

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
POST GRADUATES EXAMS
2016/2017 EXAMS

DSS	505	HUMAN SECURITY
DSS	5035	SECURITY SECTOR ECONOMICS
DSS	5065	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
DSS	5195	MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY
ECN	5011	ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS
ECN	5012	MATHEMATICAL TECHIQUES AND PROGRAMMING
ECN	5021	ADVANCED MACRO ECONOMICS
ECN	5101	
ECN	5601	RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS
EPM		MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING FOR POLICY
EPM	5111	MICROECONOMICS FOR POLICY
EPM	5131	APPLIED QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS
EPM	5455	MONETARY ECONOMICS(<i>DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY</i>)
EPM	5611	COMPUTER SKILLS
LIN	5011	RESEARCH METHODS IN LINGUISTIC SCIENCE
LIN	5111	PHONOLOGICAL THEORY
LIN	5211	MORPHOLOGICAL THEORY
LIN	5311	SYNTACTIC THEORY

LIN 5531

LIT 5011 LITERARY RESEARCH METHODS

LIT 5121 MODERNISM AND POSTMODERNISM

LIT 5211 COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

LIT 5311 CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN LITERATURE

MCS 9110

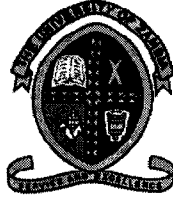
MMC 5311 MEDIA ETHICS, PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE

PAM 5215 ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

PAM 5335 PUBLIC BUDGETING

PAM 5431 RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

PSG 5195 ATTACHMENT THEORY



The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social sciences
Development Studies Department

M.A. In Defence and Security Studies

2016-2017 Mid academic year Examinations

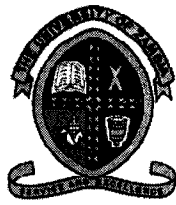
DSS 505: Human Security

Instructions

1. This paper has **three sections**. Questions in Section One are **compulsory**. Answer all of them.
2. Answer **one question** from Section two and **one question** from section three.
3. The Duration of the Exam is **three hours**. Do not spend more than one hour on each of the three section

Section One(answer all questions from this section)

1. Give brief but concise answers to each of the following questions:
 - i. In what year was the Human Security concept comprehensively defined? And which Organisation took the initiative to do so, and in what report was this definition made?
 - ii. Give a broad but brief definition of the concept of Human Security.
 - iii. Briefly define the Concept of National/State Security and give at least two ways in which it differs from that of Human Security.
 - iv. Mention at least four threats to Human Security.
 - v. State at least four ways in which the concept of Human Security is said to be a useful tool in addressing security latent problems.
 - vi. Briefly define Social Exclusion and give at least two ways in which it is said to contribute to Human insecurity.
 - vii. Briefly define Environmental security and briefly state how environmental management is said to contribute towards strengthening Human Security
 - viii. Give at least two reasons either in support or in opposition to the opinion that military might is the ultimate in securing both Human Security and National sovereignty.
 - ix. Give at least two ways in which focus on Human Security can resolve political tensions.
 - x. One of the Human Security Principles is a multi-centred approach to resolving human Security threats, without having to elaborate, mention at least two other principles.



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M.A. In Defence and Security Studies

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DSS 505: Human Security

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 - x. One of the Human Security Principles is a multi-centred approach to resolving human Security threats, without having to elaborate, mention at least two other principles.

Section two

Write an essay on any one of the following questions;

2. Give a detailed account of the initiation and development of the human Security concept over time.
3. Compare and contrast the traditional concept of national security to that of human security and argue strongly for either of them.
4. Criticise or appraise the concept of a National Security State in the context of combating current terrorist acts and other external threats.

Section three

Write an essay on any one of the following questions;

5. Use the logic of the United State's NSC 68 to either invalidate or make sense of North Korea's current insistence on strengthening it's military might.
6. Critically evaluate the concept of State security as a tool for safeguarding national sovereignty/ the right of nations to self-determination. Do so by either using the case of the United States, North Korea, Russia or China.
7. Giving practical country case studies of your choice, show the vulnerability of weak military states to foreign aggression and control. Comment also on the capacity of such nations to ensure Human Security for their nationals.

End of the Exam

Go back and check your work for any errors

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DSS 5035: SECURITY SECTOR ECONOMICS
FINAL EXAMINATION

MAY 25, 2017

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY TWO OTHER QUESTIONS

Q1 a) A country's security level can be stylized as the output from a production function consisting of two factors: capital K (tanks, planes, arms and ammunition, etc.) and labour (soldiers, police, other personnel employed in the security sector).

Consider the following Cobb-Douglas security production function:

$$O = AK^{\alpha}L^{\beta}$$

Where O is security output; A represents the state of technology; K is capital, L is labour; α and β represent production capability of the inputs.

Suppose $A = 100$; $\alpha = 0.5$; $\beta = 0.5$; $K = 36$; $L = 400$.

- Calculate:
 1. O;
 2. The marginal product of capital;
 3. The marginal product of labour;
 4. The marginal product of capital if K is raised to 64. What law does this illustrate?
 5. The average cost of O if wages per unit of labour = K15, 000 and cost per unit of capital = K40, 000.
- Suppose capital and labour are both doubled to 72 and 800 respectively. Without doing any calculations, can you say what will be the new output? Explain how.

b) A gun shop in America sells rifles. When the price is \$400, the shop sells 15 rifles per month. When it lowers the price of rifles to \$350, it sells 20 rifles per month.

