumps on a person, he pushes the button, and the dog gets an electric shock. Which scientist's experiments is he most closely replicating?
- a) Pavlov
 - b) Gagne
 - c) Skinner
 - d) Foltiya
37. You have been hired as a school psychologist and your school has a goal of students being more prepared for class. For the first time all year, all of your pupils come to class prepared. How would you use positive reinforcement to try to increase the chance of this behavior happening again?
- a) Give the entire class a free ice cream coupon to use at the canteen

- b) Take away a homework task for that night
 - c) Drop each students lowest test grade for that marking period
 - d) Do nothing. Students should be prepared for school all the time
38. Vehicle adverts, especially those for sports cars, often feature young, beautiful women. Smart advertisers know and research confirms that men rate new cars whose ads include an attractive female as faster, more appealing, better designed, and more desirable than cars with similar adverts that do not include an attractive female. What is the unconditioned response?
- a) The car
 - b) The advertisement
 - c) The attractive women
 - d) Desire to buy the car
39. In the preceding scenario (question 8), in terms of classical conditioning, what is the attractive woman?
- a) The conditioned stimulus
 - b) The unconditioned stimulus
 - c) The conditioned response
 - d) The unconditioned response
40. A suspect is harassed and tortured until he confesses. This is an example of:
- a) Positive reinforcement
 - b) Negative reinforcement
 - c) Punishment
 - d) Coercion
41. Why is an emotion not a personality characteristic?
- a) It is temporary
 - b) It has a physical property
 - c) It is an intellectual characteristic
 - d) It is not a part of the body
42. Social psychology differs from personality psychology by
- a) Emphasizing internal influences on behaviour
 - b) Emphasizing external influences on behaviour
 - c) Emphasizing the whole person
 - d) Emphasizing subcomponents of the person
43. The social cognitive perspective of personality theory _____
- a) Emphasizes learning, conscious cognitive processes, the importance of self-belief, goal setting and self-regulation
 - b) Emphasizes the importance of unconscious feelings and thoughts and the influences of early childhood experiences

- c) Emphasizes description and measurement of personality differences in individuals
 - d) Emphasizes the attainment of the individuals' fullest potential
44. According to Freud, psychological energy develops in the 3 basic structures of personality. Which of the following is not one of these structures?
- a) Id
 - b) Libido
 - c) Ego
 - d) Superego
45. Which of the following is NOT a way of defining abnormal behavior
- a) Deviation from the statistical norm.
 - b) Distress and impairment.
 - c) Maladaptive behaviour.
 - d) Measuring IQ.
46. Which of the following is historical explanation of psychopathology
- a) Witchcraft
 - b) Social class
 - c) The plague
 - d) General paresis
47. Which one of these models of psychopathology would suggest that abnormal behavior result from acquiring dysfunctional ways of thinking and acting?
- a) Medical model
 - b) Cognitive model
 - c) Humanistic model
 - d) Psychoanalytic model
48. Research shows that people generally for two main reasons:
- A. Normative and attitudinal reasons
 - B. Informational and attitudinal reasons
 - C. Normative and informational reasons
 - D. All the above
49. A person's performance on tasks can be enhanced or impaired by mere presence of others. For example positive or negative effects on performance due to the presence of others is called:
- A. Social loafing
 - B. Social helping
 - C. Social prejudice
 - D. Social facilitation
50. Which of the following statements is generally false about group decision-making?
- A. Group decisions differ from individual decisions
 - B. Group decisions are riskier than individual decisions

- C. Group decisions are more extreme than individual decisions
- D. Group decisions reflect majority rather than minority positions.

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

Attempt all questions in this section

1. _____ and _____ are two important strategies for the improvement of short-term memory.
2. _____ commonly refers to memory loss due to special conditions such as brain injury, illness, or psychological trauma.
3. The _____ is a need that involves a strong desire to succeed in attaining goals, not only realistic ones, but also challenging ones.
4. _____ is why a person performs an action because it leads to an outcome that is separate from or external to the person.
5. People who exhibit _____ know their own emotions and are good at reading others' emotions may be more effective in their jobs.
6. _____ tendency to view distance object to be fuzzy and unclear even when we recognize them.
7. Past _____ and _____ determine perception and interpretation attached to the sensation.
8. The tendency of how people acquire new behaviors by observing and imitating others is known as _____.
9. The idea that the mind of a child is a blank slate because it operates by associating ideas based on experience was promoted by _____.

10. The method for treating people with emotional problems is referred to as _____.
11. The two main branches of the peripheral nervous system are the _____ which connects the central nervous system with sense organs and muscles, and the _____ which connects the central nervous system with internal organ.
12. Name the limbic system structure that plays a role in aggression and fear _____.
13. In classical conditioning, the law of excitation states that if a previously neutral _____ is paired with a(n) _____, the _____ acquires excitatory properties.
14. Natasha's boyfriend (Maliongo) is constantly cheating on her. However, he is always accusing her of being unfaithful to him. Every time he beats her because he thinks she's unfaithful, Natasha defends him. She says it's her fault for annoying him and giving him reason to think she has cheated on him.
- From the above scenario, Natasha's boyfriend is using a defense mechanism called _____.
15. In reference to the above scenario, _____ is a defense mechanism that can be used to explain Natasha's response to her boyfriend's behaviour.
16. The _____ is one of the most commonly used projective tests.

17. Abnormal psychology is the scientific study whose objectives are to describe, explain, predict and control behaviours that are considered _____ or _____
18. Practical definitions includes
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
19. Hippocrates believed that, because the brain was central organ of intellectual activity, abnormal behavior was caused by brain _____
20. President Edith Nawakwi's advisers are afraid to disagree with her views on the forthcoming referendum. This is illustrative of the social phenomenon of _____
21. Second world war 'happenings' are generally considered the triggers for the current extensive research on human obedience as the case of _____ is considered the trigger for extensive studies on prosocial behaviour
22. In a number of instances, human behavior is explainable, at least in part, by an individual's response to wishes, suggestions or simply direct requests of others. This type of action is called _____

SECTION C: TRUE/FALSE

Answer either TRUE or FALSE to the following questions. Attempt all

#	QUESTION	TRUE	FALSE
1	Rene Descartes promoted scientific thinking by searching for physical explanations of behaviour.		
2	Children participating in research can give consent for their participation.		

3	Astrology is a form of Psychology.		
4	Operant conditioning emphasises behavioral conditioning.		
5	Neuroscience looks at how electrical impulses of the nervous system affect behavior.		
6	Afferent neurons transmit neural impulses from the sense organs to the central nervous system.		
7	The two major components of the nervous system are the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.		
8	The main function of the temporal lobe is to process information coming from our skin senses.		
9	Stress hormones are produced by the adrenal glands.		
10	Human behaviour solely depends on environmental factors.		
11	Qualitative research is more appropriate to determine the extent of a problem, issue or phenomenon by quantifying the variation.		
12	One advantage of observation methods is that you can record respondents' opinions on a certain subject.		
13	A case study is an in-depth, intensive investigation of an individual or small group of people.		
14	Pre-experimental designs follow basic experimental steps but fail to include a control group.		
15	Data obtained in a laboratory environment may lack generalisability to the real world		
16	Negative reinforcement refers to the adding of something negative in order to reduce the probability of a behavior occurring		
17	Casino/Slot machines work well because they are based on a variable ratio schedule of reinforcement		
18	Not using a candy machine again after losing money one time represents a major problem with variable interval schedules of reinforcement		
19	The experiments in classical conditioning were originally developed by Ivan Pavlov after accidentally stumbling on the phenomenon		
20	Conditioning could be considered synonymous with learning in that a conditioned response occurs only after it has been learned		
21	One important aspect of the definition of personality given during the PSG 1110 lesson is that different situations generate the same patterns of behaviour.		
22	According to the psychoanalytic theory, personalities arise because of attempts to resolve conflicts between the unconscious sexual and aggressive impulses and societal demands to restrain the impulses.		
23	The second stage of Freud's theory of psychosexual development is when boys experience the Oedipus complex and girls experience the Electra complex.		

24	Results from subjective personality tests tend to be more accurate than results from objective personality tests and can be more generalised to a population.		
25	Objective personality tests present the test taker with several specific items to which he/she is asked to respond, either on paper or on a computer screen.		
26	In group decision making process, the deviation from the group mean is called groupthink.		
27	Some of the pre-conditions to the social phenomenon of groupthink include cohesiveness, strong leadership as well as pressure for conformity and harmony.		
28	Conformity is to Stanley Milgram as obedience is to Solomon Asch		
29	Walking past Mwanawasa hostels, you see one of the rooms catching fire, but you decide not to report the matter to the dean of students as you believe that other students, no doubt, have already rush to report or will do so sooner than later. This illustrates the social phenomenon of altruism.		
30	How we think about, respond to, and interact with others is what social psychology is all about		

SECTION D: SHORT ESSAYS

Write short notes on any TWO (2) of the following short essays

1. Describe a psychological experiment that demonstrates how the meaning attached to a stimulus influences how it is perceived or remembered, and briefly explain one implication of this for a problem in the real world.
2. Briefly describe the Multiple Intelligences Theory.
3. Based on the criteria used to evaluate theories, provide an evaluation of the cognitive behavioural theories.
4. Write 4 Myths about mental illness and facts that dispel these myths.
5. Briefly discuss the following social psychology concepts
 - a. Attribution
 - b. Social perception
 - c. Conformity
 - d. Norm
 - e. Altruistic behavior

SECTION E: COMPULSORY QUESTIONS

Attempt all questions in this section and show all your working.

1. The table below shows students' scores in a psychology test and the amount of hours spent on Social media per day. Calculate the relationship between the two variables using **either one** of the Pearson Correlation coefficient methods below and interpret your findings

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

or

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum .f.f - (\sum .f)(\sum f)}{\sqrt{[N \sum .f^2 - (\sum .f)^2][N \sum f^2 - (\sum f)^2]}}$$

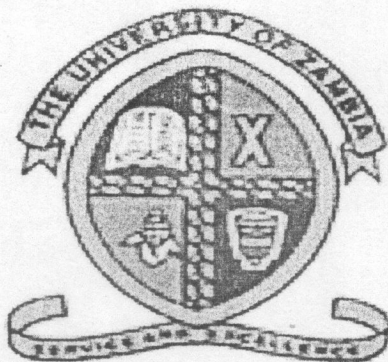
Students	Performance in Psychological test/10	Hours spent on Social media per day
Mary	8	3
Martha	3	8
Matthews	7	4
Maria	2	9
Molly	9	2
Marvin	5	6
Memory	10	1
Marlon	1	10
Melody	6	5
Moses	4	7

SECTION F: LONG ESSAY

Attempt any ONE (1) of the following long essays

1. Describe the process of perception as a series of seven steps beginning with distal stimuli and culminating in behavioural responses of perceiving, recognising and acting?
2. Describe how personality development takes place, according to Sigmund Freud. Feel free to use examples in your explanations?
3. What is abnormal behavior? Outline and discuss four types of criterions used to define abnormality and there possible disadvantages.
4. Discuss the concept of attitudes, and bring out aspects such as components of attitudes, how attitudes are formed, measured, changed and how they are related to behavior.

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



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
PSG 2110 BASIC STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES
DATE: MONDAY 10TH DECEMBER, 2018
DURATION: 3 HOURS (14:00-17:00 HOURS)

COMPUTER NUMBER: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer all the questions in section A, Band C on the question paper. Attempt all the questions; there will be NO negative marking.
- In section C, part I is compulsory chose one question from part II and another from Part II. [You should answer a TOTAL OF THREE short essays from section C]
- Choose any TWO long essay questions from section D.
- Write down your computer number on every page of the question paper in the space provided on top of each page.
- Ensure that your question paper has 8 pages. Notify the examiners if you have any missing pages.
- Use CLEAR HANDWRITING.

SECTION A**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.**

Circle the correct answer there is no negative marking so attempt all questions.

1. Which of the following is a chemical sense?
 - a. vision
 - b. hearing
 - c. smell
 - d. kinesthesia

2. In the Muller-Lyer illusion, two lines are the same length, but the line with the reversed arrowheads appears longer. Our assumption that one line is longer is related to our experience and the principle of:
 - a. negative adaptation
 - b. opponent-process theory
 - c. size constancy
 - d. convergence

3. Imagine a teaspoon of sugar is dissolved in two gallons of water. You can detect this level of sweetness at least half the time. This level is called the:
 - a. distal stimulus
 - b. perceptual constant
 - c. just noticeable difference
 - d. absolute threshold

4. The Gestalt principle of continuity refers to our tendency to perceive:
 - a. figures rather than ground
 - b. elements that move together as belonging together
 - c. objects in groups when they are similar
 - d. a series of points or lines as having unity

5. What is the major difference between the major theories of colour vision?
 - a. locating colour vision in rods or cones
 - b. specifying different types of colour reception within cones
 - c. determining the number of types of colour receptors
 - d. explaining primary versus tertiary colours

6. Consciousness is best understood as
 - a. High and Low
 - b. Spectrum
 - c. Scale
 - d. Range
7. The sleep needs of infants are averaged from
 - a. 18-19 Hours
 - b. 17-18- Hours
 - c. 16-17 Hours
 - d. 15-16 Hours
8. The Barbiturate drugs have the main feature of
 - a. Causing Anxiety
 - b. Causing Sedation
 - c. Causing Stimulation
 - d. All the Above
9. Motivation has the following basic components except
 - a. Goal
 - b. Arousal
 - c. Direction
 - d. Desire
10. The _____ in the stomach is responsible for hunger contractions
 - a. Pineal
 - b. Vegus
 - c. Renin
 - d. Both B and C
11. Which of the following contains an aspect that would not fall into the category of basic needs
 - a. Security and warmth
 - b. Intimate relationships and safety
 - c. Food and water
 - d. Water and rest
12. Which of the following authors is not associated with behavioural approaches to motivation?
 - a. Skinner
 - b. Thorndike
 - c. Maslow
 - d. Pavlov
13. Aversion is one of the conditioning procedures used in:
 - a. Non-directive therapy
 - b. Psychoanalytic therapy
 - c. Behaviour therapy
 - d. Chemotherapy

14. In which schedule of reinforcement, appropriate movements are reinforced after varying number of responses?
 - a. Fixed Ratio Schedule
 - b. Fixed Interval Schedule
 - c. Variable ratio Schedule
 - d. Variable Interval Schedule
15. The more an item is rehearsed, the more likely it is to become part of:
 - a. Short-term Memory (STM)
 - b. Long-term Memory
 - c. Retention
 - d. Free Recall
16. Which theory of forgetting gives an explanation by pointing to the weakening of the memory trace formed by experience with passage of time?
 - a. Trace Theory
 - b. Interference Theory
 - c. Decay Theory
 - d. Levels-of-processing Theory
17. The concept of "repression" was originated in:
 - a. Physiology
 - b. Behaviourism
 - c. Psychoanalysis
 - d. Functionalism
18. The type of long-term memory that involves a personal experience is called:
 - a. Semantic memory.
 - b. Encoding
 - c. Episodic memory
 - d. Memory consolidation
19. Materials like food for hungry animals or water for thirsty animals are called:
 - a. Secondary reinforcers
 - b. Primary Reinforcers
 - c. Intermittent reinforcers
 - d. Fixed reinforcers
20. Retroactive Inhibition is interference from:
 - a. Later acquired responses
 - b. Former acquired responses
 - c. Past experience
 - d. Similar experience

SECTION B**TRUE OR FALSE STATEMENTS**

For each of the following statements, circle the correct answer as either true or false.

1.	The endocrine system works together with the digestive system to maintain the body's equilibrium	TRUE	FALSE
2.	The pituitary gland is well known for producing insulin.	TRUE	FALSE
3.	Adrenal glands like ovaries and testes are the only part of the endocrine system that are dormant during childhood and only activated at the onset of puberty.	TRUE	FALSE
4.	The neurotransmitter serotonin affects mood, hunger and arousal.	TRUE	FALSE
5.	Oversupply of the neurotransmitter glutamate can over stimulate the brain producing migraines or seizures	TRUE	FALSE
6.	In depth perception, linear perception conveys the idea that parallel lines appear to diverge the further away they are from the viewer	TRUE	FALSE
7.	Gaps between the myelin sheath along an axon are called dendrites	TRUE	FALSE
8.	Sounds that are 85 decibels or more can cause damage to your hearing, particularly if you are exposed to them repeatedly.	TRUE	FALSE
9.	Sensory organs absorb energy from a physical stimulus in the environment through specialized cells called Receptors.	TURE	FALSE
10.	A spot of light appearing in a dark room must reach some measurable intensity before it can be distinguished from the darkness is a good example of just noticeable difference.	TRUE	FALSE

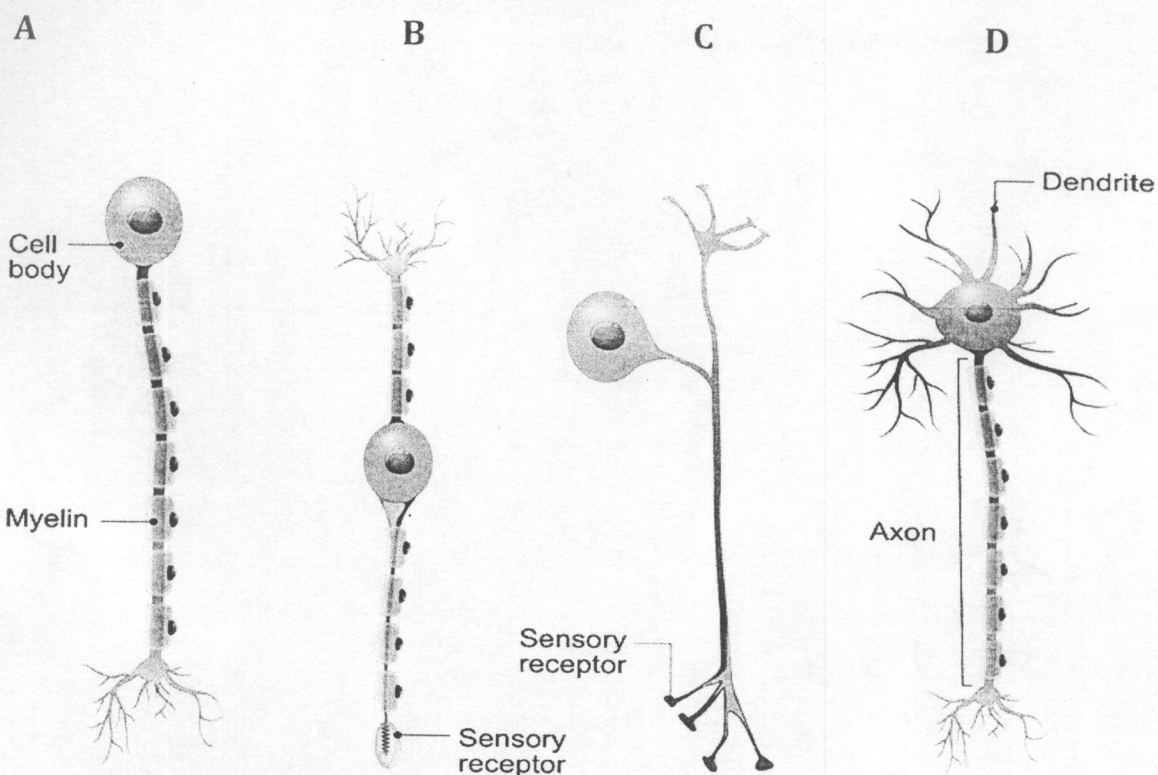
SECTION C**FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES**

Write the correct answer in the spaces provided.