1. Calculate the price elasticity of demand for rifles;
2. Compared to times when the rifle sells for \$400, will the shop's revenue be higher or lower at the price of \$350?

Q2 According to the World Bank, case studies of Nigeria and the Palestinian territories offer evidence that when trade translates into higher incomes, people are less likely to engage in conflict.

1. Explain the Liberal Peace Hypothesis reflected in the above statement with a numerical illustration.
2. With the help of a suitable graph, provide a theoretical explanation of the benefits of trade.

Q3 Using graphs,

1. Show the decomposition of the price effect into the income and substitution effects;
2. Discuss the problem of fungibility of aid whereby a recipient country may increase military goods even though the aid package is designed strictly to support non-military goods.
3. Explain the possible substitution between the use of land mines and young men with assault rifles to gain control of territory.

Q4 Write an essay on:

1. The role of the security sector in transforming Zambia into a developmental state;

OR

2. The debate on size versus composition of defence and security budgets with particular reference to Zambia.

Q5 Write notes on *any three* of the following:

1. Crowding out and crowding in effects of security spending on economic growth;
2. Common resource goods as a source of conflict;
3. The economic costs of modern-day terrorism;
4. Comparative static analysis of the small arms control problem.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
MASTER OF ARTS IN DEFENCE AND SECURITY STUDIES
PROGRAMME

DSS 5065: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Instructions: Answer Three Questions Only: Answer at least One Question from each Section.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Section A

1. Critically evaluate the contribution of Hans Morgenthau towards the development of realist theory in international relations.
2. Critically analyse Immanuel Kant's contribution to liberal international relations theory.
3. Discuss the various approaches to the resolution of international conflicts and in the process highlight their limitations.

Section B

4. "Americans, in foreign policy, are torn to the point of schizophrenia (a serious mental disorder which affects how a person thinks, feels and acts)...Their effect on the world ... is often the opposite of what they intend. Americans say they want stability in the international system, but they are often the greatest disrupters of stability. They extol the virtues of international laws and institutions but then violate and ignore them with barely a second thought" — Robert Kagan,

Critically evaluate the above statement in respect to America's role in global politics.

5. Describe and account for the changes in Chinese foreign policy that have taken place since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.
6. Critically analyse the factors that influenced the South African foreign policy under Mandela towards the Western countries and the countries that supported the liberation struggles in South Africa.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
School of Humanities and Social Sciences

MA Programme in Defence and Security Studies
DSS 5195: MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

2017 SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATION

Monday, 29th May, 2017

14:00 -17:00hrs, UNZA Great East Road Campus

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer any THREE questions from these listed below. Your answer to each question will carry equal weight in grading. Your answer to each question chosen should be in an essay form and should begin on a separate page.

1. Critically discuss what you consider to be major threats to peace and order in a country like Zambia. How may psychological factors be involved?
2. Outline and discuss the psychological bases of religious and ethnic conflicts. What are their relative contributions to international relations?
3. Critically discuss the view that many advances in the field of psychology have their bases in military psychology.
4. What psychological processes may be associated with tribalism in a country like Zambia, and what type of conflict could potentially arise from that?
5. Explain the concept of 'moral exclusion', and discuss some of the psychological bases for the tendency to exclude others from what may be deemed to be a 'moral community'.
6. Compare and contrast two types of conflicts that have characterised international relations in recent years.
7. Critically discuss some factors that could assist in strengthening resistance to battle stresses and trauma.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
School of Humanities and Social Sciences

MA Programme in Defence and Security Studies
DSS 5195: MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

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5. Explain the concept of 'moral exclusion', and discuss some of the psychological bases for the tendency to exclude others from what may be deemed to be a 'moral community'.
6. Compare and contrast two types of conflicts that have characterised international relations in recent years.
7. Critically discuss some factors that could assist in strengthening resistance to battle stresses and trauma.

8. Outline and critically discuss some factors associated with posttraumatic stress among peacekeeping soldiers. How useful is the concept of 'hardiness' as a personality characteristic explaining reactions to such stress?

9. Discuss some of the stressors in the military and some strategies for combating such stress.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ECN 5011: ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS

DATE: TUESDAY, 16TH MAY, 2017

TIME: 3 HOURS

Instructions to the candidates:

1. Maximum marks for each question are shown in brackets
2. Answer **ALL** the **Five (5)** questions

Materials required:

1. Answer Books

Question 1 [20 marks]

1. State and explain the meaning of the following axioms:
 - a. Completeness
 - b. Continuity
 - c. Convexity
2. Using a clearly labelled diagram (s) explain the concept of Weak Axiom of Revealed preference (WARP)
3. State and explain the Integrability Theorem

Question 2 [20 marks]

Suppose a consumer has the utility function

$$u(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \alpha_1 \ln(x_1) + \alpha_2 \ln(x_2) + \alpha_3 \ln(x_3)$$

Where $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 > 0$ and $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \leq 1$. Prices are p_1, p_2, p_3 and consumer wealth is w

- a) Find the Marshallian demand functions and indirect utility function
- b) Find the expenditure and Hicksian demand functions

Question 3 [20 marks]

An industry consists of many identical firms with cost function $c(q) = q^2 + 1$. When there are J active firms, each firm faces an identical inverse market demand

$p = 10 - 15q - (J - 1)\bar{q}$ whenever the other $J - 1$ firms produce the same output level \bar{q} .

- a) In the short run, suppose there is no entry or exit. What is the market price and quantity in the Cournot equilibrium with J firms?
- b) In the long run, entry and exit is allowed. What will be the number of active firms?

Question 4 [25 marks]

In a particular industry there are n profit maximising firms each producing a single good. The costs for firm i are

$$C_0 + cq_i$$

Where C_0 and c are parameters and q_i is the output of firm i . The goods are not regarded as being exactly identical by the consumers and the inverse demand function for firm i is given by

$$p_i = \frac{Aq_i^{\alpha-1}}{\sum_{j=1}^n q_j^\alpha}$$

Where α measures the degree of substitutability of the firms' products, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$.

1. Assuming that each firm takes the output of all the firms as given, write down the first order conditions yielding firm 1's output conditional on the outputs q_2, \dots, q_n . Hence, using the symmetry of the equilibrium, show that in equilibrium the optimal output for any firm is

$$q_i^* = \frac{A\alpha(n-1)}{n^2c}$$

and that the elasticity of demand for firm i is

$$\frac{n}{n - n\alpha + \alpha}$$

2. Consider the case $\alpha = 1$. What phenomenon does this represent? Show that the equilibrium number of firms in the industry is less than or equal to $\sqrt{\frac{A}{C_0}}$

Question 5 [15 marks]

Explain in detail how the authors, Christoph Basten and Catherine Koch, in the empirical paper titled "The Causal Effect of House Prices on Mortgage Demand and Supply" use some of the concepts covered in this course. How relevant are the findings of the paper for the Zambian context?

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

ECN5012: Mathematical Techniques and Programming

Time: 3 Hours

Instructions: Answer all Questions. Please explain or show calculation for your answer

Question 1.

Mr. Kalua is an investor involved in the production of chocolate drink. His firm's total costs depend on the output $\varphi(t)$ and its rate of change with time $\dot{\varphi}(t)$ according to the equation

$$TC = \alpha\varphi + b(\dot{\varphi})^2 \text{ where the constants } \alpha, b > 0$$

The firm wishes to minimize its costs of production where the endpoint conditions are $\varphi(0) = 0$ and $\varphi(2) = \frac{3a}{2b}$. Formulate a variational problem and find a candidate for an extremal that will minimise the firm's costs.

Question 2.

- a) Solve the following equation for the general solutions and the expression for the given initial conditions

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} - 6x = 0 \text{ for the initial conditions } x(0) = 1 \text{ and } \dot{x}(0) = 0$$

- b) Solve the following constrained optimisation problem for all possible solutions

$$\max(x_1, x_2) = -(x_1 - 4) - (x_2 - 4)^2$$

$$s.t : g_1(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2 \leq 4 \text{ and } g_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 9$$

Question 3

- a) Find the solution to the following control problem

$$\max_{u(t) \in (-\infty, \infty)} \int_0^T (y - u^2) dt, \quad \dot{x} = x + u \quad x(0) = 0, x(T) \text{ free}$$

- b) Solve the following problem by using both calculus of variation and control theory

$$\max \int_0^1 (-2\dot{x} - \dot{x}^2) e^{-t/10} dt, \quad x(0) = 1, x(1) = 0$$

Question 4

Find the transpose of the following matrix. What are the eigenvalues and eigenvectors for the transposed matrix?

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

END OF THE EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

MASTER OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS PROGRAM

2016 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 5021 : ADVANCED MACRO ECONOMICS

TIME : 3 HOURS

Instructions : Answer any Three (3) questions.

Your mark will depend entirely on the fullness, accuracy and content of your work.

QUESTION ONE

- A. Given the Solow model, find the elasticity of output per unit of effective labour on the balanced growth path, y^* , with respect to the rate of population growth, n . If $\alpha_K(k^*) = \frac{1}{3}$ while $g = 2\%$ and $\delta = 3\%$, by about how much does a fall in n from 2 percent 1 percent raise y^*
- B. Consider a basic Solow model with human capital. Assume that the production function is given by:

$$Y = K^\alpha H^\lambda (AL)^{1-\alpha-\lambda}$$

where Y is output, K is physical capital, H is human capital, A is the level of technology, and L is labor. Assume $\alpha > 0$, $\lambda > 0$ and $\alpha + \lambda < 1$. L and A grow at constant rates n and g respectively. Output can be used on a one-for-one basis for consumption or investment in either type of capital. Both types of capital depreciate at the rate δ . Assume that gross investment in physical capital is the fraction s_K of output and that gross investment in human capital is the fraction s_H of output.

- i. Let $\bar{k} \equiv \frac{K}{AL}$, and $\bar{h} \equiv \frac{H}{AL}$. Obtain the laws of motion for \bar{k} and \bar{h}
- ii. What are the steady-state values of physical capital, human capital, and output, all in per unit of effective labor?
- iii. What is the growth rate of output per capita in steady state?
 - a) If we think of all countries as being at their steady state, can this model explain why income per capita grows at different rates across countries? Explain.

b) What if countries are at various distances from their steady state? Explain.