1. The body is said to have a _____ that regulates metabolism and fat storage and programmes a certain weight
2. Scientists have linked Obesity to the defectiveness in the hormone called _____
3. _____ is one of the quickest drugs to induce physiological dependence.
4. State two Hypnotic procedures
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
5. Dreams that enable the individual to control its pathway are known as _____ dreams.
6. A very useful principle of learning is that a new response is strengthened by _____
7. Complete loss of memory is otherwise known as _____
8. If the information learned last semester in sociology is preventing a student from remembering the information being learned this semester in psychology, we say that _____ has occurred.
9. In collaboration with Raynor, J. B. Watson conducted his famous experiment on conditioning of fear responses on _____
10. The schedule of reinforcement in which every appropriate response is reinforced is known as _____
11. When a thing acquires some characteristics of a reinforcer because of its consistent association with the primary reinforcement, we call it a/an _____
12. A person, who has had a head injury, is unable to recall the events that took place before the accident. This is technically known as _____
13. Patient H.M. displayed deficits for which memory store? _____
14. Punishment is effective only when it weakens _____
15. The therapy method advocated for by humanistic theorists is called _____

SECTION D**SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS****PART I COMPULSORY QUESTION**

1. **Identify** the types of neurons in the diagram below labeled A, B, C, and D. Follow the identified neurons with a **description of the primary functions** of the neurons identified.

**PART II**

Answer ONE question from this section.

1. With illustrations, describe the different kinds of meditation and how they induce an altered state of consciousness
2. With examples, discuss William McDougall's understanding of motivation and its applicability in our world today.

PART III

Answer ONE question from this section.

1. Write brief notes on the three types of learning
2. Discuss some of the strategies one can use in problem solving

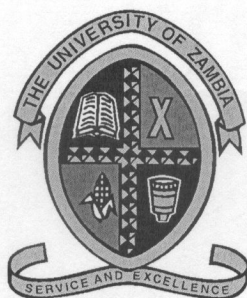
SECTION E**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS**

Answer TWO questions from this section.

1. Identify and describe in detail the cues that help human beings judge depth at a distance. Use appropriate sketches to support your answer.
2. Clearly explain the factors accounting for forgetting. Support your answers with appropriate examples where necessary.
3. With examples illustrate how Biological, Physiological and Cultural factors influence sexual motivation

THE END. ALL THE BEST!

N.B: CHECK YOUR CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT. YOU HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR CA AND OTHER DETAILS ARE CORRECTLY RECORDED.



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

PSG 3110 – LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT (FULL COURSE)

2017-2018 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

DATE: FRIDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 2018

TIME: 14:00HRS – 17:00HRS

VENUE: UPPER DINING HALL

INSTRUCTIONS

This examination paper consists of FOUR main sections.

Section A consists of 20 multiple choice questions. Each question carries ½ mark. **CIRCLE THE CORRECT RESPONSE ON THE QUESTION PAPER.**

Section B consists of 20 true or false questions. Each question carries ½ mark. **ANSWER ON THE QUESTION PAPER.**

Section C consists of short essays with part 1 and part 2. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer one question from part 1 and one question from part 2. Part 1 and part 2 should be **ANSWERED IN SEPARATE BOOKLETS.**

Section D consists of long essays with part 1 and part 2. Each question carries 10 marks. Answer one question from part 1 and one question from part 2. Part 1 and part 2 should be **ANSWERED IN SEPARATE BOOKLETS.**

SECTION A: Answer all the questions in this section. Circle the correct response on the question paper. Total – 10 marks

1. The principle of independent assortment occurs when:

- a. Punnett squares help predict the chances of an offspring being heterozygous or homozygous
- b. The larger the number of offspring provide resulting numbers to expected values.
- c. Genes of different traits segregate independently.
- d. None of the above

2. Arnold Gesell proposed that

- a. The scientific study of children should be based on empirical evidence and not on images of a distant soul
- b. Development is primarily attributed to nature
- c. An individual's development is influenced by past experiences
- d. Conditioning is key in development

3. The proponent of behaviourism was

- a. B. F. Skinner
- b. J. B. Watson
- c. A. Bandura
- d. E. Thorndike

4. During cell replication, the formation of two identical cells that are a replica of the parent cells is known as

- a. Cell division
- b. Meiosis
- c. Mitosis
- d. Mutation

5. During the period of early childhood, development is marked by an increase in sense of

- a. Morality
- b. Self-discipline
- c. Self-awareness
- d. Self-motivation

6. The most appropriate research design to use to study life span development is

- a. Survey

- b. Experimental
- c. Case study
- d. Longitudinal

7. According to Piaget decentration refers to

- a. The ability to mentally go through a series of steps in a problem and then reverse the direction, turning to the starting point.
- b. The ability to focus on several aspects of a problem at once and relating them.
- c. The ability to group objects into similar categories
- d. The ability to easily remember information

8. Which of the following is **NOT** a memory strategy used in middle childhood:

- a. Rehearsal
- b. Organisation
- c. Recall
- d. Elaboration

9. The theory that emphasises the importance of the sociocultural context in development is....

- a. Piaget's theory
- b. Bronfenbrenner's theory
- c. Bandura's theory
- d. Vygotsky's theory

10. Cephalopelvic disproportion refers to

- a. High blood pressure, protein in the urine and extreme swelling
- b. A situation when the umbilical cord precedes the baby during the birth process
- c. A situation when the baby is lying crosswise in the uterus
- d. A situation when the baby's head is larger than the pelvis, complicating the birth process

11. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of physical development in late adulthood?

- a. Susceptibility to disease as the immune system weakens
- b. Having at least one chronic, long-term condition, such as arthritis or hypertension
- c. Decrease in perception of time
- d. Decrease in sensitivity of the senses

12. Which is not true about the concept of the 'sandwich generation'?

- a. It refers to middle-aged adults faced with the challenge of caring for their own aging parents as well as for their children
 - b. It is a phenomenon possibly resulting from some men and women marrying and having children later
 - c. It is a phenomenon possibly resulting from some men and women marrying and having children earlier
 - d. It is a phenomenon possibly resulting from some men and women living longer
13. Which of the following have been documented as characteristic features of marriage in modern societies during middle adulthood?
- a. Couples may see each other as 'best friends' and marriage as a long-term commitment
 - b. Couples may see each other less as 'best friends' and marriage as more of a short-term commitment
 - c. Satisfaction, which would have been increasing shortly after marriage, drops sharply after the children leave the nest
 - d. All of the above
14. Which of the following is associated with job burnout in middle adulthood?
- a. Experience of dissatisfaction
 - b. Experience of disillusionment
 - c. Experience of frustration
 - d. All of the above
15. Which of the following is not associated with stagnation in middle adulthood according to Erikson's theory?
- a. Placing one's own comfort and security above challenge and sacrifice
 - b. Having a commitment that extends beyond oneself
 - c. Lack of involvement or concern with young people
 - d. Little interest in work productivity, self-improvement
16. Which of the following is consistent with a normative-crisis model of human development?
- a. Personality develops in terms of fairly universal stages, tied to a sequence of age-related crises
 - b. The timing of a particular event in an adult's life, rather than age per se, determine the course of personality development
 - c. An event at age 21 and the same event at age 39 would cause the same emotional feelings
 - d. Adulthood is not a time of passivity but of continued psychological growth
17. Which of the following refers to age differentiation?
- a. The way people are assigned different roles in society based on their age

5. The work of Granville Stanley Hall was influenced by Charles Darwin and Thorndike. _____
6. Sigmund Freud concluded that children pass through a series of psychosexual stages, during which the id's pleasure seeking energies focus on distinct pleasure-sensitive areas of the body called erogenous zones. _____
7. The X chromosome is relatively large, while the y chromosome is short and carries little genetic information. _____
8. Self-esteem in children drops the first few years of nursery school. _____
9. During middle childhood, friendship becomes a mutually agreed on relationship - children like each other's personal qualities and respond to the needs and desires of others. _____
10. The lifespan perspective proposes that human development is multiply determined and can be understood within the scope of a single framework. _____
11. All men, but not women, experience a 'midlife crisis' _____
12. Some developmental psychologists view a normative-crisis model of psychological functioning in adulthood as outdated and instead support a life-events model of development which is based on timing of events rather than age per se. _____
13. The crisis in middle adulthood, according to Erikson, is whether a person has achieved generativity or whether they have stagnated. _____
14. Reaching out to others in ways that give to, and guide, the next generation in an example of generativity. _____
15. "Empty nest syndrome" refers to parents' feelings of unhappiness, worry, loneliness and depression resulting from their children's departure from home. _____
16. Brain slowdown in late adulthood reduces working memory, but this does not inhibit multi-tasking. _____
17. According to life events model of adult personality development, adulthood is not a time of passivity but of continued psychological growth. _____
18. Views of how humans age and the meaning and expectations attached to certain ages have not changed over time and culture. _____
19. Many psychological or behavioural problems can come about as a result of the difficulties in preparing for life transitions without help from society. _____
20. According to modernisation theory, the status of the elderly increases as societies become more modern. _____

- b. That certain roles and behaviors are considered appropriate based on chronological age
- c. The theory that a person's position in the age structure affects behavior or attitudes
- d. All of the above

18. Which of the following is true about Disengagement Theory?
- a. Believes that decreases in social interaction are better explained by poor health or disability, rather than some functional need of society to "disengage" older people from their previous roles
 - b. It argues that the more one is active and not disengaged from activities, the more likely they are to be satisfied with life
 - c. One of the latest attempts to explain old age in modern society
 - d. It looks at old age as a time when both the older person and society engage in mutual separation (e.g., retirement from work)
19. Which of the following are considered to have influences on the life course?
- a. Social class and life history
 - b. Earlier life events, sociocultural historical events
 - c. Unpredictable non-formative life events
 - d. All of the above
20. Which of the following is a method of understanding the biology of aging?
- a. Looking at the physical function of people at different chronological ages, but at a single point in time
 - b. Looking at biological indicators that can identify features of the basic process of aging (e.g. blood pressure, eyesight and hearing abilities, etc.)
 - c. Looking at the body's ability to recover from assaults and withstand high demands during physical exertion
 - d. All of the above

SECTION B: Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. Write your response after the sentence on this question paper. Total – 10 marks

1. Development follows a definite and predictable pattern. _____
2. Proportionally greater growth and development take place during the prenatal developmental period than at any other time throughout the individual's life. _____
3. The period of the embryo is the last stage of prenatal development. _____
4. Growth in early childhood proceeds at a slow rate in comparison to the period of infancy. _____

SECTION C – SHORT ESSAYS

Choose one question from part 1 and one question from part 2. Answer the two parts in separate booklets.

Part 1: Choose one question – 5 marks

1. What is meant by the term 'mid-life crisis'? What theoretical model underpins this concept?
2. Briefly describe conceptions of death between adolescence through early adulthood to late adulthood.
3. Briefly explain some biopsychosocial aspects of human aging.

Part 2: Choose one question – 5 marks

1. Briefly explain any 2 reasons why the sex of a child is important to developmental psychologists.
2. List and briefly discuss any 3 issues of debate in human development.
3. Briefly explain the importance of culture in the study of life span development.

SECTION D: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS

Part 1: Choose one question - 10 marks

1. Compare and contrast two theoretical models for explaining pathways to problem behaviour in adolescents.
2. Discuss the view that emerging adulthood is a period from the late teens through the twenties. To what extent does this period differ from adolescence and young adulthood?

Part 2: Choose one question: 10 marks

1. Making reference to any one of the theories discussed in class, explain how life span development takes.
2. (a) Discuss the importance of play in child development.
(b) Within our Zambian context, explain how adults view play and why they hold these views.

THE END



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

**PSG 3110 – LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT (FULL COURSE)
2017/8 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS**

DATE: Friday 28th December, 2018

TIME: 09:00HRS – 12:00HRS

VENUE: SPORTS HALL

INSTRUCTIONS

This examination paper consists of FOUR main sections.

Section A consists of 20 multiple choice questions. Each question carries ½ mark. **CIRCLE THE CORRECT RESPONSE ON THE QUESTION PAPER.** Answer all the questions in this section.

Section B consists of 20 true or false questions. Each question carries ½ mark. **ANSWER ON THE QUESTION PAPER.** Answer all the questions in this section.

Section C consists of short essays with part 1 and part 2. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer one question from part 1 and one question from part 2. Part 1 and part 2 should be **ANSWERED IN SEPARATE BOOKLETS.**

Section D consists of long essays with part 1 and part 2. Each question carries 10 marks. Answer one question from part 1 and one question from part 2. Part 1 and part 2 should be **ANSWERED IN SEPARATE BOOKLETS.**

Multiple Choice Questions

SECTION A: Answer all the questions in this section. Circle the correct response on the question paper. Total – 10 marks

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of early adulthood?
 - A. Time of commitments
 - B. Time of value change
 - C. Change in interests
 - D. None of the above

2. Which one of the following is a characteristic feature of postformal thought in adulthood?
 - A. Ability to deal with uncertainty and inconsistency
 - B. Ability to deal with imperfection and compromise
 - C. Both of the above
 - D. None of the above

3. Which of the following is not true about adulthood?
 - A. Adults are individuals who have completed their growth and are ready to assume their status in society
 - B. Views about adulthood vary from one culture to another
 - C. It is the longest period of human development
 - D. None of the above

4. Which of the following is true about formal operational thought in middle adulthood?
 - A. It's tied to experience
 - B. It's tied to education
 - C. Both A and B above
 - D. None of the above

5. The Inventionist view of adolescence is that
 - A. Reasoning emerges at this stage with self-determination being a hallmark of adolescent maturity
 - B. Adolescence is a period of 'storm and stress'
 - C. Adolescence is a product of economic changes and dependency of the youth
 - D. Choice is very important in adolescence.

6. Which of the following is associated with adolescence?
- A. Struggle for independence and maturity
 - B. Time of achievement
 - C. Time of empty nest
 - D. All of the above
7. Which of the following is not true about late adulthood?
- A. It's a closing period of the life span
 - B. A key task at this stage is integration of social values into an individual code of conduct
 - C. There is a change in one's physical appearance
 - D. Social disengagement is a characteristic feature
8. Which of the following is one of Kübler-Ross's Stages of Loss?
- A. Denial
 - B. Anger
 - C. Bargaining
 - D. All of the above
9. Which of the following is not true about Kübler-Ross's Stages of Loss?
- A. Some people do not progress through all of these stages.
 - B. All people progress through all of these stages.
 - C. Some people move through them at different rates
 - D. People may be in more than one stage at a time and do not necessarily go through them in order.
10. Which of the following is true about Erikson's psychosocial theory?
- A. It holds that developmental change occurs throughout the lifespan.
 - B. Development stages reflect the motivation of the individual
 - C. Both A and B above
 - D. None of the above
11. Which of the following is **NOT** characteristics of physical development in early childhood
- A. Reaching the peak of physical performance
 - B. Notice of the decline in physical performance

- C. Large changes in the sensory systems
- D. Increase in the body's fatty tissues.

12. Which one of the following emphasized the socio-cultural origins of cognitive processes and competences in children?

- A. Jean Piaget
- B. Lev Vygotsky
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

13. Which of the following is not a feature of the symbolic function in early childhood?

- A. Deferred imitation
- B. Language
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

14. Which of the following is a cognitive limitation of early childhood?

- A. Understanding cause and effect
- B. Understanding of numbers
- C. Transductive reasoning
- D. Theory of mind

15. Correlational studies are conducted to _____

- A. Determine a relationship between variables
- B. Determine cause-effect relationships
- C. Measure the same variable in people who differ in age
- D. Are conducted to determine in-depth explorations of individuals.

16. Which of the following **is not** correct

- A. Individuals with Down syndrome are born with an extra 21st chromosome.
- B. Geneticists assume that spontaneous mutations have been occurring in cells constantly since life began.
- C. Research from the life-span course perspective has shown that major life transitions occur at many different ages across people and generations.
- D. The father of behaviourism was B. F. Skinner

17. Which of the following **is not** used to measure brain activity?
- A. Electroencephalography
 - B. Magnetic resonance imagery
 - C. Superconducting quantum interference device
 - D. Polygraph
18. The process known as metacognition refers to:
- A. Egocentrism
 - B. The ability to think independently
 - C. Thinking about thinking
 - D. Thinking in the abstract
19. Toddlers are usually involved in instrumental aggression. This refers to the type of aggression which:
- A. Damages another child's peer relations
 - B. Harms another child physically or threatening
 - C. Insulting and using abusive language
 - D. Involves hitting, kicking, or shouting to obtain a desired object.
20. At the sensorimotor stage, what kind of play are children involved in with their peers?
- A. Parallel play
 - B. Co-operative play
 - C. Unguided play
 - D. Guided play

SECTION B: Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. Write your response after the sentence on this question paper. Total – 10 marks

	Statement	True/False
1	Abstract and scientific thinking appear after adolescence.	
2	Preparation for marriage, parenting and adult relationships is not a developmental task of adolescence.	
3	Adolescence is characterized by rapid physical maturity but slower emotional and cognitive maturity.	
4	Adolescence is the longest period of human development.	
5	There is little cultural variation as to what constitutes adulthood across the world.	
6	Development of attitudes, interests and values is not a characteristic feature of adulthood.	

7	Early adulthood can be a period of dependency.	
8	Changes in sensory ability and physiological functioning are completed in middle adulthood.	
9	Deterioration rather than development in psychological and physical functioning during adulthood is inevitable and the rate of such change is uniform across individuals.	
10	Social disengagement is a characteristic feature of late adulthood.	
11	The psychodynamic theorist that developed a comprehensive theory of human development was Sigmund Freud.	
12	In Klinefelter's syndrome, boys are born with an extra X chromosome (XXY).	
13	The socio-cognitive theory of development emphasizes that learning takes place by observing behavior only.	
14	Concrete operations is the third stage of Piaget's theory of cognitive development.	
15	The information processing approach to human cognitive development explains that human cognition consists of mental hardware and mental software.	
16	The best way of measuring development is through observation and correlational studies.	
17	The process by which genes are separated when gametes form is known as meiosis.	
18	The embryonic stage of prenatal development lasts from conception to day 14.	
19	The last and final stage of labour is delivery of the baby.	
20	Overextension refers to the tendency to over generalize statements during the process of language development.	

Section C – short essays: Choose one question from part 1 and one question from part 2. Answer the two parts in separate booklets.

Part 1: Choose one question – 5 marks

1. What is meant by the term 'mid-life crisis'?
2. Briefly describe conceptions of death between adolescence through early adulthood to late adulthood.

Part 2: Choose one question – 5 marks

1. Piaget's explanation of cognitive development is based on two main principles; organization and adaptation. Briefly explain these principles.
2. Conducting research with children is a challenging task. Briefly explain any five reasons why conducting research with children is challenging.

SECTION D: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS

Part 1: Choose one question - 10 marks

1. Compare and contrast two theoretical models for explaining pathways to problem behaviour in adolescents.
2. To what extent are conflicts with parents, mood disruptions, and risk behaviour characteristic features of adolescents?