QUESTION TWO

A. Consider a Real Business Cycle model in which the households have an instantaneous utility function defined in two arguments, consumption and the leisure per member of household. Assume that there is only one household member with no initial wealth and no uncertainty.

- i. Show that an increase in both w_1 and w_2 that leaves $\frac{w_1}{w_2}$ unchanged does not affect l_1 or l_2
- ii. Now assume that the household has initial wealth of amount $Z > 0$.
 - a) Does the Euler equation derived under uncertainty continue to hold? Why or why not?
 - b) Does the result in (a) continue to hold? Why or why not?

B. Suppose the period-t utility function, u_t is $u_t = \ln c_t + \frac{b(1-l_t)^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma}$, $b > 0, \gamma > 0$

- i. Consider the one period problem similar to the one we looked at in class. How, if at all, does labour supply depend on the wage?
- ii. Consider the two period problem similar to the one we considered in class. How does the relative demand for leisure in the two periods depend on the relative wage? How does it depend on the interest rate? Explain intuitively why γ affects the responsiveness of labour supply to wages and the interest rate.

QUESTION THREE

Consider the Ramsey model with Cobb–Douglas production, $y(t) = k(t)^\alpha$, and with the coefficient of relative risk aversion(θ) and capital's share(α) assumed to be equal.

- i. What is k on the balanced growth path(k^*)?
- ii. What is c on the balanced growth path (c^*)?
- iii. Let $z(t)$ denote the capital-output ratio, $k(t)/y(t)$, and $x(t)$ denote the consumption-capital ratio, $c(t)/y(t)$. Find expressions for $\dot{z}(t)$ and $\dot{x}(t)/x(t)$ in terms of z, x and the parameters of the model

QUESTION FOUR

A. Develop a model of consumption under certainty.

B. Recall that Hall's random walk hypothesis assumes that utility function is quadratic. Now assume that utility takes the form

$$u(c_t) = \frac{c_t^{1-\theta} - 1}{1-\theta}$$

Assume that interest rate and subjective (time) discount rate are equal to zero.

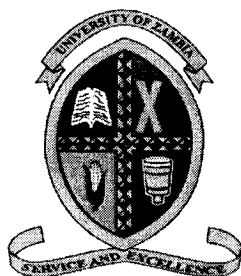
- i. Using the above utility function, is it possible to derive the Hall's result that today's expected future consumption is equal to today's consumption or:

$$c_t = E_{t-1}(c_t) + e_t = c_{t-1} + e_t, \quad \text{when } E_{t-1}(e_t) = 0$$

If not, indicate, how to correct the above equation. Explain.

- ii. Using the above utility function, can you conclude that departures of consumption growth from its average value are not predictable?

END OF EXAMINATION



University of Zambia
Department of Economics
ECN 5101 Final examination–2017

Instructions:

- This Paper has 6 parts. Answer 5 parts. Part 1 is compulsory
- You have a maximum of 3 hours to answer the 5 parts.

Part 1

1. State whether true or false and explain

- If the normality assumption is violated then, regardless of the sample size, the variance of the ordinary least squares estimators will not attain the Cramer-rao lower bound.
- To deal with endogeneity, it is better to use GMM instead of 2SLS because the GMM estimator would be more consistent.
- You reject the null hypothesis when the Likelihood ratio test is very small.
- The classical linear model assumption of full column rank will be violated if there is multicollinearity.
- If the disturbance is not spherical, the resulting estimator will be inconsistent.

2. Let the joint pdf of a random vector $\{X=\text{Income}, Y=\text{Education}\}$ be defined as:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} c(x + 2y), & \text{if } 0 < y < 1 \text{ and } 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

- Find the value of C

- (b) Find the marginal distribution of Y.
 - (c) Find the conditional distribution of Y given X=x.
 - (d) Find the conditional mean of Y given X=x.
 - (e) Are X and Y independent? Give a reason for your answer.
3. Let the random variable X, number of students in a room at ruins, have the following probability mass function (pmf):

x	1	2	3	4
p(x)	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$

Write down $P(X \leq x) = F(x)$, the Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) of this distribution, making sure that you correctly specify the range.

Part 2

1. Let the random variable X have a gamma distribution with pdf

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta}, & 0 < x < \infty \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Where $E(X) = \alpha\beta$. Now, suppose the parameters are such that $\alpha = 4$ and $\beta = \theta > 0$

- (a) Find the Fisher information of θ .
 - (b) If X_1, \dots, X_n is a random sample from this distribution, show that the mle of θ is an efficient estimator of θ .
2. The true model is $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \mu_i$, where the only thing you know is that $E[\mu_i|X] = 0$, suppose instead you estimate the short model $Y_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{1i} + \eta_i$.
- (a) Show that α_1 may be biased, i.e, $\alpha_1 \neq \beta_1$
 - (b) From (a) or otherwise, state the conditions under which α_1 will be unbiased.
 - (c) Suppose you do not have X_{2i} and hence you can only estimate the short model. Explain how you would consistently estimate α_1 .

Part 3

1. In an econometrics class, 40% of the students are Male and 60% are Female. Suppose that 5% of Males and 7% of Females like toba mutwe (T). A student is selected at random from the class and they like toba mutwe. What is the probability that they are Male?
2. Suppose you want to estimate the model $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$. Derive the vector of least squares estimator $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$, and show that under exogeneity, it is consistent.
3. A distribution, with parameters α and β has the following density

$$f(x) = \frac{\beta\alpha^\beta}{x^{\beta+1}}, \quad \alpha < x < \infty, \quad \alpha > 0, \quad \beta > 0$$

- (a) Verify that $f(x)$ is a pdf
- (b) Derive the mean and Variance of this distribution.