Part 2: Choose one question: 10 marks

1. As a student studying Child Development, the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development has asked you to give a brief presentation at a seminar about why the study of Child Development is important. Write a brief account of what you would include in your presentation?
2. (a) What are genetic mutations?
(b) Explain any two conditions that result from genetic mutations
(c) Discuss any four reasons why you think developmentalists are interested in studying mutations and genetic abnormalities?

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR DISTANCE EDUCATION EXAMINATION

PSG 3315: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

COMPUTER NO.: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION HAS THREE SECTIONS; A, B, AND C.
ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS IN SECTION A ON THE QUESTION PAPER.
ANSWER **SIX (6)** QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.
ANSWER **TWO (2)** QUESTIONS IN SECTION C.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer all questions. Circle the correct answer. Each question carries ½ mark.

1. Social psychology is the scientific study of how individuals _____,
_____, and _____ in a social context.
 - a. understand, feel, behave
 - b. perceive, think, behave
 - c. think, feel, behave
 - d. think, influence, relate

2. A major difference between social psychologists and sociologists is that social psychologists tend to focus on _____ while sociologists tend to focus on _____.
 - a. prejudice; culture
 - b. aggression; violence
 - c. the individual level; the group level
 - d. social cognition; politics

3. Womba is a social psychologist and Mwansa is a clinical psychologist. If they both study aggression, Womba is more likely than Mwansa to _____.
 - a. examine the situational determinants of aggression in an experiment
 - b. develop therapeutic techniques to control people's aggression
 - c. develop theories about what leads people to be aggressive
 - d. develop a questionnaire to measure which people are most likely to be aggressive

4. In what important way does social psychology differ from folk wisdom (or everyday knowledge)?
 - a. Social psychologists test their hypotheses using carefully created empirical studies.
 - b. A social psychologist has special training that makes him/her more insightful than the everyday person.
 - c. Social psychology is a legitimate enterprise whereas folk wisdom has no value.
 - d. Social psychology concerns individual behaviour whereas folk wisdom concerns group behaviour.

5. Surveys are much more likely to produce accurate results if _____.
 - a. the participants were chosen using a random sample of the population
 - b. the participants were randomly assigned to conditions
 - c. they are high in experimental realism
 - d. their design has strong internal validity

6. The PSG 3315 class would like to know the relationship between the number of psychology courses people take and their interpersonal sensitivity. They survey UNZA students to determine how much psychology they have taken and then have them complete a test of social sensitivity. Finally, they plot the relationship. This is an example of _____.
 - a. a laboratory experiment
 - b. participant observation
 - c. a field experiment
 - d. a correlational study

7. A researcher interested in whether the mere presence of others affects individual behaviour, designs a study in which individuals are asked to make a speech to either an empty room or a room with five people in it. This type of study is best described as _____.
 - a. a correlational study
 - b. field research
 - c. a laboratory experiment
 - d. a case study

8. The red gang and the black gang are having a dispute about who controls the field in the vacant area next to the high school. During this dispute, fighting between the two groups escalates. This result could be most easily predicted from _____.
- modern racism
 - confirmation bias
 - realistic conflict theory
 - social categorisation theory
9. A gender activist recently claimed that women in Zambia are “systematically blocked from rights, opportunities, and resources, in politics and public and private organisations, resulting in vulnerability.” This assertion illustrates _____.
- tokenism
 - stereotyping
 - discrimination
 - subtyping
10. Stereotypes are to _____ as prejudices are to _____.
- behaviour; beliefs
 - beliefs; behaviour
 - cognition; behaviour
 - beliefs; attitudes
11. Which of the following statements is **true** of stereotypes?
- They are always negative.
 - They tend to be rational.
 - Members of a rejected group who do not seem to fit the stereotype are perceived as an “exception.”
 - University students show more evidence of ethnic stereotyping now than they did in the past.
12. In one high school, students from the countryside have always fought with students from the city. In order to reduce this intergroup hostility, the head teacher decides that the people in the two groups need to have personal contact on an equal-status basis. What else might he do to try to achieve more harmonious relations between the groups?
- Have them identify the strengths of their own groups.
 - Have them work together on a school-wide project.
 - Have them take classes designed to familiarise the groups with aspects of each other’s lives.
 - Have teachers identify students based on their group affiliation.
13. Can social loafing be reduced?
- No, social loafing is inevitable
 - Yes, by having females work on the task.
 - Yes, by making individuals’ work identifiable.
 - Yes, by doing research in countries other than the United States.

14. Malcom's friends all say a recent social psychology test was difficult. Malcom thinks the test was easy. When asked what he thought, Malcom agrees with his friends. This outcome illustrates _____.
- private conformity
 - normative influence
 - reciprocity norms
 - obedience
15. When people work with others on a task, they _____.
- work harder than when they work alone
 - work just as hard as when they work alone
 - work on different tasks than when they work alone
 - don't work as hard as when they work alone
16. Compared to attitudes acquired through indirect experience, attitudes acquired through direct experience _____.
- are the basis for slower more deliberate responses
 - exert stronger effects on behaviour
 - are held with less confidence
 - are weaker
17. Ambivalent attitudes _____.
- include both positive and negative components
 - predict behaviour very well
 - tend to be very weak
 - are not easily accessible in memory
18. John, a quiet young man, went to a music concert. The large crowd began to scream and stomp their feet when the musicians came on stage. John joined in as he lost his sense of self awareness. This is an example of _____.
- dehumanisation
 - deindividuation
 - depersonalisation
 - mass hysteria
19. Which of the following statements is true about research on the link between aggression and frustration?
- It is not the case that frustration always results in aggressive behaviour.
 - Intense and unjustifiable frustration results in what has been termed as demented aggression.
 - If frustration is intense, only then does it result in aggressive behaviour.
 - All the above statements are true.

20. People's reaction to the view that 'physical appearance is the real reason they are close to certain people at work, school, church or in their neighbourhood'... is
- Generally positive
 - At variance with research evidence on the subject
 - Generally unknown on account of the dearth of research on the subject
 - None of these.
21. What do you think Curtis and Miller (1986) sought to demonstrate in the study in which they led participants to believe that another person either liked or disliked them following an initial encounter.
- They sought to demonstrate that the only way you can possibly be friends with another person is to first establish that person's attitude towards you and things associated with you.
 - They sought to show that people love or like those they believe love or like them.
 - They sought to show that you cannot be close to any person unless you feel even minimal sexual attraction towards them.
 - All the above.
22. Most researchers refer to prosocial behaviour occurring in an organisational context as _____ (Organ, 1997).
- citizenship behaviour
 - organizational citizenship behaviour
 - citizenry organized behaviour
 - citizen prosocial behaviour
23. One reason research findings and principles of social psychology find application in business and organizational setting is that _____.
- business and organizational settings are essentially social settings
 - business and organizational setting are the bedrock of attitude formation and change
 - behaviour in the work environment is generally dynamic
 - leadership, whether bad or good, is the basis of all behaviour in such settings
24. From a social psychological perspective, good leadership is premised on _____.
- executive skills
 - attitude change and formation
 - prosocial rather than anti-social behaviour
 - social influence
25. According to social psychology research, factors that influence interpersonal attraction are resident within _____.
- person and situation
 - person and behaviour
 - person and motivation
 - person and attitude

26. Which of the following is not among the possible explanations why proximity is so important in social relations?
- Easy accessibility of an individual facilitates formation of relationships, whether casual or romantic.
 - Geographical closeness predicts increased interactions.
 - Increased interaction is the basis of halo effect in the social context.
 - Frequency of interaction inevitably results in liking a person or object.
27. Which of the following is an exception to the mere-exposure effect?
- If you have a liking for white people, you tend to like them in every context you meet them.
 - If your initial reaction to a person is highly negative, frequent interaction can exacerbate the negative feelings towards the person.
 - If you like a person at first sight, you tend to like them even more with increased exposure.
 - If people you associate with have positive feelings towards a particular individual or group of individuals, it tends to influence your own feelings towards such individuals or groups of individuals.
28. Which of the following is not true about research on 'media and aggressive behaviour'?
- A causal link has been found between viewing aggressive acts and committing aggressive or violent crimes.
 - Evidence reveals a relationship between TV violence and viewer's aggression
 - Negative effects of TV violence are worse for individuals who are by nature aggressive.
 - Viewing of TV violence is related to criminality in young adulthood.
29. Social psychology finds application in the courtroom trials. Society has always believed that judicial decisions are biased. This area has attracted a great deal of social psychology research which _____.
- generally show that judicial decisions are accurate and objective
 - support the widely held view that judicial decisions are biased
 - partially support and partially contradict this widely held view
 - None of the above
30. In a social psychology context, the experiences of Amanda Knox and The Central Park Jogger boys illustrate the point that _____.
- false confessions are a fallacy and that they really never occur in the criminal justice system contrary to widely spread claims
 - false confessions are a reality in the criminal justice system
 - false confessions are explainable in terms of bias and subjectivity
 - false confessions are explainable in terms of group influence

SECTION B: SHORT ESSAYS.

Part I: Answer any three (3) of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Briefly discuss the debate on causes of human aggression.
2. In an emergency, what kind of people are likely to help, and what kinds of victims tend to attract helping behaviour according to social psychology research.
3. Briefly outline social psychological explanations of the causes of false confessions in criminal justice system.
4. From your knowledge of social psychology, briefly explain:
 - (a) How classical conditioning may be used to explain formation and continuation of social relations.
 - (b) How relevant looks and physical attractiveness are to social relations.

Part II: Answer any three (3) of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Define social psychology according to Kassin, Fein, & Markus (2013), elaborating on the **three** aspects of their definition.
2. (a) Mwaka, Mulenga, and Mwenya have just started new jobs and all of them want to do well. Mwaka laughs a lot at the jokes her colleagues make, even though she does not always find them very funny. Mulenga observes her work mates closely and makes sure that she completes the work in the same way that they do, so that she does not make any mistakes. Mwenya prefers to learn through trial and error. She believes that by trying and by making mistakes, she will really understand what she is doing.

Which girl's behaviour is being influenced by normative social influence and which girl is being influenced by informational social influence? Explain your choices.
 - (b) Identify and briefly explain **two** reasons why people resist pressure to conform.
3. (a) What is compliance? Briefly describe Cialdini's principles on which techniques used for gaining compliance are based.
 - (b) Name and explain **one** technique for gaining compliance using an example and identify the principle on which it is based.
4. (a) Briefly explain why people join groups.
 - (b) Briefly discuss social loafing, highlighting how it affects groups and what can be done to reduce its effect.

SECTION C: LONG ESSAYS.

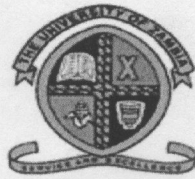
Part I: Answer any one (1) of the following questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Explain the relevance of social psychology to the following aspects of the criminal justice system: eyewitness testimony, false confessions, and courtroom trials.
2. Outline the case of Kitty Genovese and its relevance to the concept of prosocial behaviour.
3. Discuss aggressive behaviour from a biological perspective.

Part II: Answer any one (1) of the following questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. One of the most important activities groups perform is decision-making because most people assume that **“groups usually reach better decisions than individuals.”**
Critically evaluate this assumption.
2. Prejudice and its related concepts of stereotyping and discrimination have long been an area of interest and study to social psychologists.
 - (a) Briefly describe an example of prejudice you have read about or experienced in our Zambian context making clear the social group you are referring to, and the nature of the prejudice (make clear whether this prejudice includes stereotyping and discrimination of the group you are referring to).
 - (b) Drawing on your social psychology knowledge, discuss **two** possible ways in which prejudice and its associated concepts of stereotyping and discrimination emerge.
 - (c) Suggest and clearly describe **one** way in which the prejudice you have cited in 2 (a) could be reduced.
3. (a) Describe Milgram’s study of obedience.
 - (b) Discuss the factors that account for destructive obedience and show how these were reflected in Milgram’s study.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
PSG 3415 THEORIES OF PERSONALITY EXAMINATION
DATE: TUESDAY 20TH NOVEMBER 2018
DURATION: 3 HOURS (09:00-12:00 HOURS)

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all the questions in section A and B on the question paper. Answer the long essay questions in section C and D in two separate answer booklets.

COMPUTER NUMBER: _____

SECTION A: Answer all questions.

TRUE OR FALSE STATEMENTS.

For each of the following statements, **circle** the correct answer as either true or false.

1.	Although Personality Psychologists recognize that all people are similar in some ways, they are particularly concerned with how individuals differ from one another because of their cultural orientation.	TRUE	FALSE
2.	The scientific exploration of personality involves systematic efforts to discover and explain regularities in the thoughts, feelings and covert behaviors of people as they lead their daily lives.	TRUE	FALSE
3.	The study of personality focuses not only on psychological processes but also on the interrelationship of these processes. Understanding how these processes interact to form an integrated whole often involves more than understanding each of them separately. People function as organised wholes and it is in this perspective that they should be studied and comprehended.	TRUE	FALSE
4.	The concept of type refers to the clustering of		

	many different traits. Compared to the trait concept, type implies a lesser degree of regularity and generality in terms of behavior. Although people can have many traits to varying degrees, they are generally described as belonging to a specific type, for example individuals can be either “introverts or extroverts.”	TRUE	FALSE
5.	In cognitive motives of motivation, the emphasis is on the person’s effort to understand and predict events in the world. Rather than seeking pleasure or self-actualization, the person or individual has a need for cognition or a need to comprehend and understand issues. A person may seek to maintain a consistent picture of the self and to understand why others behave in unpredictable ways even at the price of pain and discomfort. For example George Kelly, Personal Construct Theory, each individual construes the world in his own way and predicts events around him (in the world).	TRUE	FALSE
6.	In incentive or pull or carrot models, the emphasis is on end points; goals or incentives that the person seeks to achieve, for example seeking to achieve money (wealth) fame, social acceptance or power. Here it is the goal that is stressed rather than an internal state of tension but it should be noted that the pursuit of pleasure is also emphasized i.e. the pleasure associated with achieving the set goal. It is for this reason that incentive theories of motivation as well as tension reduction theories can be considered to be Hedonic or pleasure-oriented theories of motivation.	TRUE	FALSE
7.	Allport emphasized that the investigator may choose to study behavior in terms of general principles, universal variables and a large number of subjects; or may elect to focus on the individual case using methods and variables that are adequate to the uniqueness of each person. He borrowed the terms Idiographic (individual) and Nomothetic (universal) from a German Philosopher Windelbland in labeling the two approaches to the study of behaviour. He later used the terms or substituted the two terms	TRUE	FALSE

	Morphogenic for idiographic and Dimensional for nomothetic.		
8.	<p>In contrast to the psychoanalytic unconscious the proponents of the cognitive unconscious (Kihlstron, 1990;Pervin, 1996) argue that there is no fundamental difference in the quality of unconscious and conscious processes.</p> <p>According to this view, unconscious processes can be as intelligent, logical and rational as conscious processes. The cognitive view of the unconscious emphasizes the variety of contents that might be unconscious, with no special significance given to sexual and aggressive contents.</p> <p>The cognitive view of the unconscious does not emphasize motivational factors. Cognitions are unconscious because they cannot be processed at the conscious level, because although they reached consciousness they have become very routinized and automatic i.e. tying one's shoe laces, is so automatic that we are not aware of what we are doing. Efforts are being made to integrate the psychoanalytic and cognitive views of the unconscious (Epstein, 1994) but the two different points of view still remain.</p>	TRUE	FALSE
9.	<p>The superego does not merely punish us for moral violations. It also provides the ideals the ego uses to determine if a behavior is acceptable and therefore, worth of reinforcement or praise. Some children fail to develop their superegos fully. As adults such people may have very little inward restraint from engaging in antisocial behavior such as stealing or aggression.</p>	TRUE	FALSE
10.	<p>The Genital Stage is the final stage of psychosexual development. It is the end of puberty marked by the reawakening of sexual urges. Once the child reaches puberty and the genital; stage, the erogenous urges return and are focused in the adult genital regions. If a child has progressed to this stage normally, heterosexual functioning is manifested. The significance of this period for the boys and girls and for the functioning in society is demonstrated in the</p>	TRUE	FALSE

	initiation rites of many cultures. Dependency feelings and marital strivings that were not resolved fully during the pre-genital stages of development may show up again. The turmoil of adolescence is partly attributed to these factors of insecurity and Oedipus complex resolution.		
11.	Different cultures bring out characteristics of personality that all people have the potential to possess.	TRUE	FALSE
12.	Traits have been found to be more consistent over time than across situations.	TRUE	FALSE
13.	In biological approaches to understanding personality development a problem with family studies is that family members who share genes also share environments.	TRUE	FALSE
14.	The trait theory approach to personality is different from all other approaches of personality because is not usually interested in predicting people's behaviour in a given situation.	TRUE	FALSE
15.	Skinner's fundamental idea is that personality development can be controlled by classical conditioning.	TRUE	FALSE
16.	The first four stages in Erikson's model are very similar to Freud's oral, anal, and phallic stages.	TRUE	FALSE
17.	Rogers believed that to become a fully functioning person, one must receive conditional positive regard.	TRUE	FALSE
18.	Eysenck's hierarchical model of personality included sixteen traits.	TRUE	FALSE
19.	Cross-cultural studies of the five-factor model of personality have found the least universality on the trait of agreeableness.	TRUE	FALSE
20.	The self-concept is an important construct in the cognitive, learning and humanistic theories but not neo-psychoanalytic theories.	TRUE	FALSE

SECTION B: Answer all questions.

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

1. According to tension reduction or pitchfork models of motivation, _____ needs create tensions that the individual seeks to reduce by satisfying those needs, for example hunger or thirst (by eating or drinking).
2. The term _____ has been used to refer to internal states of tension that activate and direct people toward tension reduction.
3. It has been argued that Genetic factors play a major role in determining personality particularly in relation to the uniqueness of an individual. _____ factors seem to be generally more important in characteristics such as “intelligence” and “temperament” and less important as regards to values, ideals and beliefs.
4. Theories can be compared in terms of concepts they use to describe personality. _____ refers to the stable and enduring aspects of personality. They are the building blocks of personality theory.
5. The concept of Bandwidth and Fidelity refer to the criteria of comprehensiveness. _____ relates to the range of phenomena covered by a theory that might be called its range of convenience.
6. _____ translation also means that the concepts in a theory are clear, explicit, lead to the expansion of knowledge and have predictive power.
7. Along with the Aggressive drive, Freud placed great emphasis on the _____ drive and on the conflict between expression of these drives and societal restrictions.
8. In most instances (by and large) we are unaware of _____ influences until we come into contact with members of a different culture who view the world differently.
9. According to Freud there are two major categories of instincts eros the life or sexual instincts generally referred to as libido and the death or Aggressive Instinct known as _____.
10. Personality Psychology is concerned with _____ differences.

11. Positive self-regard is Carl Rogers's version of Sigmund Freud's _____
12. Maslow's ideas were similar to those of many philosophers who are collectively known as _____
13. In contrast to Skinner's idea that the environment alone determines behavior, Bandura felt that _____ are important components of learning.
14. In personality psychology _____ is the degree to which people believe that they have control over the outcome of events in their lives, as opposed to external forces beyond their control.
15. In biological studies of personality development, positive correlations on traits between adopted children and adoptive parents provide evidence of _____ in fluence.
16. An individual who possess characteristics of conformity and predictability on the Big five personality factor theory is said to be high on which trait? _____
17. According to Erik Erikson's theory of personality development, when one has successfully _____ completed _____ the _____ conflict _____, they are more likely to show humility and an acceptance of their course of life.
18. In heritability studies, _____ is a method, which compares people who share 100% of their genes with people who share 50% of their genes.
19. Traits view at personality types on a _____ rather than in absolute terms.
20. One of the dimensions of understanding the influence of culture on personality development looks at the contrasting effects between collectivistic and _____ cultures.

SECTION C: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

Both questions carry **15 marks each**.

1. Personality Psychologists develop theories in order to explore and explain regularities in individual's behaviours. Under **Process**, discuss how pleasure or hedonic motives, growth and self actualisation motives, and finally cognitive motives help explain human personality.
2. Compare and contrast Freud's Topographical and Structural models of the human mind. Which model in your opinion more adequately explains the human mind. Give practical examples to support your argument.

SECTION D: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

Both questions carry **15 marks each**.

1. David's friends describe him as being outgoing, kind, sensitive and even-tempered. Drawing on the knowledge you have acquired on **Gordon Allport's** theory, **identify** which type of trait would most likely embody David's dispositions as described above. Explain why you did think the other Allportian traits would not be appropriate to explain David's aforementioned Dispositions. Conclude by explaining which of **Carl Jung's types** and **attitudes** would be used to explain David's personality disposition.
2. Kinda is hot-tempered, mean, anxious and can be overbearing. Kinda has also often been described as aggressive and manipulative by some colleagues. Explain how **Karen Horney** would **account for** and **classify** Kinda's personality. How would it **differ** from the way **Carl Rogers** would explain Kinda's personality? Which of the two theories do you think best explains Kinda's personality and why?

THE END. ALL THE BEST!

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

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

PSG 9214: COUNSELLING

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION HAS TWO PARTS. SECTIONS A AND B.

SECTION A: ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS

SECTION B: ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS

EACH QUESTION CARRIES 10 MARKS

SECTION A

Answer two (2) questions in this section. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Michael is a 23 year-old, who has been referred to a psychology clinic by university authorities for depression, and sudden lack of interest in education. In his presenting problem Micheal said,

“I’m upset with life and the government. After spending so many months of applying for jobs and all I get is rejection because I have, "no experience", I have come to the conclusion that my study program and time spent at university is not worth a shit. The real world does not care about engineering. I’m feeling very low. Then I applied to Hungry Lion just to get myself started with life but got rejected apparently because I’m over-qualified, what nonsense is that. I’m beginning to feel that in many ways, being a graduate is harder than university. You spend five years in a bubble, then suddenly that bubble bursts, and you are nothing. I'm only 23 and it's barely two weeks before I say good bye to being a student yet already the work world and the consequences of the "real world" have warped and degraded me. All I’m feelings is disillusionment and betrayal.”

- a) **Define career guidance and describe five basic categories of career guidance.**
 - b) **Describe how you would counsel Micheal to prepare him for the context in which job search happens and the complex web of factors that influence it.**
2. “We are often let down by the people we trust most. Some make us cry for things that we haven’t done. Some leave us when we need them most”
- i. **Reflecting on this quote, share your own story of pain, disappointment and emotional anguish. Explain the emotions you went through (1 page).**
 - ii. **Using a theory of your choice, describe how you would counsel a client going through a similar experience. In your answer state:**
 - a) **Assumptions and conceptualization and**
 - b) **Intervention pathways you would use.**
3. Petry narrated that, “A month ago, my mother died. The feeling of loss is unbearably intense. My mother suffered hugely before she died, and you would think that would make it easier to accept, knowing that her pain has ended. But it doesn’t, I feel so much pain in my chest, my eyes fill up with tears, I wish I’d done more to help her, I’ve started blaming myself for this, not a single day passes when I don’t think about her.”

What is grief counselling? How is grief conceptualized within attachment theory? Describe how you would counsel Petry using Wooden theory of grief counseling.

SECTION B

Answer two (2) questions in this section. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. 15- year–old Fungai, a Grade 9 student, ran away from boarding school to go and live with a businessman who is 15 years older than she is. When her parents learnt that she was missing, they looked for her and later discovered that she was living with a man. Her parents have taken her back to school with the help of Plan International. However, she is very unhappy and she has tried to commit suicide on three occasions. This is what she says,

“I love my husband a lot and I don’t want to see him jailed for 25 years. He has not done anything wrong because I willingly married him. Why are my parents forcing me to go to school when they don’t give me enough money for school? My

stepmother doesn't take good care of me and my two sisters. From the time my mother died, when I was in Grade 5, it has been hell living in that house. I am better off getting married so that I can get my sisters out of that abusive home. I want to start a new life... why won't they let me do what I want. I'm never happy whenever I come back home from school and I find my sisters living as if father was dead. Oh my God... the man I love is in police custody and might be jailed for 25 years(sobbing). I hate NGOs. They don't respect human rights and people's choices."

Fungai has been brought for the counselling session by her parents. She is dirty and unkempt. Throughout the session she has been clutching a worn out handbag as if her life depends on it.

Write an intake report on the case above. Include your case conceptualisation and treatment plan clearly stating which theoretical approach you will use to conceptualise the case.

2. **Discuss how you would counsel the family in Question 1.**
3. One of your clients, 51 year old Mr. Mhango, has tested HIV positive and has not taken the results well. In the pre-test session Mr. Mhango asked you why the clinic has started testing all clients for HIV irrespective of their problems. In your opinion the pre-test session went well and you thought that he was ready to take the test. However, he sees his results he gets so upset that you are scared for your life. In a raised voice he says, "I came here to get medical help because I've a cough. I didn't come here so that you could start experimenting on me with your useless tests. I came here with a cough and now you've added another problem to my small problem. I'm a very innocent man. Why did you bring up this problem that I was unaware of? I can smash your face! You've totally ruined my life. Useless people! And you call yourselves medical practitioners! I will not accept these results... HIV, HIV, HIV... go dump them on your grandmother."
 - a) **Identify the issues that Mr. Mhango is struggling with and discuss the intervention strategies you would use for each of the identified problems.**
 - b) **Discuss the measures you could have taken to ensure that the client does not react so violently to the results.**
 - c) **Explain how you would counsel Mr. Mhango using crisis interventions.**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FULL-TIME FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PSG 9410: INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

COMPUTER No:

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION HAS THREE SECTIONS; A, B, and C.
ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS IN SECTION A ON THE QUESTION PAPER.
ANSWER **FOUR (4)** QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.
ANSWER **TWO (2)** QUESTIONS IN SECTION C.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Part A: Multiple choice questions. Answer all questions on the question paper. Circle your answer. Each question carries ½ a mark.

1. According to Mowday, Steers and Porter (1979), organizational commitment involves all the following except one. Identify the exception.
 - a) Acceptance of organizational leadership
 - b) A willingness to work hard for the organization
 - c) Commitment to organizational goals
 - d) A desire to stay with the organization

2. Which of the following is a component of organizational commitment?
 - a) Perspective commitment
 - b) Continuous commitment
 - c) Proactive commitment
 - d) Administrative commitment

3. In a work team, _____.
 - a) each member must have a specified role
 - b) each member must exhibit leadership traits
 - c) each member must share background with at least one team member
 - d) All the above.

4. A recent study at Mopani copper mine revealed that some workers have computer skills while others don't. This distinction among Mopani copper mine employees is illustrative of _____.
- demographic diversity at Mopani copper mine
 - cognitive diversity at Mopani copper mine
 - primary diversity at Mopani copper mine
 - primary/demographic diversity at Mopani copper mine
5. Fieldler's "least preferred co-worker" was designed to _____.
- distinguish between leadership and management
 - assess styles of leadership
 - distinguish between leaders and non-leaders
 - identify stable traits in leaders
6. A possible implication of Fieldler's theory of leadership is that _____.
- a leader can be born or made
 - a leader can make a good manager
 - if there is a mismatch between leadership style and the situation, this can easily be controlled
 - All the above
7. Herzberg related job satisfaction to all the following factors except _____.
- the work itself
 - responsibility
 - growth
 - work conditions
8. Which of the following is not true about Clayton Alderfer's ERG theory of work motivation?
- A person can pursue different levels of needs simultaneously.
 - There is uniformity in the manner humans seek to satisfy their needs.
 - An individual can regress to lower level needs.
 - None of these.
9. Kanjombe, an employee of Lafarge, is having to decide whether to go for his masters in UK or continue working as Lafarge public relations officer in order to get his long awaited promotion in three weeks time. Kanjombe's situation is an example of _____.
- institutional conflict
 - dual conflict
 - intra-personal conflict
 - convergent conflict

10. The major distinction between the unitarist model and pluralist model is that _____.
- a) unitarist assumes peaceful co-existence while pluralist recognizes the possibility of conflict
 - b) pluralist is basically a group model while unitarist is individualist
 - c) pluralist model is generally evidence based while unitarist is not
 - d) unitarists believe that conflict is inevitable or unavoidable while pluralists hold that conflict is generally avoidable in organizations
11. After obtaining her degree from UNZA, Mwape is applying for a job at one of the banks in Lusaka. What type of psychologist is most likely to have developed the employee selection procedures, training sessions, and performance appraisal system that she will be subjected to?
- a) An organisational psychologist.
 - b) An industrial psychologist.
 - c) An applied psychologist.
 - d) A clinical psychologist.
12. An I-O psychologist has been asked by a major supermarket firm to examine the happiness and well-being of employees. He then examines employee attitudes, behaviour, and job stress as well as supervisory practices. He is acting as a(n) _____.
- a) clinical psychologist
 - b) experimental psychologist
 - c) organisational psychologist
 - d) industrial psychologist
13. Industrial and Organisational psychology is an “evidence-based” field. This means that _____.
- a) the things practitioners do are based on scientific methods and principles
 - b) most industrial and organisational psychology practitioners work in the judicial system
 - c) many industrial and organisational psychologists investigate criminal activity
 - d) I-O practitioners use an intuitive approach to solving organisational problems
14. I-O psychology has its primary roots in _____.
- a) clinical psychology
 - b) experimental psychology
 - c) industrial engineering and management.
 - d) sociology

15. A job advert reads “looking for a motivated, team-focused individual with expertise in research design and experience using the SPSS software program for data analysis; Bachelor’s degree required, Masters preferred.” Within a KSAO job analysis, which of the following would be the skill required for this job?
- Being motivated and team-focused
 - Understanding research design
 - Being able to use SPSS
 - Having a Bachelor’s or Master’s degree
16. Over the two years Mwamba has been with her employer, her supervisor has been so impressed with the speed with which she completes her work that he gives her the same rating on all items up for evaluation/appraisal even though her performance varies on these dimensions. Mwamba’s supervisor is engaging in _____.
- a leniency error
 - the halo effect
 - a central tendency error
 - a severity error
17. To test the effectiveness of a new training program for sales skills, a randomly selected group of salespeople receives training and another randomly selected group receives no training. The independent variable consists of _____.
- the amount of sales for each of the groups.
 - the group of salespeople who received the training.
 - the group of salespeople who did not receive the training.
 - whether or not the salespeople received the training.
18. Natasha is interviewing for a job as a technical writer. She is asked to provide the interviewer with a five-page example of her writing. This example of her writing is known as a(n) _____.
- work sample
 - exercise
 - cognitive ability test
 - integrity test
19. Dr. Phillips, an I-O psychologist, has developed a successful theory that directly relates to an American company based out of Chicago. Yet when he tries to apply the same theory to a Zambian company, he is unsuccessful. What might this situation **most likely** be attributed to?
- Self-absorption syndrome
 - “West versus the Rest” mentality
 - Zambian culture is inherently dissimilar from American culture
 - The original theory was not sound

20. Ray prefers to work alone and to make his own decisions at work, while Subila prefers to consult her work group prior to making any decisions. In which culture would Subila likely fit best?
- individualist
 - collectivist
 - socialist
 - egocentric

Part B: Fill-in-the-blanks. Answer all questions in this section by filling in the blank spaces. Each question carries ½ a mark.

- _____ is an attitudinal variable that reflects how people feel about their jobs in general and about specific episodes of their jobs.
- Sydney and Beatrice Webb believed that revolution was not the best solution to the plight of workers in organizations. They came up with the concept of _____ to refer to discussions held between employers and groups of workers for purposes of reaching an agreement regarding wages and working conditions.
- A _____ consists of people who work together but can do their jobs without one another.
- According to the history of industrial relations, the _____ Movement developed around the time of World War I. It came out of an attempt by governments, businesses and unions to reduce feelings of alienation in the workforce.
- Some I/O scholars have argued that not all stress is necessarily bad. According to them stress only becomes bad when (a) _____ or when (b) _____.
- A _____ consists of people who cannot do their jobs without the other members.
- Two major sources of work-related stress are: (a) _____ and (b) _____.
- The major sources of work-related stress, referred to in item 7, are subject to the moderating effects of (a) _____ and (b) _____.
- _____ is an organized process of managing conflict between workers and management in organizations. It ensures that the needs of both parties are met.
- Towards the end of the 19th Century, Sydney and Beatrice Webb advocated for _____ and _____ as the best ways to improve the living and working conditions of the working class.

Part C: True or False. Indicate whether the statements below are true or false by ticking in the appropriate column. Each question carries ½ a mark.

No.	STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE
1.	The nature of the job, the personal characteristics, as well as what is referred to as 'the person-job-fit' are the three main factors influencing job satisfaction.		
2.	According to research, and for some strange reasons, non-smokers are generally high on absenteeism and have greater risk of workplace accident causation than smokers.		
3.	Interactions and interrelatedness are the major distinguishing features between a group on one hand and an ordinary collection of people on the other.		
4.	Lecturers in the psychology department are an example of a work team as defined by industrial psychologists.		
5.	According to industrial psychologists, all groups are teams, but not all teams are necessarily groups.		
6.	Work-related stress, by definition, can only result from excessive work demands on the individual and cannot be experienced therefore when work demands on the individual are reasonable.		
7.	Work-related stress is pervasive in the work place and research suggests all normal human beings react the same way to the effects of stress.		
8.	According to I/O research, responsibility for non-personal factors such as budgets, projects, equipment etc., tends to be more stressful than responsibility for people.		
9.	In role conflict, compliance with one pressure or expectation makes it difficult to comply with the other.		
10.	The Zambian government is premised on the pluralist model as a basis for understanding and resolving conflict between employers and the workforce.		
11.	"Inferior versus superior" are dimensions included in Hofstede's theory of culture.		
12.	Unstructured interviews are more reliable than structured interviews.		
13.	In a thorough job analysis of the position of a paramedic, 8 unique aspects of the job are identified. Using this information to develop criterion measures would help to prevent criterion deficiency.		
14.	The "in-basket" technique is a type of assessment centre method.		
15.	A job evaluation is the process used to develop an understanding of a job by identifying the duties of the job and the KSAOs required to perform the job.		

SECTION B: SHORT ESSAYS

Part A: Write short essays on any two (2) of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. There have been two approaches to the study of job satisfaction. Identify the approaches and explain what each approach involves.
2. Outline the relevance of personal characteristics to accident causation in the work environment.
3. Explain the following alternatives to negotiation between employers and employees in work organizations:
 - a. Conciliation
 - b. Mediation
 - c. Arbitration
4. Explain each of the following work-related health problems and state how they affect the employee on the one hand and the employer on the other:
 - a. HIV/AIDS
 - b. Video display terminals(VDTs)
 - c. Asbestos exposure
 - d. Alcoholism and drug abuse
 - e. Work place violence

Part B: Write short essays on any two (2) of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Identify 5 uses of job analysis information in workplaces, briefly explaining how this information serves each use you have identified.
2. Write brief notes on:
 - a) Why actual criteria are imperfect indicators of their intended theoretical performance criteria.
 - b) The **two** ways of dealing with criterion complexity.
3.
 - a) Describe **Phase 1** of the Hawthorne studies, clearly stating the hypothesis, procedure, results, and conclusion of the experiment.
 - b) Outline the main conclusions drawn from the **Hawthorne studies**.
4.
 - a) Differentiate recruitment from selection and give **two** reasons why these two processes make good business sense for organisations.
 - b. Explain the **two** main principles that underlie the roles that personnel selection procedures play in an organization.

SECTION C: LONG ESSAYS

Part A: Answer any one (1) of the following questions in full. Each question carries 10 marks

1. Consequences of work-related stress are the reasons why managers should be interested in work-stress and resulting strain. Identify and discuss the various consequences of work-related stress and bring out some of the practical strategies for coping with work-related stress.
2. Examine the psychological as well as physical causes of accidents in the work environment, and propose practical ways of preventing work-place accidents.

Part B: Answer any one (1) of the following questions in full. Each question carries 10 marks

1. Performance evaluation/appraisal is one of the important activities undertaken in organisations.
 - a) With reference to research findings, discuss the common biases/errors that tend to creep into performance ratings.
 - b) Explain how frame-of-reference training may be used to correct the biases discussed in 1(a).
 - c) In most organisations supervisors normally use the “tell and sell” approach to performance appraisal interviews. However, research suggests that this method accomplishes little.

Discuss the techniques that can be used to make the performance appraisal interview more effective.

2. Employee training is an important but costly activity undertaken by organisations. However, not all training results in enhanced employee performance.

Write a well thought out essay on what approach organisations should use to enhance training effectiveness. Refer to research findings where appropriate.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

PSG 9515 PSYCHOMETRICS & ASSESSMENT

JULY 10th, 2018

DURATION THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: There are five sections in this examination paper. Make sure to answer section A and B on the question paper. Provide answers to section C, D and E in the provided answer booklet.

COMPUTER NUMBER: _____

SECTION A: multiple choice questions. Circle the correct answer.