Part 4

1. Describe the bootstrap procedure of testing for differences in two populations (estimating the p-value).
2. Compare and contrast
 - a.) Poisson and Gamma distribution
 - b.) Sample space and Random variable
 - c.) Consistency and Efficiency
 - d.) Method of Moment (MM) and Generalized Method of Moments (GMM)
 - e.) Conditional Probability and Bayes Theorem

Part 5

1. Given the model

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \beta_3 X_{3i} + \mu_i \quad (3)$$

- a.) Suppose $E(\mu_i/X_{1i}) = 0$, $E(\mu_i/X_{2i}) \neq 0$ and $E(\mu_i/X_{3i}) = 0$ and your data set has a variable Z_{1i} that meet the requirements of a good instrument.

- (a) Clearly explain the two requirements that Z_{1i} should meet to be a good instrument.
- (b) Describe how you would use Z_{1i} to consistently estimate β_2 in model 3.
- b.) Suppose instead that $E(\mu_i/X_{1i}) \neq 0$, $E(\mu_i/X_{2i}) \neq 0$ and $E(\mu_i/X_{3i}) = 0$. Further, suppose you have three variables Z_{1i} , Z_{2i} and Z_{3i} that jointly meet the requirements of good instruments. Describe how you would estimate model 3 using two stage least squares (2SLS).
- c.) The Generalized Method of Moment (GMM) may be used instead of 2SLS.
 - i. Why would you prefer GMM to 2SLS?
 - ii. Describe the Generalized Method of Moment (GMM) two step procedure.

Part 6

1. What is endogeneity? Clearly explain the main sources of endogeneity.
2. Write short notes on the following
 - (a) Power of a test
 - (b) Frisch–Waugh–Lovell Theorem or the “partialing out”.
 - (c) Cramer Rao Lower Bound
 - (d) Wald Test
 - (e) Maximum Likelihood Estimator
 - (f) Spherical errors

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

2016 ACADEMIC YEAR MID YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 5601: RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS I

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer **ANY THREE** Questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Question one

Suppose you have been asked to assess the impact of an ongoing milk programme by a Non-Governmental Organisation on pupils' class attendance and academic performance. In this programme, every child in grades 1 to 7 is given a litre of milk during class every weekday. In the context of such a programme, answer the following questions:

- a) Briefly describe the design of your study that would allow you to measure impact.
- b) What would be the main hypotheses for your study?
- c) How would you go about selecting your sample? (Specify your sampling unit and sampling procedure).
- d) What would be the variables that you would choose to measure impact?
- e) What analytical methods would you use to measure impact?

Question Two

- (a) A company wants to launch a new brand of a mobile phone at the University of Zambia campus, and wishes to estimate the market potential for this product among students. The company wants to know how many students use mobile phones, and how many would consider switching to this new phone with its new features on the market. You have been asked to design the survey to estimate the percentage of student at the University of Zambia campus using appropriate sampling methods. Describe your sampling approach, sample size and data collection methods. What sampling criteria would you consider, and why?
- (b) Explain the distinction between Results and Discussion in a dissertation, in terms of content that should go into each of these two section.

Question Three

- (a) You have been requested to investigate the relationship between Zambia's economic growth and poverty over the past 50 years. Imagine that data on all key variables would be available. Formulate your study problem, state your objectives, describe the study design, data and econometric approach that you would use to test key relationships in answering this question.
- (b) Using an example of your own choice, clearly explain the distinction between the research topic, research problem and research hypothesis.

Question Four

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Title of paper: The effects of Government expenditure on economic growth: the case of Zambia

"An inclusive and long-term economic growth has become a concern for many policymakers for decades and government spending has been debated whether it is able to accelerate economic growth. Government spending has been used extensively as fiscal policy by the government in many countries, but its effect on economic growth is questionable. Two well-examined economic hypotheses have been used by the economic analyst as a base to debate the effect of government spending in economic growth, i.e. Wagner's law and Keynesian hypothesis.

Wagner's law - law of the expanding state role – is a model showing that public expenditures are endogenous to economic growth and that there exist long-run tendencies for public expenditure to grow relatively to some national income aggregates such as the gross domestic product (GDP). This theory suggests the existence of the causality between public expenditure and national income runs from national income to public expenditure. Wagner (1883) suggested that government expenditure is an endogenous factor or an outcome, but not a cause of economic development.

On the other hand, Keynesian hypothesis state that expansion of government expenditure accelerates economic growth. Thus, government expenditure is regarded as an exogenous force that changes aggregate output (Loizides & Vamvoukas, 2005). Keynesian school of thought suggests that a proactive fiscal policy is an important instrument available to governments to stimulate economic activity and economic growth (Shahuda, 2015). By increasing government spending and/or cutting taxes, governments can offset a slower pace of economic activity; hence, fiscal policy is viewed as a counter-cyclical policy tool that mitigates short-run fluctuations in output and employment (Zagler & Durnecker, 2003). In addition, the Keynesian hypothesis,

suggests that any kinds of public expenditures, even of a recurrent nature, can contribute positively to economic growth.