1. Crystallised and fluid intelligence was proposed by:
 - a. David Wechsler
 - b. Raymond Cattell
 - c. Lewis Terman
 - d. Howard Gardner
2. The Book 'Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences' was published in 1983 by the psychologist _____
 - a. David Wechsler
 - b. Raymond Cattell
 - c. Lewis Terman
 - d. Howard Gardner
3. Which German Psychologist developed the concept of intelligence Quotient (IQ):
 - a. Raymond Cattell
 - b. Lewis Terman
 - c. Simon Binet
 - d. William Stern
4. The Stanford-Binet test was developed by _____
 - a. Alfred Binet
 - b. Simon Stanford
 - c. Lewis Terman
 - d. Both A and B
5. The three IQ scores obtained from the Wechsler Adult Intelligence scale are:
 - a. Digit span IQ, Arithmetic IQ, and Comprehension IQ
 - b. Verbal IQ, Performance IQ and the full scale
 - c. Comprehension IQ, Performance IQ, and Digit span IQ
 - d. Digit span IQ, Arithmetic IQ and the full scale
6. The Rorschach was popularised in the United states of America by-

 - a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. Margaret Mead
 - c. Margaret Hertz

- d. Sigmund McCrae
7. The Wechsler Intelligence scale for children (WISC) is designed for children between the ages of _____
- 3-7
 - 5-12
 - 6-16
 - All of the above
8. The _____ Dynasty was one of the earliest test batteries in the history of psychological testing
- Ming
 - Han
 - Wang
 - Both A and B
9. Identified Challenges with Informed Consent include the following except _____
- Rapport
 - Translation
 - Difficult scientific concepts
 - Vulnerable populations
10. In research, security refers to _____
- anonymity of participants
 - protecting individuals from harm
 - protection of privacy and confidentiality through policies, procedures and safeguards
 - Both A and C
11. According to _____ the underlying concept about Psychological and educational testing is that no two people are the same
- Sir Francis Galton
 - Charles Darwin
 - James Cattell
 - Robert Yerkes
12. Regression is used to analyze _____
- Association
 - Prediction
 - Correlation
 - Both A and B
13. In research, this statement "I really need the money, but I'll only get it if I participate," is an example of _____
- Coercion of research participants
 - Inducement of research participants
 - Exploitation of research participants

d. All the above

14. _____ viewed intelligence as a fixed and inherited entity
- a. David Wechsler
 - b. Lewis Terman
 - c. Alfred Binet
 - d. Both A and B
15. A measure of capability for a relatively specific task or type of skill or a narrow form of ability testing refers to _____
- a. Achievement Test
 - b. Ability Test
 - c. Aptitude Test
 - d. Creative Test
16. Multiple comparisons or planned post hoc comparisons are usually performed in:
- a. T-test
 - b. Correlations
 - c. Anova
 - d. Regression

SECTION B: fill in the blank spaces

1. Hysteria and Psychopathology are examples of scales found on which personality test?

2. The two main types of personality tests are _____ and _____ personality tests.
3. In neuropsychological testing, Controlled Oral Word Association test is typically used to measure _____
4. How many domains does the Zambia Neurobehavioral (Neuropsychological) test battery measure? _____
5. What does the Grooved pegboard measure is said to measure _____ functioning.
6. What was the original use of personality tests?

7. Name the test that is credited to have been developed by S. R. Hathaway and J. C. McKinley

8. Name a test from the Zambia neurobehavioral (neuropsychological) test battery used to measure working memory/attention _____
9. Stress assessment tests, anxiety tests and neuropsychological tests are all examples of tests classified as _____ tests.

10. The 16 personality factors test is comprised of _____ scales.

11. List four factors that increase reliability

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

12. Privacy in research refers to

13. In research, the ability of a person to control release of personal information to an information custodian under an agreement that limits further release of that information is known as _____

14. A measure of an individual's preference for certain activities or topics that help to determine occupational choice is known as _____

15. List four factors that affect the soundness of testing

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

15. List the four factors that affect test fairness

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

16. Identify the three different forms of informed consent

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

17. The two different types of statistics are grouped into two categories; these are

a. _____

b. _____

18. The goal of statistics is to help researchers to

19. The degree of relatedness of different forms of test is known as the _____ Reliability.

20. A correlation will typically measure three aspects, namely:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

SECTION C:

COMPULSORY STATISTICS QUESTION

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Stress	Equal variances assumed	3.769	.053	-2.195	48 2	.029	-.51097	.23282	-.9684 4	-.05350
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.186	46 7.2 37	.029	-.51097	.23370	-.9702 1	-.05173

1. In brief detail, discuss
 - a. What the Levene's Test assesses
 - b. Why is the Levene's test important
 - c. Why does the 95% confidence interval matter
2. The result generated in the table above is from a dataset that analyses whether there are gender differences in stress levels. The Gender codes are 1 for female and 2 for male. With this information,
 - a. Why are the results showing a negative t-test value?
 - b. What is your interpretation of the results from the above table?

SECTION D: COMPULSORY LONG ESSAY

1. Identify the test depicted in the picture below. Write a long essay explaining how this test:
 - a) was developed
 - b) is administered
 - c) Scored and interpreted



SECTION E:

Short essays choose one question from section I and another one from section II

PART I: Answer one question

1. Identify and explain with appropriate examples the 4 Personal style scales developed by John Holland.
2. You have been applied for a job on a research project looking at HIV associated neurocognitive problems in adults in Kafue district. How would you answer the following questions during an interview for the position to prove that you are the right candidate?
 - a) What are the different domains measured in the Zambia Neuropsychological test battery? Give an example of one test for each domain listed.
 - b) Write a few points on the 3 types of HIV associated neurocognitive disorders (HAND).

PART II: Answer one question

3. With illustrations, discuss what is construct validity is and how it can be measured.
4. You have been invited by the Ministry of General Education to give a presentation on the significance of testing. Give a description of why testing is essential by identifying the different uses of tests.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
PSG 9515 PSYCHOMETRICS & ASSESSMENT

DATE: FRIDAY 28TH DECEMBER, 2018

DURATION: 3 HOURS

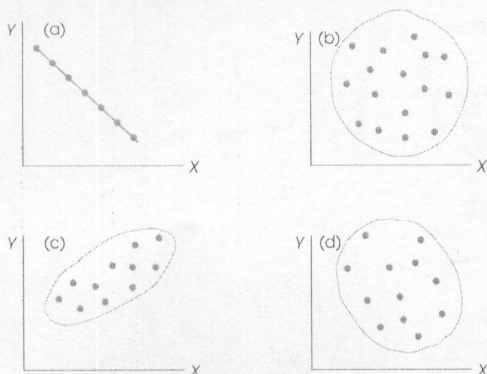
Instructions: Answer all the questions on this question paper.

Short essays- Answer all the questions in this section.

1. With examples discuss,
 - a. A test
 - b. Properties of a test
2. With illustrative examples, show the essence of intelligence testing at its conception.

Long essays- Answer all the questions in this section

1. Below is a diagram presenting different correlations



- a. What is correlation?
 - b. What does correlation measure?
 - c. What are the assumptions of measuring a correlation?
 - d. Identify the nature of correlations presented in a, b, c and d
2. Identify the different types of **personality testing** and how they have been developed. What are the common uses of personality testing?
 3. What are **aptitude tests**? Write an essay identifying the different types and give at least one example of each type.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

SDS 2414: RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

09:00-12:00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY IN EACH SECTION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (50 MARKS)

1. In relation to longitudinal research designs:
 - a) State the characteristics of longitudinal studies. (2 marks)
 - b) Explain the advantages of longitudinal studies. (2 marks)
 - c) Clearly state the difference between cohort and panel studies. (1 mark)
 - d) Discuss the advantages of panel studies. (2 marks)

2. Identify the three measures of central tendency for quantitative data and explain the relative advantages and disadvantages of each. (6 marks)

3. Twenty-five students completed a questionnaire that measured their attitudes toward interpersonal violence. Respondents who scored high believed that in many situations a person could legitimately use physical force against another person. Respondents who scored low believed that in no situation (or very few situations) could the use of violence be justified.

52	47	17	8	92
53	23	28	9	90
17	63	17	17	23
19	66	10	20	47
20	66	5	25	17

- a) Construct a grouped frequency distribution with class size of 10 to display these data. (3 marks)
 - b) What are the midpoints of the class intervals? (3 marks)
 - c) On the same distribution, display the cumulative frequency, and relative cumulative frequency. (2 marks)
 - d) What is the percentage of students who scored below 60? (2 marks)

4. Six individuals are running for mayor of Lusaka. You conduct an election survey a week before the election and find that 51% of the respondents prefer candidate A. Using the 99% confidence level, calculate an interval estimate to find out whether candidate A will win the election or not. (5 marks)

5. Labor force participation rates (percent employed), percent high school graduates, and mean income for males and females in 10 provinces are reported here. Calculate and interpret the mean, variance and a standard deviation for both groups for each variable and describe the differences. Are males and females unequal on any of these variables? How great is the gender inequality? (10 marks)

Province	Labour Force Participation		Mean Income	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Central	74	54	35,623	27,345
Copperbelt	81	63	32,345	28,134
Eastern	81	59	35,789	30,546
Luapula	77	60	38,907	31,788
Lusaka	80	61	42,023	35,560
Muchinga	74	52	34,000	35,980
Northern	74	51	25,800	19,001
N/Wester	78	55	29,000	26,603
Southern	77	54	31,145	30,550
Western	80	75	34,334	29,117

6. A scale measuring prejudice has been administered to a large sample of respondents. The distribution of scores is approximately normal, with a mean of 31 and a standard deviation of 5. What percentage of the sample had scores;
- Below 20? _____ (2 marks)
 - Below 40? _____ (2 marks)
 - Between 30 and 40? _____ (2 marks)
 - Between 35 and 45? _____ (2 marks)
 - Above 25? _____ (2 marks)
 - Above 35? _____ (2 marks)

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

1. A random sample of University of Zambia students was selected to find out the pattern of time spent on social media in the student population. Generally, the student population as a whole spends 6.2 hours on social media per day. Some Sociology and Social Work Students selected a random sample of 20 UNZA students and found that UNZA students spend an average 5.9 hours per day on Facebook, with a standard deviation of 0.7. Using an alpha of 0.05, find whether this difference significant? (10 Marks)
2. A random sample of 26 Grade Nine graduates from Kolwe Basic School in Luapula Province scored an average of 458 in the final exams, with a standard deviation of 20. Is this significantly different from the national average of 440? Use an alpha of 0.05 (10 Marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (30 MARKS)

1. You have been asked by Chikwati Association of Zambia to find if there is a relationship between length of marriage and satisfaction. You manage to collect the necessary information from a random sample of 100 respondents drawn from a local community. Is there a relationship between length of marriage and satisfaction with marriage? Write a few sentences explaining your decision/conclusion. (15 Marks)

Length of Marriage (in years)				
Satisfaction	Less than 5yrs	5-10yrs	More than 10yrs	Totals
Low	10	20	20	50
High	20	20	10	50
Totals	30	40	30	100

2. Two SDS 2414 students gathered data regarding voter turnout in five cities in Zambia as presented in the table below. (15 Marks)

City	Turnout	Un-Employment rate	Literacy rate
A	55	5	60
B	60	8	63
C	65	9	55
D	68	9	53
E	70	10	48

- Compute the correlation coefficient for the relationship between turnout and unemployment. What is the relationship between turnout and unemployment?
 - Compute the partial correlation coefficient for the relationship between turnout and literacy rate. What is the relationship between turnout and negative advertising?
 - Compare your results in a and b. Write a few sentences to support your comparison.
3. Data on civil strife (number of incidents) and unemployment have been gathered for 10 provinces of Zambia. The data is presented in the table below. (15 Marks)

Number of incidents of strife	Unemployment rate
0	5.3
1	1.0
5	2.7
7	2.8
10	3.0
23	2.5
25	6.0
26	5.2
30	7.8
53	9.2

- Find the regression equation to predict the association between unemployment rate and number of incidence of strife.
- What level of strife would be expected in a nation in which the unemployment rate was 10%?
- Unemployment rate is replaced with another variable measuring the percentage of people living in urban areas. Say the b-coefficient= 0.16, predict the level of strife which would be expected when 90% of the people live in urban areas?
- Write a paragraph summarizing your conclusions about the relationships among these three variables.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

SDS 9110: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR-DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS

31ST DECEMBER, 2018. TIME: 14:00-17:00HRS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: SECTION A IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)

1. In Zambia, mismanagement of public resources is increasingly recognized as a violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms of citizens, especially the poor. In this regard, political actors, social development activists, donors and international organisations have acknowledged the negative effects of misappropriation of public resources on fulfilment of human rights and achievement of sustainable human development. As human rights defenders, discuss how a human rights-based approach can be used to enhance sustainable public resource management in Zambia. Further, discuss budgetary implications for human rights. Additionally, discuss how a human rights framework can be used to enhance social accountability monitoring mechanisms/systems in Zambia.

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

2. Recently, there have been calls by some political players and civil society organisations that national dialogue, reconciliation and peace building should be led by the Zambia Centre for Interparty Dialogue (ZCID), while other stakeholders have argued that the process should be spearheaded by the Church Mother Bodies. As an advocate for human rights, peace and justice, present a discussion on how transitional justice can be achieved through national dialogue. Using practical examples, discuss the objectives and elements of a comprehensive transitional justice policy. Further, discuss the linkages between transitional justice and human rights.
3. In Zambia, gender-based violence (GBV) has become common place mainly with women and children's welfare being affected. GBV is not only a public health concern, but a also a human rights issue. Though largely occurring at a micro level of family, gender-based violence has a bearing on the overall development of the country and consequently press a call on pragmatic policy and intervention that embraces micro and macro dynamics. With the aid of practical examples, discuss gender-based violence (GBV) as a human rights issue. Using a human rights framework, discuss the causes and consequences of gender-based violence. Further, discuss how you can use a human rights-based approach to address gender-based violence in Zambia.
4. Zambia has a bright future as long as the nation promotes good governance and fundamental human rights. As human rights defenders, present a discussion on the implications of upholding good governance for human rights in Zambia. Further, discuss how observance of the rule of law would promote good governance and human rights.
5. Recently, Zambia has seen the influx of Multinational Corporations and other Small and Medium Sized Business Enterprises (SMEs). Consequently, most of the political players, social development practitioners, entrepreneurs and local small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have complained about the human rights issues associated with the coming of foreign business entities. As human rights defenders, discuss (with relevant examples) how the implementation of UN guiding principles on human rights and business would ensure respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for Zambia citizens. In addition, discuss the effects of multi-national corporations on human rights in Zambia. Using practical examples, discuss the link between human rights and corporate social responsibility.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
SDS 9210: SOCIAL PROTECTION**

EXAMINATION 2018

5TH DECEMBER, 2018

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

- Instructions:**
1. **Section A is Multiple choice**, choose the best answer
 2. **Section B is definitions and concepts**, provide **short notes** on **FIVE**
 3. **Section C is Compulsory**
 4. **Section D attempt TWO questions.**

SECTION A: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER (10 marks)

1. Pension as an income risk management scheme, is an example of a

 - A. Prevention strategy
 - B. Mitigation strategy
 - C. Coping strategy
 - D. Reduction Strategy

2. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to social protection in what is known as technical working groups. Which of the following **does not** match up to a technical working group?

 - A. Social Cash Transfer
 - B. Livelihood
 - C. Protection and Promotion
 - D. Disability

3. Social protection services are organised into pillars. Which of the following service falls under Protection and Promotion pillar?

 - A. Repatriation provision
 - B. Foster care provision
 - C. Grants to women clubs
 - D. Public works

4. Which influential factor in financial equilibrium in social expenditures relates to the determination of the relative size of the active (and financing) generation to the non-active (benefiting) generation?
- A. Social factors
 - B. Demographic factors
 - C. Political factors
 - D. Geographical factors
5. In relation to market imperfections in risk management, which of the following undesirable behaviours happen **before** signing a contract between two parties (between the insurer and the insured or between the lender and the borrower)?
- A. Moral hazard
 - B. Adverse selection
 - C. Self selection
 - D. Information asymmetric
6. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of cash benefits?
- A. It provides more beneficiary choices
 - B. It minimises stigma and discrimination
 - C. It provides immediate nutritional requirements
 - D. It's more easily traded
7. Which of the following shock would have the people affected targetted using geographical technique?
- A. Idiosyncratic shock
 - B. Covariant shock
 - C. Catastrophic shock
 - D. Repeated shock
8. Which of the following is **NOT** true about micro insurance at its infant stage?
- A. It is a credit scheme
 - B. Uses shaming to enforce compliance with rules.
 - C. Uses formal screening methods for new members
 - D. Has a small risk pooling

9. Which type of poverty is mostly associated with Sen Amartya?

- A. Income poverty
- B. Capability poverty
- C. Basic needs poverty
- D. Participation poverty

10. The cost attributed to a potential beneficiary in trying to prove his/her eligibility, to the extent of paying fees refers to

- A. Administrative cost
- B. Private cost
- C. Social cost
- D. Political cost

SECTION B: PROVIDE SHORT NOTES ON FIVE (10 marks)

1. Dis-saving of human capital
2. Public works
3. Moral Hazard
4. Social cash transfer
5. Human rights-based targeting
6. Income poverty

SECTION C: COMPULSORY (15 marks)

QUESTION 1

Mr Gearbox Mwanza, unemployed, does not receive direct cash benefits from government or any private sector, he is worried of any future financial eventualities. You as an expert in social protection, educate him on matters of informal risk management strategies and several ways individuals or families use to diversify their portfolio of “assets” to reduce their exposure to various risks. Present and discuss some of these strategies as advanced Banerjee and Duflo (2011).

SECTION D: ATTEMPT TWO QUESTIONS (15 marks)

QUESTION 1

Discuss the pros and cons of tax-financed social assistance designs, why cash? Tax-financed social assistance can be provided unconditionally, or being conditioned on “active”

requirements. Provide the reasoning behind “unconditional” as well as “conditional” cash benefits. Then discuss different ways of targeting for tax financed social assistance schemes.

QUESTION 2

The Government of the Republic of Zambia enacted National Health Insurance Bill, 2017 whose aim among others is to provide for sound financing for health system and provide for a universal access to quality insured health care service. Having read about success stories in other countries, and bearing in mind the context in Zambia, provide and justify steps or actions government should take to achieve the aims of National Health Insurance Bill, 2017.

QUESTION 3

Mr Nkwanyonyona is shocked that the Government of the Republic of Zambia has rolled out the provision of SCTs to all districts. According to him, this gesture is one of the unjustified expenditures. Address his concern by: explaining factors that influence financial equilibrium in social expenditures; discussing the different ways of financing social protection and elucidate why Low- and Middle-Income Countries like Zambia obtain less revenue in form of taxes.

END OF EXAM

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

FINAL EXAMINATION:

SEM 1041: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICAL METHODS

DATE: AUGUST 2018

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- This paper consists of two sections (i.e. A & B)
- Section A: Compulsory Questions **40 marks**.
- Section B: Answer Any three Questions $4 \times 15 = 60$ marks.
- Requirements:
 - Normal Distribution Tables
 - Chi-Square Critical Values Tables

SECTION A: [5 marks - Answer All questions

1. Solve the equations simultaneously using Cramer's Rule

$$3x - y + 5z = -3$$

$$2x + y - z = 9$$

$$x + 4y + 3z = 15$$

[5 marks]

2. The annual profits made by a random sample of 40 companies in the banking industry are shown in the table below:

Profit (K00)	Number of companies
10 but less than 20	3
20 but less than 30	7
30 but less than 40	16
40 but less than 50	10
50 but less than 60	4

(a) Calculate the:

(i) Mean

(ii) Median

(iii) Standard deviation

- (b) Use the results from (a) above to describe the distribution of annual profits in the banking industry. [15 marks]

2. The following data sets are test results scored out of 50 by pupils in a Statistics test.

Class A: 34, 42, 36, 38, 45, 40, 32, 34, 39, 41

Class B: 21, 24, 32, 64, 50, 35, 28, 30, 42, 55

- Calculate the mean score for each class
- Find the standard deviation for each class
- Calculate the coefficient of variation (CV) for each class

Using the answers obtained in part (c) above or otherwise, which class was more consistent in their performance or performed better. Justify your answer. **[20 marks]**

SECTION B: [60 marks – Answer All Any Four questions in this section]

1. The number of bank accounts randomly opened per month by a Zanaco customers in Lusaka is represented by the probability distribution below.

X	19	20	21	22
P(X = x)	0.4	0.25	0.2	0.15

- Find the expected number of accounts opened per month.
 - Suppose opening an account incurs a fixed monthly costs of K100 and an additional handling cost of k5 per account. Find the expected monthly cost of opening bank accounts by Zanaco customers. **[15 marks]**
2. The productivity level (number of units) of 11 randomly selected workers was measured before and after the workers underwent a training programme. The results were as follows:

	Number of units produced									
Before	17	21	12	15	10	9	11	8	13	15
After	18	20	16	17	8	10	13	10	12	17

Test at 5% whether the training programme increased the productivity level of the workers **[15 marks]**

3. In the table below, 55 students have been placed in four cells according to their lecture's ratings as good performer and poor performers, and success/failure on a consumer intelligence index test item.

Lecture's Ratings	Test Item		Total
	Fail	Pass	
Good performers	10	15	25
Poor performers	16	14	30
Total	26	29	55

Test at 95% confidence Interval whether there is item differences between individuals on the basis of their performance as rated by their teachers. **[15 Marks]**

4. The number of depositors (visits per day) who visited a certain bank in a month are shown below:

48	20	68	42	54	41
24	34	51	50	42	35
29	39	45	25	32	49
12	24	50	60	48	42
37	58	62	43	18	32

(a) Generate a grouped frequency distribution using classes 10 to less than 20, 20 to less than 30, 30 to less than 40 e.t.c until all observations have been accommodated

b) Using the grouped frequency distribution of part (a), calculate the:

(i) mean

(ii) Median

(iii) Standard Deviation

[15 marks]

5. A certain medical researcher claimed that the mean birth weight for all male babies of mothers given a certain vitamin is 3.39kg. Sixteen expecting mothers were given a special vitamin supplement. On giving birth, the male baby weights (in kg) were recorded as indicated below:

3.73	4.37	3.73	4.33	3.39	3.68	4.68	3.52	3.02	4.09	2.47
4.13	4.07	3.22	3.43	2.54						

a) Calculate

i. The mean birth weight

ii. The sample standard deviation

(b) Construct a 95% confidence interval for the mean birth weight of all male babies

(c) Test the researcher's claim at 5% level of significance **[15 Marks]**

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS
SOC 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIOS UNDER EACH SECTION CAREFULLY. ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE OFFICIAL ANSWER BOOKLET

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION [10 MARKS]

1. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about deviance?
 - a. Deviant behavior is universal
 - b. Deviance is a manifest function of society
 - c. Deviance is exclusively negative for society
 - d. None of the above
 - e. All of the above

2. According to Max Weber, the central force in social change is....
 - a. Technology
 - b. Economics
 - c. Political authority
 - d. Religion

3. Which research method utilizes public records such as marriages certificates, police records and birth and death certificates?
 - a. Survey research
 - b. Secondary research
 - c. Primary research
 - d. Participant observation

4. A type of polygamy where a man is married to two or more wives who are customarily sisters is called?
 - a. Fraternal polyandry
 - b. Polygyny
 - c. Sororal polygyny
 - d. Polygamy

5. Children who are still sucking their thumbs when they enter kindergarten/preschool are often subjected to teasing and ridicule for this behavior. What type of social sanctions is applied in this instance?
 - a. Formal positive sanction

- b. Formal negative sanction
 - c. Informal positive sanction
 - d. Informal negative sanction
6. According to the dependency theory, factors responsible for poor countries' lack of development are internal?
- a. True
 - b. False
7. Which of the following is **TRUE** about social institutions?
- a. Social institutions are cultural universals
 - b. Social institutions are inter-reliant
 - c. Their repeated patterns and trends become codes of conduct
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
8. An unmarried women's decision to have a child is one of the key factors contribution to singlehood as a family form?
- a. True
 - b. False
9. Marxism is the same as Communism?
- a. True
 - b. False
10. Neolocal residence is where the newly married couple chose to live with either the wife's or husband's parents
- a. True
 - b. False

SECTION B: WRITE BRIEF NOTES ON ANY 10 OF THE FOLLOWING (20 MARKS)

- 1. Cultural relativism
- 2. Fecundity
- 3. Voluntary and Involuntary migrants
- 4. Second stage of the demographic transition
- 5. Positive Sanctions
- 6. Preventive checks
- 7. Collective behaviour
- 8. Caste

9. Depression and its social effects
 10. Biological theories of crime
 11. Social Justice
 12. Thomas Malthus
 13. Significant others
-

SECTION C: WRITE ON ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (20 MARKS)

1. Discuss the various kinds of problems associated with population growth? Do you think the problem of uncontrolled population growth is solvable? Use relevant theories to support your discussion.
2. Discuss Robert Merton's structural strain theory and with practical examples in the Zambian context, show the extent to which it explains deviant behavior in Zambia.
3. What is sociology? With practical examples, discuss the factors that led to the emergence of sociology. What challenges does sociology face as a science?
4. Describe social stratification and its value and outline the nature, causes and maintenance of the following systems of social stratification

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
SOC 2110: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER EACH SECTION CAREFULLY.

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. BE BRIEF AND TO THE POINT. [10 MARKS]

1. How does the amount of power that groups and individuals have help determine whether a situation in society is defined as a social problem? [2 Marks]
 2. Using a particular social problem as an example, illustrate how the functionalist perspective on social problems differ from the conflict perspective? [2 Marks]
 3. What is mental illness? Briefly explain why mental illness is referred to as a "hidden epidemic? [2 Marks]
 4. What is the sociological imagination? Briefly explain why it is important in the study of social problems? [2 Marks]
 5. Outline four problems which are encountered in the preparation of official statistics? [2 Marks]
-

SECTION B: WRITE BRIEF NOTES ON ALL OF THE FOLLOWING. [30 MARKS]

1. C. Wright Mills argued that in order to have a full understanding of the social problems around us, we need to observe society more objectively, and seek insights into the social forces shaping our lives. Using the sociological imagination, briefly explain the development of violent youth gangs such as the Fluffy boys in Lusaka and the Tokota boys in Kitwe. [6 Marks]
2. Outline the various kinds of problems associated with population growth. Briefly explain suggestions you would give policy makers to control these problems? [6 Marks]

3. Define the following concepts: **[6 Marks]**
 - a. Social Actors
 - b. Morbidity
 - c. Objective reality
 - d. Official statistics
 - e. Social entrepreneur
 4. What is criminal law? Using examples from Zambia, list and briefly explain the characteristics and functions of criminal law. **[6 Marks]**
 5. List four reasons why it is important for any particular society to identify social actors in social problems. **[6 Marks]**
-

SECTION C: WRITE ON ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING [60 Marks]

1. Discuss the functions of criminal law and indicate the extent to which this body of law has been effective in bringing social order in Zambia **[30 Marks]**
2. Using Zambia as an example, explain the concept of social stratification and how it explains peoples' differential experiences of social problems in society **[30 Marks]**
3. According to the functionalist perspective, the family is an important institution to society and it serves so many functions. But some scholars have argued that it is in fact becoming a very dangerous place for children and other members. With practical examples from Zambia, discuss whether you agree with these scholars or not. **[30 Marks]**
4. Why is population growth considered a Social Problem? Using any theory of your choice on population dynamics, explain the possible implication of uncontrolled population growth on employment, access to health and economic development of countries such as Zambia. **[30 Marks]**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
SOC 3110: URBAN SOCIOLOGY
DEFERRED EXAMS, 27 December 2018.

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

Time: 3 hours

Section A (Compulsory).

1. Between 1920 and 1980, the world population increased fivefold. Apart from migration and natural population increase, identify and discuss factors behind the increase in population in Developing Countries?

Section B

2. The 1980s and early 1990s became a period of "urban crisis" in Sub-Saharan Africa. Discuss. Give practical examples for your answer.
3. With practical examples, discuss the ways through which urbanization has affected the roles and structures of the family in urban areas in Zambia?
4. Identify and discuss the social/cultural functions of the city in the 21st century in Developing Countries? Give practical examples for your answer.
5. In what ways has urbanization strengthened the extended family in Developing Countries? Give practical examples for your answer.
6. What would you say have been the social and cultural impact of exploding cities on societies in Developing Countries in modern times?



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

SOC 3110: URBAN SOCIOLOGY FINAL EXAM 2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR

INSTRUCTIONS: In section **A** answer only **ONE** question and in section B, choose any **THREE** questions. **TIME: 3 HOURS**

Section A. (Compulsory).

1. Identify and discuss the social and cultural effects of urban social movements on society world- wide? (Give practical examples for your answer).

Section B (choose any *three* questions in this section).

2. What would you say are the sociological functions of the Chicago School of thought in understanding urban social life anywhere in the world? Give practical examples for your answer.
3. Identify and discuss social/cultural traits of urban social life in Zambia which have origins in the colonial period and have continued in the post colonial era today? Give practical examples for your answer.
4. With practical examples, discuss the social/cultural impact of international migration on the Zambian society?
5. "Zambian cities and towns are over-populated", said the MMD provincial chairperson on the Copper-belt. With practical examples, discuss the validity of this statement?
6. What would you say have been the causes and social-cultural effects of gender based violence (GBV) on men and women in Zambian urban areas? Suggest solutions to this scourge.
7. With practical examples, identify and discuss the major causes of urban health related problems in Zambia? Suggest solutions to the problems you have identified?

End of Exam

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

SOC 3210: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

TIME: THREE HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION COMPRISES THREE SECTIONS.
CAREFULLY READ THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.**

SECTION A: Answer all the questions in this section (20 MARKS)

1. Briefly explain how social classes reproduce themselves and pass their privileges from one generation to the next according to Pierre Bourdieu.
2. In a short paragraph, show the role that Calvinism played to Western capitalism.
3. *For all actions taken by persons, the more often a particular action...is rewarded, the more likely the person is to perform that action.* Explain briefly.
4. The view that Human beings tend to assemble the appearance of social order even when the social world is altered or disturbed through bizarre or strange behaviour is attributed to
 - a) Harold Garfinkel
 - b) Alfred Schutz
 - c) Peter Berger
 - d) Edmund Husserl
5. Why is it important to take the role of the stranger in phenomenology?
6. What did Robert Merton mean by levels of functional analysis?
7. In line with Parson's pattern variables, give an example of action taken on the basis of collective orientation.
8. Do you agree with Ralph Dahrendorf's view that authority is the determining factor of social conflicts? Clearly explain to justify your position.
9. On 5 April 2018, Lusaka Times reported a case of a 19 year old boy of chief Lubunda's area in Mwense district who committed suicide after he was denied marrying a girl he had impregnated. According to the Luapula Province Police Commissioner, family members wanted the boy to continue with school in Lusaka as opposed to marrying when he was still young. However, he refused to continue with school because he wanted to marry the girl whom he had impregnated. After an argument, the deceased excused himself and disappeared into the nearby bush where

he committed suicide by hanging himself to a Mango tree using a rope. What type of suicide is this according to Durkheim?

10. Emile Durkheim was concerned about the weak collective conscience in modern society resulting in various social problems. Cite an example of a social problem that may be caused by weak collective conscience in urban Zambian society.

SECTION B: ESSAYS (15 MARKS)

Write an essay on one of the following questions:

1. Outline Peter Blau's social theory in relation to the following:
 - a) What determines exchange relations
 - b) Trust and reciprocity in social exchange
 - c) Social exchange and conformity in society

Between people's desire for rewards and the obligations that they have to act according to group norms, which one better explains conforming behaviour in groups? Explain to justify your position.

2. Compare and contrast Herbert Spencer and Karl Marx's ideas regarding the evolution of human societies.
3. Outline any four characteristics of a bureaucracy. To what extent can each one of them help to address the abuse of public resources in the civil service in Zambia? Clearly explain to justify your answer on each characteristic.

SECTION C: ESSAYS (15 MARKS)

Write an essay on one of the following questions:

4. According to Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann, the construction of social reality is a process involving three moments of a dialectical process. With clear examples, describe these three moments.
5. Most of the classical theorists of modernity were aware of the advantages of modernity, but they were also concerned about the problems posed by the modern world. Show this in the work of Georg Simmel on modern society.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION

SOC 9010: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are two sections in this paper. You are required to answer questions from each section as instructed.
 2. Write your computer number as required.
 3. All your answers should be in the prescribed examination answer books.
-

SECTION A

Write brief notes on any **TEN** of the following (40 marks):

1. Industrial Society and its major characteristics.
2. Inflation and price and their effect on society.
3. The main functions of management which all managers perform.
4. Expectancy Theory and Equity Theory.
5. Budget and Budgetary Control.
6. Contract and its essential features.
7. Redundancy and the principles of first in last out, and last in first out.
8. Scientific Management Theory and its major principles.
9. Labour Law and its sources.
10. Meaning of and relationship between profit and value of labour power.
11. Trade Union, recognition agreement and collective bargaining, and their functional relationships.
12. Collective dispute and conditions for its existence in Zambian law.
13. Arbitration as a mechanism of ADR.
14. ILO Conventions No. 87 and 98 and their value.
15. Motivation and extrinsic rewards according to Herzberg.

SECTION B: Answer any **THREE** of the following questions (60 marks):

1. Describe wage and the different categories of wages and discuss wage control indicating its advantages and disadvantages especially in a liberalized economy. (20 marks)

2. Outline the characteristics and assumptions of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory and Max Weber's Bureaucratic Management Theory and indicate value and challenges in the management of industry. (20 marks)
3. Describe industry and with examples outline its impact and value in society. (20 marks)
4. Outline the procedures and processes of settlement of collective disputes in Zambia in accordance with the Industrial and Labour Relations Act and indicate the pros and cons of such (20 marks)
5. Critically discuss the roots of the International Labour Organisation and describe the value of its international labour standards to industry and society.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2018 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERED EXAMINATION
SOC 9155 - DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND PREPAREDNESS

Section A

Write short notes on five of the following:

- a) Anthropogenic disasters **(2 marks)**
- b) Vulnerability **(2 marks)**
- c) Sociological hazards **(2 marks)**
- d) Resilience **(2 marks)**
- e) Disaster Preparedness **(2 marks)**
- f) Mitigation **(2 marks)**
- g) Risk **(2 marks)**
- h) Disaster epidemiology **(2 marks)**

Section B

Answer all questions in this section

- 1) What are the essentials in the definition of disasters? **(5 Marks)**
- 2) What is the definition of a disaster according to the Zambian authorities and what features could have applied for the authorities to call it a disaster **(5 Marks)?**
- 3) What five criticisms would you advance for the Zambian definition of a disaster? **(10 marks).**
- 4) For urban areas, what are the sociological impacts of disasters? Use a disaster impact typology of variables to answer this question **(20 Marks).**
- 5) What should be done in preparing a community like the University of Zambia against fire hazard? **(10 Marks)**
- 6) As a disaster practitioner, you are concerned about many consequences of fire at the University Zambia and would want mitigation and resilient measures in place. Discuss five resilience and five mitigation strategies you could recommend to the University management **(20 marks).**
- 7) Using disaster impact core variables outline the immediate sociological effects of a disaster like fire **(20 Marks).**

End of Examination

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

SOC 9210: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION COMPRISES TWO SECTIONS. CAREFULLY READ THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.

SECTION A: Answer all the questions in this section (20 MARKS)

1. Why is it difficult to predict social trends in the study of society?
2. In relation to the patterns of social change, the time span determines which pattern is observed. Explain briefly.
3. Identify one of the major differences between neo-evolutionary theories and evolutionary theories of social change.
4. In terms of social life, describe one of the features of modern society.
5. Apart from being a source of food, what is the significance of agriculture in human history?
6. Give two examples to demonstrate that Zambia's principal ethnic groups had contact with outsiders apart from Europeans.
7. In relation to colonialism, what was the significance of the nation state according to Philip McMichael?
8. On 16 October 2018, News Diggers reported a story about the PF elections committee chairperson instructing council officials in Chipata not to give plots or jobs to members of the opposition. What type of inequality can such sentiments create in society? Briefly explain.
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about informality?
 - a) Exists in both the urban and rural areas
 - b) Also exists in industrialised countries
 - c) Solely concerns income generating activities beyond the reach of the state
 - d) Includes activities such as unregulated land use and service delivery
10. Mention of the pieces of evidence to prove that humans are responsible for the earth's rising temperatures.

SECTION B: ESSAYS (30 MARKS)

Write an essay on any two of the following questions:

1. Discuss the impact of neoliberalism in Zambia in relation to the country's quest for development.
2. Compare and contrast Amartya Sen's concept of *development as freedom* and Joseph Stiglitz's *development as a transformation of society*.
3. Outline the main features of the world system theory and identify at least two differences that it has with the dependency theory.
4. It is believed that cities are engines of economic development. Analyse the productive capacity of cities in relation to Zambia's experience of urbanisation.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
MID YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
SOC 9255: CRIMINOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

1. With practical examples, explain the nature of punishment and its aims as a social control of crime in society *(25Marks)*
 2. With practical examples, how do the following schools of criminology attempt to explain criminal behaviour in society?
 - The classical school of criminology
 - The positivist school of criminology
 3. Explain the concept of crime in all its manifestation in society. Give practical examples in your explanation by referring to the categories of crime and any three types of crime *(25 Marks)*
 4. *It is said that the characteristics of the law, which can be labelled as specificity, formal legitimacy, stability and consistency are matters of degree that are exhibited imperfectly in the legal systems in various societies.*

Discuss this assertion with reference to the Zambian legal system. Cite practical examples *(25 Marks)*
 5. With practical examples, explain functions of the criminal justice system in Zambia with specific reference to its framework and components *(25 Marks)*
-

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
SOC 9415: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS IN THE PAPER.
TIME : 3 HOUR

1. Environmental sociology argues that environmental problems are social problems, with reference to the following sociological perspectives explain how environmental problem come into existence: *(25 Marks)*
 - (i) Functionalist perspective
 - (ii) Feminist perspective
 - (iii) Interactionist perspective
2. The '1992 Earth Summit' in Brazil ended with the signing of three major international agreements on the environment. What were they and what were the main objectives of each one of them *(25 Marks)*.
3. In environmental sociology, there are two major approaches to the study of environmental problems in the world. Discuss the two approaches and state their positions on environmental problems *(25 Marks)*.
4. What is environmental degradation? Using Zambia as an example, discuss the various factors that may be responsible for environmental degradation *(25 Marks)*
5. Discuss the relationship between 'environmental sustainability and sustainable development?' What is the genesis of the concept of 'sustainable development' *(25 Marks)*.

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATION**

**COURSE: SOC 9510 - SOCIOLOGY OF
ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP**

**INSTRUCTIONS: : PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN
SECTION A AND ONLY THREE QUESTIONS
IN SECTION B AND C (EITHER 2 QUESTIONS
IN SECTION B AND ONE QUESTION IN
SECTION C OR VICE VERSA)**

TIME: THREE HOURS

SECTION A

1. What is managing information using boundary spanners?
2. State briefly problems of the commonweal organizations?
3. State briefly the muddling through process?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a functional structure
5. State briefly what a mutual benefit association is?

SECTION B

1. "Our society is an organizational society. We are born in organizations, educated in organizations, and most of us spend much of our lives working for organizations." Discuss.
2. Decisions are dependent on the amount and kind of information available and the expectations of those involved. Discuss
3. The Human Relations School developed as a reaction to Classical Organization theory. Demonstrate the similarities and differences of the two schools of thought.

4. Briefly outline Weber's Ideal type of organization. How useful is this type of organization in explaining and improving organizations in Zambia.