The effectiveness of fiscal policy in stabilizing aggregate demand also depends on whether or not government spending crowds out private spending. An increase in government spending that is not matched by an increase in revenues leads to a budget deficit that needs to be financed. If the deficit is financed by issuing domestic debt, it can have negative consequences for domestic interest rates, which crowds out private (consumption and investment) spending (Kandil, 2006). If the deficit is financed by an easy monetary policy, it may lead to a build-up in inflationary expectations due to credit and liquidity expansion, which, in turn, results in higher nominal interest rates, thereby hurting private spending (Loizides & Vamvoukas, 2005).

Therefore, budget deficits result in crowding out the private sector of resources that would have otherwise been available to fund capital accumulation and consumption spending. In addition to these two hypotheses, Solow (1956) in his neo-classical growth model viewed that there is no long run impact of government expenditures on the economic growth rate. The neo-classical growth models suggest that fiscal policies cannot bring about changes in long-run growth of output. Neo-classical economists suggest that the long run growth rate is driven by population growth, the rate of labor force growth, and the rate of technological progress which is determined exogenously. Barro (1989) in his endogenous growth model argues that GDP growth is negatively related to the government consumption expenditure. He further argues that government consumption introduces distortions, but does not provide an offsetting stimulus to investment and growth.

Moreover, he stated that there is little relation of growth to the quantity of government investment expenditure. His study on 1990 confirms his findings on previous study. He stated that government expenditure on investment and productive activities should contribute positively to growth, whereas government consumption spending is anticipated to be growth-retarding. However, it is difficult to determine which particular items of expenditure should be categorized as investment and which as consumption in empirical work.

Zambia, historically, has sustained one of the highest rates of growth in the world. Zambia has a rapidly developing manufacturing sector. Since 1988, real GNP has grown at an annual average rate of growth of 8.5 percent (World Bank, 1996). The Fifth Plan (1986-90) of Zambia government have made important policy changes. These included the promotion of the private sector as the driving force for economic growth. Figure 1 above showed the increment of GDP and government expenditure for the last 45 years. Development expenditure has not increased much compare to the operating expenditure. During 1970 – 2014, Zambia has faced economic crisis four times, on 1975, 1985, 1998 and the recent global financial crisis in 2008. In Zambia, government expenditure is an important fiscal instrument which divided into two categories, namely operating and development expenditure. Operating expenditure is the expenditure for activities that are recurrent, for example: pension, judges' salary and grants to states, office rental

and the purchase of assets and fuel. Whereas, the developmental expenditure is a budget approved to implement development projects under the Five-Year Development Plan. Development budget is a capital and non-recurrent expenditure, and that is more of investment in nature and not consumption expenditure. Thus, it involves a large capital or provision, giving longterm benefits and requires supervision and maintenance. For example: construction of roads, schools, offices, hospitals, clinics and police stations.

Although there are a few studies has been done to see the relationship between government expenditure and economic growth in Zambia, those studies mainly focus on the effect of aggregate government expenditure. It is found that only one study, which is conducted by XXXX (2009), tried to see the effect of disaggregated government expenditure on economic growth. However, XXXX (2009) still lack of classification as it did not cover the effect of operating and development expenditure on economic growth. This paper examined the impacts of different components and functions of government expenditure on economic growth in Zambia, and empirically test for long-run relationship between government spending and economic growth in Zambia. In other words, we would like to find out whether larger government expenditure can result in a faster economic growth for Zambia. The importance of this study is that it can give an overview to the policy maker on whether the level of government expenditure currently and historically has been properly managed to accelerate the economic growth, or whether the government expenditure has been used excessively which may hurt the domestic economy because of increased taxes and/or high government borrowing.”

Please answer the following questions:

- a) Have the authors stated the research problem? If so, could you identify this problem in this paper?
- b) What hypotheses are they testing?
- c) Determine the objectives of this paper?
- d) Have the authors stated the significance of their work (i.e. have they answered the question, “So What?” in this introduction. If so, what is the significance of this paper?
- e) What relevant information do you think could be missing in this introduction?

–END–

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING FOR POLICY

FINAL EXAMINATION

06 JUNE 2017

09.00 – 12.00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

TIME ALLOWED:3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING FOR POLICY

FINAL EXAMINATION

06 JUNE 2017

09.00 – 12.00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

TIME ALLOWED:3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Question 1

Standard cost card and actual results for a manufacturing Company for May 2017 is given below.

Standard cost card:

	\$ Per Unit
Selling price	25.00
Less Costs:	
Direct material (0.5 kg @\$7 per kg)	(3.50)
Direct labour (1 hour@\$10 per hour)	(10.00)
Fixed overhead (1 direct labour hour@\$5 per hour)	(5.00)

Standard profit per unit	6.50

Budgeted production and sales for May 2017 were 6000 units.

Actual production and sales volume 5500 units

Actual sales revenue \$135,000

Actual materials-2700 kgs at a total cost of \$20,250

Actual labour-5100 hours at a total cost of \$56,100

Actual fixed overheads \$31,000

Required:

Calculate the following variances:

- a. Sales volume profit variance
- b. Sales price variance
- c. Material price variance
- d. Material usage variance
- e. Labour rate variance
- f. Labour efficiency variance
- g. Fixed overhead expenditure variance
- h. Fixed overhead volume variance

25 Marks

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- g. Fixed overhead expenditure variance
- h. Fixed overhead volume variance

25 Marks

Question 2

The following information relates to the budget of ABC Ltd for the three months ending 30 September 2017.