SECTION C

1. Peter Drucker stated in one of his publication that, "The essence of a business is outside itself". What do you think this means? Do you agree with this statement or not.
2. What are the major forces that affect organization environment relationship? Describe those forces.
3. Discuss the different forms of organization culture that you know with relevant examples in Zambia.
4. Discuss the organization development assumptions that you know and give examples.

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATION FOR DISTANCE STUDENTS**

**COURSE: SOC 9610 - RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND
DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN
SECTION A AND ONLY THREE QUESTIONS
IN SECTION B AND C (THIS SHOULD BE
EITHER 2 QUESTIONS IN SECTION B AND
ONE QUESTION IN SECTION C OR VICE
VERSA)**

TIME: THREE HOURS

SECTION A

1. Briefly state some indicators of poverty you know
2. Mention the different approaches of rural development
3. State briefly the role of rural sociology in any society?
4. Briefly state the by-products of rural-urban migration?
5. State the main barriers to community building

SECTION B

1. Discuss the various rural sociological processes you know.
2. What role do social institutions play in the development of societies, especially rural societies?
3. Discuss factors that contribute to social change in rural areas.

4. Rural sociology as social science discipline is one of the newest social science. Discuss its origin and how its contribution to nation development.

SECTION C

1. Since independence of each and every African state's public expenditure have been boosted in the rural sector well beyond the colonial levels. Ironically though very little development has been achieved. Identify and discuss at five reasons for this lack of development in rural areas.
2. Through what institutions was the programme of rural development in Zambia undertaken from 1964 to 1990. Discuss.
3. State the period which is referred to as a dark age in cooperative movement in Zambia and why is it so?
4. Discuss why facilitating cycle is critical to rural development with reference Agriculture Support program in Zambia.

END OF EXAMINATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

SOC 9755 SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND ILLNESS EXAMINATION

FRIDAY, 6TH JULY, 2018

DURATION: THREE HOURS

09:00-12:00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

This paper has **TWO** Sections (**Sections A and B**). You are required to answer the **compulsory question from Section A** and **any other TWO questions from Section B**.

SECTION A

1. Parson's (1951) piece on the sick-role has received a lot of criticism but also support, still even today. Given the ongoing debate over the value of Parson's theory, critically analyse Parson's original claims. (20 Marks)

SECTION B

2. Discuss the negative factors in the doctor patient relationship compelling Zambians to resort to alternative health care systems. In answering, use Parsonian and Szasz and Hollender's Models (15 Marks).
3. Social Epidemiologists play an important role in the health sector in Zambia. Imagine you have been employed at the University Teaching Hospital as a Social Epidemiologist, explain the process that you would use to find solutions to both human and zoonotic diseases in Zambia (15 Marks).
4. Critically analyse how social stratification shape health, sickness and disease in the communities in Zambia (15 Marks).
5. The use of technology is one of the best things that has assisted medical doctors to reduce the spread of diseases both in humans and in animals. However, technology has also enhanced the spread of diseases in humans. Discuss **FOUR** factors that have contributed to the spread of diseases in Zambia due to the use of technology (15 Marks).

SECTION B: ESSAYS (30 MARKS)

Write an essay on any two of the following questions:

1. Discuss the impact of neoliberalism in Zambia in relation to the country's quest for development.
2. Compare and contrast Amartya Sen's concept of *development as freedom* and Joseph Stiglitz's *development as a transformation of society*.
3. Outline the main features of the world system theory and identify at least two differences that it has with the dependency theory.
4. It is believed that cities are engines of economic development. Analyse the productive capacity of cities in relation to Zambia's experience of urbanisation.

END OF EXAMINATION

15
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**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
SOCIOLOGY DIVISION**

SOC 9855: POLICY, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

Instructions

There are THREE Sections in this paper. Carefully read instructions on each section
All answers should be written in the examination answer booklet provided

Duration: 3 Hours

SECTION A: Multiple choice questions. Answer ALL questions (30 Marks)

1. Project Inputs are NOT synonymous with project Activities. Inputs, in simple terms, are purely the non-material and non-financial resources that we use to implement a project

a) True (b) False

2. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic or feature of a typical development programme?

a) A group of unrelated projects managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits and control not available from managing them individually.

b) A collection of complementary projects that help the programme achieve its overall objectives.

c) Programmes have larger scopes than projects and typically run at higher levels in organisations;

d) None of the above

3. Focusing the project involves considering;

a. Costs

b. Sustainability

c. Risks

d. All of the above

4. A number of projects may form a development programme

a) True (b) False

5. When implementing a development project, which set of objectives are directly under the control of the project management team?

- a) Inputs, impacts and outcomes
 - b) Outputs, goals and inputs
 - c) Inputs, activities and outcomes
 - d) Outputs, activities and inputs
6. Process evaluation focuses on;
- a) Projects or programmes underway, procedures, and tasks involved
 - b) What is happening in the details of the project or programme itself
 - c) Work performed, expenditures and resources distributed
 - d) All of the above
7. The following are techniques used in Participatory Rural Appraisal EXCEPT;
- a) Analytical games
 - b) Questionnaires
 - c) Workshops
 - d) Portraits
8. Key types of project evaluation include the following EXCEPT which one?
- a) Intermediate
 - b) Formative
 - c) Process or implementation
 - d) Impact
9. Project evaluation is normally carried out by project management, staff and other stakeholders while monitoring is mainly conducted by hired external consultants to promote objectivity and transparency
- a) True (b) False
10. Relative poverty is more prominent in developing countries
- a) True (b) False
11. The uses of Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) during pre-project include;
- a) Gathering information for purposes of orienting an organization's project or programmes.
 - b) Assisting the organization to get a sense of the range of issues that need to be addressed
 - c) To better inform the organization on the context in which the project will intervene.
 - d) All of the above
12. All of the following are key tenets of Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) EXCEPT;
- a) Triangulation
 - b) Reliability

- c) Flexibility
 - d) Participation
13. Basically, policy making entails the selection of a destination
- a) True (b) False
14. Which one of the following is NOT one of the methods for direct observation?
- a) Indicators
 - b) Sites
 - c) Measurement
 - d) None of the above
15. It is preferable that transect walks should be undertaken in gender heterogeneous groups.
- a) True (b) False
16. The institutional approach pays more attention to the roles of _____ in policy analysis
- a) Groups than individuals
 - b) Government institutions
 - c) Mass media
 - d) Pressure groups
17. The purpose of _____ evaluation is to determine if participants have changed their behavior as a result of participating in the programme
- a) Impact
 - b) Outcome
 - c) Process
 - d) Intermediate
18. Why is it important to define the end point of a project at the very beginning?
- a. To involve stakeholders
 - b. To ensure successful project completion
 - c. To protect primary stakeholders
 - d. To avoid project constraints
19. Under the logical framework approach, outputs are considered as;
- a) What the project does
 - b) The volume of work accomplished by the project
 - c) The long term consequence of the intervention
 - d) None of the above

20. _____ indicators are widely used to assess progress towards stated targets

- a) Qualitative
- b) Proxy
- c) Quantitative
- d) Direct

SECTION B: Write BRIEF NOTES on ANY (Ten) 10 of the following (30 Marks)

- a) Transect walks vs. Social mapping
- b) Theory of Social exclusion
- c) Formative vs. Summative evaluation
- d) Developmental States vs. failed states
- e) Passive vs. Active Participation
- f) Advantages of using a log-frame
- g) Programmatic vs. systemic interventions
- h) Input vs. Output indicators
- i) Policy analysis
- j) Goal vs. Outcome on the logical framework
- k) Systems vs. elite preference approach to policy analysis
- l) Needs vs. Capacity assessment
- m) Importance of stakeholder analysis

SECTION C: Answer QUESTION ONE plus ANY OTHER from the following (40 Marks)

1. In the context of development projects and programmes, a well organised monitoring and evaluation (M&E) function is important to ensure project or programme success. In view of this, answer the following questions;

a) What is project Monitoring and describe the types of monitoring? (10 Marks)

b) What is project Evaluation? In development projects and programmes, state why M&E are important undertakings (7 Marks)

c) Indicators are important towards a successful project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) function. What is an indicator and what is the purpose of developing indicators? (6 Marks)

d) Mention at least two complimentary roles of Results-Based M&E (2 Marks)

2. (a) Discuss the key features of a project (a) and demonstrate how the concept of development project relates to that of a development programme (10 Marks)

(b) Provide differences between a development project and a development programme (5 Marks).

3. Recently, participatory approaches to development projects and programmes have gained much popularity among local and international development agencies as well as scholars.

a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of a participatory planning approach? (10 Marks)

b) The historical evolution of participatory approaches in development projects and programmes points to 'Rapid Rural Appraisals (RRAs)' and 'Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs)'. Contrast the two approaches with illustrational explanations (5 Marks)

End of Examination!!!

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

2017/18 DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS

SOC 9855: POLICY, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Instructions

- Duration: Three (3) hours
- The paper is divided into three sections. Read carefully the instructions under each section.

SECTION A: Write brief notes on all of the following: (40 Marks)

1. What is a concept note and what is the main reason for writing it?
2. In the views of dependency theorists, what constitute the main obstacle to the wellbeing of poor countries?
3. What do the acronyms 'SMART' stand for in project planning?
4. What is a log-frame and why is it considered as a free standing document?
5. What is project planning and what are some of the barriers to effective project planning?
6. Briefly explain one best way to derive objectives of a project
7. What is project appraisal and why is it relevant in project planning?
8. Why is it important to use participatory methodologies during needs assessment?
9. Identify and briefly explain any two differences between projects and programmes
10. Contrast between situational and structural poverty

SECTION B: Answer all of the following questions (40 Marks)

As a student in SOC 9855 during the 2016/17 academic year, one of the tasks for the continuous assessment required you to write a concept note on an identified problem. Assume that your concept note has been accepted and your request for funding has been approved and granted, and you are the project manager for your identified problem/project. As a project manager, you are

therefore tasked to do the following for your project (*Based on your respective problem when writing the concept note*);

- i) Outline the steps followed when constructing a stakeholder analysis table and write the issues you would consider when conducting a stakeholder analysis (14)
- ii) Conduct a problem analysis for your identified problem, clearly outlining the steps and indicating its relevance (15)
- iii) Outline the issues you will need to consider when focusing the project (5)
- iv) Explain the general management knowledge and skills that you need to possess in order to properly manage this project (6)

SECTION C: Answer any ONE question from the following: (20 Marks)

1. a) What is meant by capacity assessment? At what stage in project management is capacity assessment carried out and why? What type of assets can this exercise take into consideration? (15)
b) Briefly explain the importance of having well defined goals in any given project (5)
2. a) Differentiate between the top-down and the bottom up approaches to problem/project identification. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using each of these approaches? (15)
b) Between the top-down and bottom-up approaches, which one is best suited for identifying felt, normative and relative needs? (5)
3. a) What is a policy? With the aid of a diagram, state the main stages of a policy cycle and explain in as much detail as possible what is involved at each stage (15)
b) To what extent do you agree or disagree with the assumption of the group equilibrium approach that government policies are those that conform to the values and demands of the several social groups (5)

END OF EXAMINATION!!!

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
SOC 9951**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT TERM I 2018 EXAMINATION

TIME 3 HOURS

Instructions

This paper is composed of two sections. Follow instructions under each section

SECTION A

Q1: Write shorts on any five of the following: 25 Marks

- a) Disaster Epidemiology **(5 marks)**
- b) Complex disasters **(5 marks)**
- c) Sociological approach to disasters **(5 marks)**
- d) Types of vulnerability **(5 marks)**
- e) Rehabilitation **(5 marks)**
- f) Disaster Continuum **(5 marks)**
- g) Catastrophe **(5 marks)**
- h) Sociological hazards **(5 marks)**

Section B Answer all Questions

Here are some pictures about floods in Lusaka that happened in the 2017 to 2018 rainy season. Examine them closely. There is a description of the state of floods that follows and you are expected answer all the questions that follow.



Floods in Kanyama



Floods in Kabwata Site and Service



Floods in Chawama

Scenario

The Zambia Meteorological Department had forecast that heavy down pours coupled with flash floods would be characterised five provinces of the country. The department had warned in its October 2017 Weather Forecast that provinces such as Western, Southern, Lusaka, Central and Eastern would experience heavy fall and flash floods.

Lusaka City Council did not heed to this warning last year. The Lusaka City Council (LCC) after the heavy downpour decided to compile a report on the state of drainage system in the City following the heavy downpour which left some parts of Lusaka flooded and infrastructure damaged.

Floods covered Lusaka's Kamwala shopping area, town centre, Kulima tower bus station, heavy and light industrial areas, and some residential compounds.

After the rains had already caused the damage, LCC Assistant Public Relations Manager Mulunda Habeenzu then said council engineers were in the field assessing the situation before a report was written.

Habeenzu said the affected areas would be worked on as soon as the report was done. He said the report, which was expected to be ready the previous day to the Press conference was delayed because engineers were locked in a meeting which lasted the whole day, would also help determine the extent of the flood and further help identify affected drainages. But to date these have not been done.

Meanwhile, the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), a department in the Office of the Vice President which is in charge of mitigating disasters, has been inspecting the drainage system in the city but did nothing until the floods hit the City.

Question 1:

The flood warning was timely to the Lusaka City Council and the Disaster Management Unit. The two authorities did not act on the warning as it is believed that the warning was not targeted at the vulnerable communities.

- a) Identify five vulnerable communities in Lusaka that needed to prepare for this disaster and in what two ways could they have done so? **5 Marks**

Question 2:

The DMMU and Lusaka City Council did not heed to this warning last year. **What five activities should**

- (a) The DMMU have done following the warning. **5 Marks**
- (b) The DMMU have done when flooding was taking place? **5 Marks**
- (a) The Lusaka City Council do in the area of disaster mitigation this year before the next rainy season? **5 Marks**

Question 3:

The floods had social effects and LCC Assistant Public Relations Manager Mulunda Habeenzu then said council engineers were in the field assessing the situation before a report was written. Out of six domains

- a) Physical effects
- b) Psychosocial social effects
- c) Socio-demographic effects
- d) Economic Cascades
- e) Political Catalysts and
- f) Social Collapse

and using your preferred domain of describe in just one page what the effects of the floods were? **15 Marks**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
SWK 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION
13TH DECEMBER, 2018
14:00 – 17:00 HOURS

=====

TIME: 3 HOURS

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (15 Marks)

Write brief notes:

- a) Eudemonia and obligations of the state towards Human
- b) List any general 5 skills in social work practice
- c) Philosophical assumptions of social case work

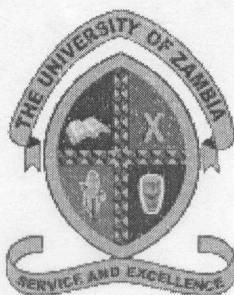
SECTION B: COMPULSORY (35 Marks)

1. You have been appointed to the steering committee in one of the constituencies in Southern Province. One of your tasks is to intervene in the problems affecting the community. Discuss the general process you would follow in solving the problem and highlight the significance of using strength based approach in Social Work Practice.

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (50 Marks)

1. With the aid of relevant examples, critically discuss the provision of social welfare in Zambia in relation to **ideologies** of social welfare provisioning.
2. Outline and discuss the **propositions** on which social work is based; as well as the **basic functions** of social work.
3. **Equality, Equity and Adequacy** are among the important values in social welfare service delivery. Discuss this notion with relevant examples in the Zambian context.

END OF EXAMINATIONS



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

Contemporary Issues in Social Policy (SWK 2110) 2017/2018 Exam - Parallel

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION

Question 1

Zambia's hope in achieving rural development as well as urban development lies in adequate implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By using any 5 SDGs, discuss the dynamics that surround rural development in Zambia. Clearly explain how rural development affects urban development. Draw policy measures that can bring about rural and urban development (20 Marks)

SECTION B: CHOOSE ONLY THREE QUESTIONS

Question 2

With relevant examples in the Zambian context, discuss how redistributive, complementary, emergent and directive social policies can lead to amelioration of social problems. (10 Marks)

Question 3

By bringing out the changes that have taken place in Zambian families, discuss the dynamics surrounding the contemporary issue of 'alternative care of children'. In your thinking which other categories of people in Zambia need alternative care. Why do you think so? (10 Marks)

Question 4

Discuss the concept 'population aging'. In your discussion, bring out common psychosocial problems associated with ageing in all the continents across the world. What cross-cutting policies, programmes and projects are currently being advocated for in Europe, North America, Asia, Latin America and Africa to ensure that senior citizens age with dignity? (10 Marks)

Question 5

Provide the linkages between social policy and the reduction in social inequalities in the Zambian society through redistribution, access to resources, rights and social opportunities as pointed out by Miller and Robbie (1970). What policy measures have been put in place by the Zambian government to ensure that the above conceptualization of social policy is realized in both rural and urban Zambia? (10 Marks)

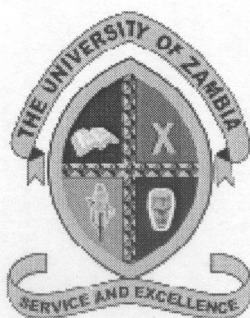
Question 6

With relevant examples, discuss the changing ideas about social policy (10 Marks)

Question 7

“Social policies have manifest and latent goals”. Discuss this policy statement in the Zambian context (10 Marks).