	July	August	September
Sales volume in units	1300	1500	1700

Selling price \$100 per unit

Note: Sales volume forecast for October and November 1800 units and 2000 units respectively.

Stock of finished goods on 30 June 2017 is expected to be 1000 units

It is a business policy from July 2017, to hold closing stock equal to next month's sales volume.

Standard material specification per unit of a product

1.5 kg of material at a cost of \$20 per kg

Standard labour specification per unit of a product

4 hours at a cost of \$10 per hour

Opening stock of material is expected at 1700 kgs. Closing stock at the end of July, August and September are expected to be 2500 kgs, 2400kgs and 2500kgs.

Required:

Prepare the following budgets for each of the three months for the period ending 30 September 2017

- Sales budget
- Production budget
- Material usage budget
- Material purchases budget
- Labour budget

25 Marks

Question 3

Process 1

Material input 8000 kgs at \$20 per kg

Labour cost \$50,000

Production overheads 25% of material cost

Estimated normal loss in process 1 was 10% of the input and estimated scrap value was \$5 per kg. Actual output in process 1 was 7100 kgs.

Process 2

7100 kgs were transferred from process 1 and additional material cost in process 2 was \$20,000.

Labour cost \$30,000 and production overheads were \$35,000.

Normal loss was estimated at 5% of the input in process 2 and estimated scrap value \$6 per kg.

6700 kgs were transferred to finished stock at the end of process 2.

Required:

Prepare process 1 and process 2 accounts showing clearly the treatment of normal and abnormal loss in each process

25 Marks

Question 4

A company expects to use 1,000 kgs of material Q next year. The material will be used at an even rate throughout the year. It is expected that the cost of placing an order will be \$50 per order and the cost of holding one unit of material in stock will be \$3 per annum.

The economic order quantity can be calculated by constructing a table of values. Shown below is a partially completed table of values for the order sizes that are available for material Q.

Order size	No of orders	Average stock	Ordering cost	Holding cost	Total cost
Units		units	\$	\$	\$
100	10	(a)	(e)	(i)	(m)
200	5	(b)	(f)	(j)	(n)
500	2	(c)	(g)	(k)	(o)
1,000	1	(d)	(h)	(l)	(p)

Required:

(a) Calculate and tabulate the values of each of the letters (a) to (p) above, that are needed to complete the table correctly. **20 marks**

(b) Calculate the economic order quantity for Material Q for next year. **5 marks**

Total 25 marks

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

EPM 5111: Microeconomics for Policy

Time: 3 hours

Instructions: Answer all questions in section A and Answer two questions in section. Show all calculations and graphs where necessary

Section A: 60 marks

Question 1:

- a) Dr. Nyumbu owns a security firm in a perfectly competitive market structure. His cost function is given $C = 200 + 2S^2$ where S is the amount of security and C is total cost. The marginal cost of production $4S$. Answer the following questions:
- Calculate the total average cost
 - Mathematically show what happens to average fixed costs as output increases
 - If the price of security per unit is K100, how many security units should he produce to maximize profits?
 - At what minimum price will the firm produce a positive output?
 - Graph the equilibrium of this firm and show its supply curve
- b) Mary is selling her three year old cars. She strongly believes that her car is of high quality than what is currently available on the market. However, buyers cannot distinguish the difference between her car and other cars on the market. Discuss problem faced by Mary in selling the car. How can Mary mitigate this problem as a seller? What can prospective buyers do to reduce the probability of buying a poor quality car (Explain providing sufficient details)

Question 2:

- a) James consumes hamburgers (H) and tacos (T) and has a utility function $U(H, T) = H^{\frac{3}{4}} T^{\frac{1}{4}}$. If the price of hamburgers (P_h) is set at K6 and the price of tacos (P_t) is K1 Kwacha. Assuming he has an income (M) of K120
- Find James's utility maximising bundle and the value of the shadow price
 - What is the level of utility at the optimal point?
 - Explain the impact and associated comparative statics of subsidies on the price of tacos using an appropriate graph
- b) Monopolists can engage in price discrimination to maximise profits. Using appropriate graphs discuss the various types of price discrimination.

Section B: 40 marks (Answer two questions only – Each question has an equal weight)

Question 3

- a) Zimbabwe and Zambia have a trade friction on the former's decision to either **close** (restrict imports) the soy cake market or to **open** it. The two countries can play open or close and have different preferences and their payoffs are in billions of Kwachas. If they played open Zambia's gains 4 while Japan gains 3. If Zambia opened while Zimbabwe closed the market, Zambia's payoff 3 while Zimbabwe gains 4. If Zambia closes its market and Zimbabwe opens up, Zambia's payoff is 2 while Zimbabwe gains only 1. On the other hand, if Zimbabwe closed its market and Zambia closed up, then Zambia's payoff is 1 and Zimbabwe makes 2 billion. Answer the following questions:
- Formulate a normal form presentation of this game with Zambia as a first player
 - From a theoretical perspective, what is the difference between the Nash equilibrium and a dominant strategy
 - Find the Nash equilibrium of the game. Does either country have a dominant strategy?
- b) The firm and industry's long run supply curve in a perfectly competitive market structure is always upward sloping. True or false? Explain using an example of constant cost industry (input costs)

Question 4

- a) Firms A and B are the only firms that produce nails in the market. The nails of the two firms differ physically and because firm B's advertising campaign has convinced some consumers of its nails' superiority, customers view the nails as imperfect substitutes. As a result, the two firms' inverse demand functions differ expressed as:

$$P_A = 197 - 15.1Q_A - 0.3Q_B \text{ and } P_B = 490 - 10.0Q_B - 6Q_A$$

P_A and Q_A are price and quantity for firm A and P_B and Q_B are price and quantity for firm B. Each firm faces a constant marginal cost of $m = 40$ per unit of nails.