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

Contemporary Issues in Social Policy (SWK 2110) 2017/2018 Exam

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION

Question 1

Sustainable Urban Development may not be achieved without Sustainable Rural Development. With practical examples, discuss rural development and the factors that hinder its achievement. Clearly explain how rural development affects urban development. What policy lessons can you draw from your discussions using the idea of 'urban bias' in relation to rural underdevelopment and rural development? (20 Marks)

SECTION B: CHOOSE ONLY THREE QUESTIONS

Question 2

'No One should be Left Behind' is a phrase associated with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Discuss the SDGs in relation to the **5Ps** and your discussion should reflect policies, programmes, projects and activities that the **Zambian** government has put in place to ensure that indeed 'No One is Left Behind'. (10 Marks)

Question 3

By bringing out the changes that have taken place in **Zambian** families, discuss **FIVE** temporal alternative care arrangements for a child in need of emergency care. (10 Marks)

Question 4

Discuss the concept 'population aging'. In your discussion, bring out common psychosocial problems associated with aging in all the continents across the world. What cross-cutting policies, programmes

and projects are currently being advocated for in Europe, North America, Asia, Latin America and Africa to ensure that senior citizens age with dignity? (10 Marks)

Question 5

Provide the linkages between social policy and the reduction in social inequalities in the Zambian society through redistribution, access to resources, rights and social opportunities as pointed out by Miller and Robbie (1970). Suggest supplementary and complementary policy measures that can be used to achieve the above goals of social policy in the context of Zambia. (10 Marks)

Question 6

Discuss corruption according to Anti-Corruption Act Number 3 of 2012 in terms of its manifestation, effects and measures put in place to combat it. Why is difficult to address corruption in many countries across the world despite all the measures put in place to address corruption? Do you think social policy can be a tool for addressing corruption? (10 Marks)

Question 7

Discuss climate change. By taking Zambia as your case study , assess the impacts of climate change on different sectors of the Zambian economy. What policy measures are being used by the Zambian government to reverse it? (10 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
2018 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS

SWK 2430: SOCIAL WORK AND LAW

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: SECTION A IS COMPULSORY, ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF THE REMAINING SECTIONS.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (20 MARKS)

1. Write brief notes on any five.

- a) International Bill of Rights (4Marks)
- b) Principle of the UNCRC (4 Marks)
- c) Foster Care (4 Marks)
- d) Right Based Approach (4)
- e) Social work as profession (4 Marks)
- f) Value of social Work (4 Marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION (15 MARKS)

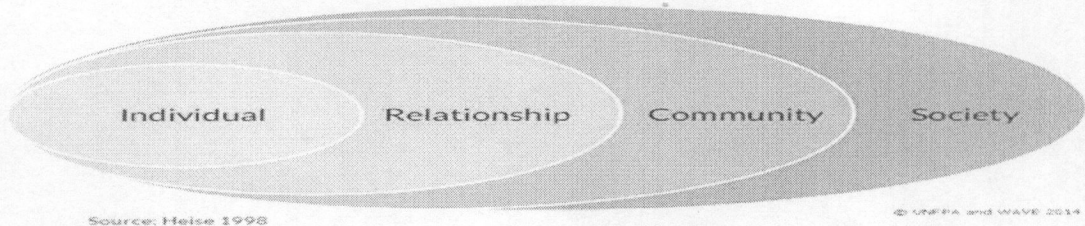
1. In relation to family and customary law
 - a. Compare and contrast the ground for divorce under the statutory and customary Marriage (5 Marks)
 - b. Define child custody and practically explain four types of child custody (5 Marks)
 - c. Practically explain four ground on which child custody cannot be granted (5 Marks)

2. Taziona Zanja is a child protection specialist who works for the Ministry of home affairs under the Child Protection Unit (CPU). As social work students doing field work, you have been asked by Zanja to prepare a presentation for the upcoming conference by answering the following questions.
 - a) With the help of practical examples, discuss the risk factors in family separation child (5 Marks)
 - b) Identify and Discuss 4 alternative care options and support available in Zambia. (5Marks)

- c) Explain how family reintegration is undertaken in Zambia and suggested two interventions that the government should undertake to prevent family separation in Zambia (5 Marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION (15 MARKS)

1. A. the “ecological framework” distinguishes risk factors at four levels: the individual, the relationship, the community and the structural or societal level,



With the help of the ecological framework, discuss the assassin that Gender-based violence widely understood that is not caused by any single factor rather, it is a combination of several factors that increase the risk of a man committing violence and the risk of a woman experiencing violence.(10 marks)

- B. explain the legal and policy response to GBV in Zambia (5 marks)

2. In relation to Intestate Succession Act, and Adoption Act:
- By taking into account of its provisions, explain what the Intestate Succession Act is and why was it developed. (4 Marks)
 - Explain the role of an administrator in the Intestate Succession (3 Marks)
 - Explain 4 conditions that must be met in order for an adoption order for a child to be approved by the courts. (4 Marks)
 - State and explain 4 practical situations in which an adoption order may not be accepted by the courts. (4 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR-FINAL EXAMINATION

SWK 3221: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH METHODS

13TH JUNE, 2017

TIME: 14:00-17:00HRS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: COMPULSORY: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Using practical examples:
 - a) What is the rationale for using inferential statistical analysis? (2 marks)
 - b) Discuss the difference between conceptual and theoretical frameworks. (2 marks)
 - c) Discuss the main difference between inferential statistical analysis and descriptive statistical analysis. (2 marks)
 - d) What is an important distinction between quota sampling and stratified sampling? (2 marks)
 - e) What is the difference between open coding and axial coding? (2 marks)

2. With the aid of practical examples, answer the following questions:
 - a) Discuss the main differences between randomized controlled trials (RCT) and quasi experimental designs. (2 marks)
 - b) Discuss the main characteristics of the quasi experimental designs? (2 marks)
 - c) Discuss the main contrast between pre-test/post-test control-group design and post-test-only control-group design? (2 marks)
 - d) What is the difference between time series research designs and pre-test/post-test comparison-group design? (2 marks)
 - e) Discuss the disadvantages of pre-test/post-test comparison-group design (2 marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Kachepa Zulu intends to conduct case study research on child marriage in Muzabwela Community in Vubwi District, Eastern Province.
 - a) Discuss with Kachepa Zulu the problems associated with case study as a qualitative research design. **(4 marks)**
 - b) Provide suggestions about how problems associated with case study design can be overcome. **(4 marks)**
 - c) Discuss the sampling strategies appropriate for this case study research. **(7 marks)**

2. Tumfweko Mwebantu and Masau Lumanda are conducting research on poverty, vulnerability and gendered violence among commercial sex workers in Mandevu and Kanyama areas in Lusaka City. Their approach is grounded theory.
 - a) Advise Tumfweko Mwebantu and Masau Lumanda the ways in which grounded theory approach exhibits advantages over phenomenological approach. **(6 marks)**
 - b) Discuss the differences between thematic analysis and grounded theory analysis. **(4 marks)**
 - c) Provide recommendations to Tumfweko Mwebantu and Masau Lumanda with regard to the rationale for employing phenomenological research approach, instead of grounded theory. **(5 marks)**

3. Designer Fashion Kasakala (Executive Director for the local NGO) is conducting phenomenological research on prostitution in Rhodes Park in Lusaka City. However, he doesn't know how to use biographical interviewing method. Therefore, he asks you to help him.
 - a) Discuss the rationale behind use of biographical interviewing method in research on prostitution. **(5 marks)**
 - b) Discuss how you would conduct the life story interviews with prostitutes. **(6 marks)**
 - c) Discuss some of the difficulties associated with biographical interviewing method. **(4 marks)**

GOOD LUCK

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

SWK 3221: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH METHODS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE **TWO SECTIONS** IN THIS EXAMINATION. READ INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (20 MARKS)

1. With practical examples, discuss the differences between qualitative and quantitative research. Furthermore, discuss the philosophical approaches to both qualitative and quantitative research.

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

2. Using practical examples, discuss the main features of evaluative research. Further, discuss the merits and demerits of evaluative research compared to other research designs.
3. Discuss the mixed methods approach and outlining its merits and demerits. With practical examples, how would you use mixed methods approach in undertaking a study on child marriage.
4. Identify and discuss **THREE** data collection methods and **THREE** sampling techniques appropriate to a qualitative research design. Further, discuss the rationale for using such data collection methods and sampling techniques in qualitative research.
5. Ethical considerations are an important aspect of research. Demonstrate how you would handle ethical issues in conducting research on drug abuse in Chibolya compound in Lusaka District.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

SWK 3221: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH METHODS DEFERRED EXAM

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE **TWO** SECTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION. READ INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (20 MARKS)

1. With practical examples, discuss the difference between qualitative and quantitative research, in your discussion trace the philosophical underpinning of each of the above approaches.

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ANY OF THE THREE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

2. Discuss the main features of evaluative research compared to other research designs.
3. With practical example, provide short notes on the following parts of a research proposal
 - a. Statement of the problem
 - b. Research question
 - c. Literature review
 - d. Methodology
4. Identify and discuss **THREE** data collection tools and **THREE** sampling techniques appropriate to a qualitative research design.
5. Ethical considerations are an important aspect of research. Demonstrate how you would handle ethical issues in your research.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
SWK 3330: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION

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TIME: 3 HOURS

SECTION I: (MULTIPLE CHOISE) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Social Humanistic approach to problem solving emphasizes
 - A. On the inner part of a human being and that the human (man) is in the process of becoming
 - B. That man is whole and needs no other human being for survival
 - C. Man relies on others only
 - D. That power to solve problems depends on his economic independence
2. Fast change in society creates problems of:
 - A. confusions, anxieties, apprehension, etc.
 - B. Money to manage the change
 - C. Bad influences
 - D. Children not supporting parents when they become affluent
3. The normative re-educative approach assumes that:
 - A. Man is primarily rationale
 - B. Man will follow rational self-interest once it is revealed to him.
 - C. Basic research and dissemination of knowledge helps man to change.
 - D. Man is actively seeking impulse and needs satisfaction
4. A concept is
 - A. Man-made but objective
 - B. Expressed by a construct
 - C. Arbitrary and subjective
 - D. An idea about operationalised situations

5. Abstracting is
 - A. Identifying operations that manifest in idea.
 - B. Moving from a set of events to a concept.
 - C. A process to move a concept to the events.
 - D. Moving from ideas to reality
6. A theory is
 - A. A widely accepted logical system of relationships
 - B. Objective or standardised observations
 - C. A network of the interrelated propositions which provide a sense of understanding of some portions or realities.
 - D. An idea concerning abstracted and generalized classes of experiences.
7. The scientific method is
 - A. A way of dealing with abstraction about realities in order to obtain new realities about abstractions
 - B. An idea about abstract and generalized experiences
 - C. A way of understanding and translating abstraction so that they affect reality.
 - D. A method whereby knowledge can be transferred from one situation to another
8. In inductive method of connecting events to concept:
 - A. You begin with an abstraction
 - B. You begin with events
 - C. There is no elements of risk.
 - D. You begin with systems of events.
9. Scientific practice requires
 - A. Information
 - B. Evaluation
 - C. Action
 - D. A, B, and C
10. Normative re-educative approach was used by researchers such as
 - A. Lippitt, Watson and Wesley
 - B. Follett, Dewey, Lewis and Freud
 - C. Hollis, Whittacker and Dr. Brooks.

D. Bregha, Brill and toffler

SECTION II.

ANSWER ANY FIVE OF THE FOLLOWING BY PROVIDING BRIEF ANSWERS: (10 MARKS)

1. Describe the application of theories of leadership in a community development setting.
2. Compare the ideas from learning theory with those applied in traditional child rearing in Zambia.
3. Discuss how a social worker might make use of small group theory in promoting child spacing among young women in Zambia ✓
4. What is communicating theory and social development? ✓
5. Identify two proverbs from Zambia and show agreement or disagreement with the ideas expressed in one learning theory. ✓
6. Describe two applications of role theory in the treatment of a child in conflict with the law. ✓
7. Discuss the problem of applying systems theory as an interventive method in the Zambia context. ✓

SECTION III COMPULSARY QUESTION (15 MARKS)

1. A young man finds himself working with a local NGO. He complains of poor relationships with his supervisor. He narrates to his friends that his supervisor has a tendency of avoiding pertinent issues about their work. He has just been told that this situation is just one of those common problems characterised by games played in supervision
 - a) Highlight some of the possible games that the young man's supervisor might have been engaged in.
 - b) Discuss some traits of these games and justify why supervisors play games in supervisor/supervisee relations.

- c) Discuss how authority is held in supervising situations. Supposing like the young man you worked under someone's supervision after graduating, how would you use supervision effectively?
- d) What would you expect of your supervision?
- e) In case you have been appointed a supervisor what would your administration function be?

SECTION IV

SELECT AND WRITE ONLY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Discuss Rothman's three models of community organization practice and the dimensions along which they vary. Which model would you prefer to use in your practice? Provide reasons for that.
2. Discuss the process of social diagnosis using Mary Richmond's model and analyse some of the mistakes / risks that can be made by the professionals in their diagnosis
3. Justify the application of the learning theory to the field of social development
4. Justify the use a group approach to social problems in a Zambian context.

END OF EXAM

GOOD LUCKY



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

SOCIAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (SWK 4110) 2017/2018 EXAM

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

1. With relevant examples in the Zambian context, critically assess the relationship between 'work attitude and productivity', 'social planning' and 'scientific management'. (20 Marks)

SECTION.B: CHOOSE ONLY THREE QUESTIONS

2. There has been strong argument that the 'Problem Tree Analysis' helps stakeholders to establish a realistic overview and awareness of the problem by identifying the fundamental causes and their most important effects during social planning process. By utilizing hypothetical urban sanitation situation of an urban community with poor sanitary Conditions,
 - a) Provide step-by-step procedure of a problem tree analysis (5 Marks)
 - b) By using the above information, provide a visual illustration of the problem tree of the situation in question (5 Marks)

3. Jürgen Habermas promoted the communicative model as a new paradigm to replace the antiquated rational comprehensive model of planning.
- a) Identify the key assumptions and differences between the two main styles of planning (5 Marks)
 - b) Explain the supposed shortcomings of the old planning paradigm, and the promise of communicative-based planning. (5 Marks)
4. With practical and relevant examples from Zambia,
- a) Discuss the assertion that Max Weber's analysis of bureaucracy remains the most influential statement or pronouncement and point of departure for all analyses on the subject up to today and is good for any organization (6 marks)
 - b) Identify and discuss the shortcomings of Max Weber's bureaucracy (4 Marks)
5. Staffing has been recognized as a distinct function of management. It comprises several sub functions. With relevant examples, discuss all the salient functions of management with focus on staffing cycle. In your discussion you are also required to bring out the various sources of requirement of employee and sources of recruitment for the appointment of managerial personnel? (10 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

GOOD LUCK!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2017/2018 MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS- JULY 2018

SWK4211: MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESEARCH

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Answer (all) the two questions in Section 1.
2. From Section II, answer any combination of 2 questions.

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

Scenario for Section I:

You are the Deputy Director in charge of Monitoring and Evaluation (DDM&E) in the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare. Cabinet Office has issued a memo instructing all government departments to align their sector M&E Plans to the national M&E Framework for the Seventh National Development Plan. You are holding a workshop as a ministry to respond to the instruction by Cabinet Office.

Questions:

1. Explain to your members of staff attending the workshop the importance and condition for realising an effective M&E System for your Ministry. (25 marks)
2. Define the terms data and data quality and clarify the importance of observing the key elements of data quality in the programmes your ministry is implementing. (25 marks)

SECTION II: ANSWER ANY 2 QUESTIONS. (50 MARKS)

Case Description for Section II:

Curbing under-five malnutrition remains one of Zambia's vexing problems due to the multiplicity of causal factors. You have been appointed the Chief Technical Advisor (Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation) for a five-year multi-sectoral programme funded by GRZ and UNICEF to address malnutrition among under-five children in the country. The programme activities or projects will be implemented by various government departments and a consortium of NGOs. You will need to hold several planning workshops to achieve a comprehensive, coherent and manageable programme.

Questions:

3. Conceive the elements that would constitute the programme and draw up and a results framework for the programme. (25 marks)
4. Explain to the implementing partners the necessity for each organisation to have an effective monitoring and evaluation system and the conditions that can help them achieve that. (25 marks)
5. Recall the steps in setting up an effective M&E system and illustrate what you anticipate will be the challenges for achieving one for the overall programme. (25 marks)
6. What monitoring and evaluation framework do you recommend the implementing partners to use in the monitoring and evaluation of their respective projects and explain the factors that have caused you to prefer that framework? (25 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
SWK 4715: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
MID YEAR EXAMINATIONS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION. READ INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (20 MARKS)

1. As a Community Development Officer at Palabana Sub-Center, what lessons would you draw from the communes of China, Ujamaa of Tanzania, and Kibbutzm of Israel to foster development in your area?

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Discuss the typology of neighbourhood as presented by Warren and Warren (1995) and explain how you would work in each case to foster community development.
2. Discuss the following models of community practice in the Zambian context. Give examples to illustrate your answer
 - a. locality development model
 - b. Social action model
 - c. Social planning model
3. Discuss the basic assumptions, strength, and limitations of the following community concepts and how they relate to community participation.
 - a. Social exchange theory
 - b. Conflict theory
 - c. Altruism
4. Planned change may introduce an innovation that need to be adopted by the target group. Duflo and Banerjee (2011), argues that, there are '*low-hanging fruits*' that people fail to pick to improve their quality of life. Using any technological innovation of your choice, discuss factors that may determine the speed at which an innovation may be adopted by the target group and explain what you would do as a change agent to resolve the above challenges (Rogers 2002).

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS- NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2018

SWK9120: PROJECT MANAGEMENT

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

SECTION I: COMPULSORY- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.
(60 MARKS)

1. The Peace Corp operating in Zambia have set aside K1 million to start a project called 'Feed the Future' and you have been appointed to manage it. This project will see an increase in agricultural diversification, improved productivity of agricultural commodities and improved resilience and nutritional status of rural households. Being the project manager, list the project life cycle phases of the 'Feed the Future' project and illustrate the tasks/activities that will be prominent in each of the phases. (25 marks)
2. Define the term project and using the "Feed the Future" project as an example, illustrate the typical characteristics of a project. (15 marks)
3. The Zambian Government embarked on the Link Zambia 8000 to improve road infrastructure in the country. The Government opted for a project approach by setting up the Road Development Agency (RDA) that is subcontracting different construction companies to do the work on behalf of government. Under the conventional approach, this would be done by the Ministry of Works and Supply and district councils constructing some of the roads using civil servants and also managing the contractors doing some of the roads.
Explain the advantages and disadvantages of each of the two approaches. Which of the two approaches would you recommend and why? (20 marks)

SECTION II: ANSWER ANY 2 QUESTIONS THAT ADD UP TO 40 MARKS

4. Name any five sources where one can find or generate ideas to start a project and discuss two advantages and two disadvantages of each. (15 marks)
5. Justify Norris, Rigby and Payne's 4-point criterion of project success. (15 marks)
6. The debate on how best Zambians could benefit from their God-given natural resources such as minerals, land, forests and wildlife endowments is ongoing. Opportunities and risks arising from exploiting natural resources such as minerals, for example, are real. Choose from among the 5C model, ICOM model and PESTEL framework, one model/framework you consider appropriate to analyse mining sector investment in Zambia. Explain the acronym and illustrate its appropriateness for the mining sector analysis. (25 marks)

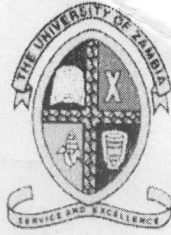
7. Under the Lusaka Decongestion Project (LDP), the government of Zambia through the Ministry of Local Government and the Indian government through Exim Bank of India signed a contract to construct top-deck (flyover) roads at four selected points of the city. One of these selected points is Arcades Roundabout. While the construction of the flyover will be going on, it is envisioned that the daily commute for people in Chelstone will be intermittently interrupted, the ZESCO substation next to the roundabout will have to be shut down, street vendors, businesses and street kids found along/near the site will be removed and/or relocated.

- a) Name and define the types of stakeholders used in the “Analytical Categorisation of Stakeholders” method found in Project Stakeholder Management knowledge area. (10 marks)
- b) Identify the different types of stakeholders from the scenario outlined above (the Arcades Roundabout flyover project) and fill in the gaps in the analytical categorisation framework table below. (15 marks)

Note: Copy this table into your Answer Book and fill it in.

Key Players		
Context Settlers		
Subjects		
Crowds		

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL WORK, DISABILITY AND MENTAL HEALTH (SWK9315) MID-YEAR EXAMS

DATE: 08/07/2018

TIME: 3 HOURS

VENUE: UPPER D/HALL

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION

1. With relevant examples, give a detailed discussion of how Social Work can play a greater part in improving mental health services in Zambia **(20 Marks)**

SECTION B:

Outline **Five (5)** Organizations/Institutions/Agencies that deal with disability and/or mental health issues in Zambia; including an explanation of their area(s) of focus/ what they deal with

(10 Marks)

SECTION C: WRITE ON ANY TWO (2) OF THE FOLLOWING:

(20 Marks)

- (a) Why are mental health problems of concern to health workers, social workers and society at large?
- (b) Basic principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)
- (c) Compare and Contrast Intellectual Disability and Learning Disabilities

END OF EXAMINATION