- Derive the best response function of each firm
 - What are the Nash-Cournot equilibrium quantities, prices and profits?
- b) State and explain the axioms of consumer theory

Question 5

Answer the following questions offering concise reasons or explanations

- Define and explain the difference between the Bertrand model of oligopoly and the Cournot model of oligopoly. In a homogeneous products oligopoly, what predictions do these models make about the equilibrium price relative to marginal cost
- Strategies to mitigate risks under uncertainty
- Properties of indifference curves
- Assumptions behind monopolistic competitive markets

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT
MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE

2017 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

EPM 5131 : APPLIED QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

TIME : 3 HOURS

Instructions : Answer Four (4) questions in all. Attempt at least one question From each section. Each question carries 25 marks.

Your mark will depend entirely on the fullness, accuracy and content of your explanation.

SECTION A

Question one

a) Find the determinate of the following matrices:

i. $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \\ 7 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & 0 & 3 \\ 9 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

b) Determine the Rank ρ of the following matrices:

i. $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 \\ 4 & -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -9 & 3 \\ 2 & 12 & -4 \\ -3 & -18 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

iii. $\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -6 \\ 10 & -2.5 & 7.5 \\ 24 & -6 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$

c) Given $Y = C + I_0$ and $C = C_0 + bY$, use matrix inversion to find the equilibrium level of Y and C

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT
MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE
2017 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

EPM 5131 : APPLIED QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

TIME : 3 HOURS

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SECTION A

Question one

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c) Given $Y = C + I_0$ and $C = C_0 + bY$, use matrix inversion to find the equilibrium level of Y and C

Question two

a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for following functions:

i. $y = (3x^4 + 5)^6$

ii. $y = (3x - 4) \frac{5x+1}{2x+7}$

b) Find the first order partial derivatives for the following functions:

i. $z = \frac{(5x^2 - 7y)(3x^2 + 8y)}{4x + 2y}$

ii. $z = (x + y)^2$

c) What output mix should a profit maximizing firm produce when its total profit is $\pi = 80x - 2x^2 - xy - 3y^2 + 100y$ and its maximum output capacity is $x + y = 12$? Estimate the effect on profits if output capacity is expanded by 1 unit.

Question three

a) Integrate the following functions:

i. $\int \frac{x^2}{(4x^3 + 7)^2} dx$

ii. $\int x^2 e^{2x} dx$

iii. $\int 2^{4x} dx$

iv. $\int (6e^{3x} - 8e^{-2x}) dx$

b) Solve the following problems by the Langragean method.

i. Max $x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ subject to $x + y = 2$

ii. Max $12x\sqrt{y}$ subject to $3x + 4y = 12$

SECTION B

Question four

- a) For each of the following, indicate if a discrete or continuous random variable provides the best definition:
- i. The number of cars that arrive each day for repair in a two-person repair shop
 - ii. The number of cars produced annually by Toyota
 - iii. The daily e-commerce sales in dollars
- b) Show the probability distribution function of the face values of a single die when a fair die is rolled?
- c) What is the probability distribution function of the number of heads when a fair coin is tossed once?
- d) Let the random variable represent the number of times that you will miss class next trimester. Prepare a table that shows the probability distribution and the cumulative probability distribution.

Question five

- a) Staff, Inc., a management consulting company, is surveying the personnel of Acme Ltd. It determined that 35% of the analysts have an MBA and that 40% of all analysts are over age 35. Further, of those who have an MBA, 30% are over age 35.
- i. What is the probability that a randomly chosen analyst both has an MBA and also is over age 35?
 - ii. What is the probability that a randomly chosen analyst who is over age 35 has an MBA?
 - iii. What is the probability that a randomly chosen analyst has an MBA or is over age 35?
 - iv. What is the probability that a randomly chosen analyst who is over age 35 does not have an MBA?
 - v. Are the events MBA and over age 35 independent?

Question six

- a) For a Binomial probability distribution with $P = 0.5$ and $n = 12$, find the probability that the number of successes is equal to 7 and the probability that the number of successes is fewer than 6. What is the mean and variance of this distribution?
- b) For a Binomial probability distribution with $P = 0.3$ and $n = 14$, find the probability that the number of successes is equal to 7 and the probability that the number of successes is fewer than 6. What is the mean and variance of this distribution?
- c) For a Bernoulli random variable with probability of success $P = 0.5$, compute the mean and variance.
- d) Customers arrive at a busy checkout counter at an average rate of 3 per minute. If the distribution of arrivals is Poisson, find the probability than in any given minute there will be 2 or fewer arrivals.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
EPM 5455: MONETARY ECONOMICS
DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM

09 JUNE 2017

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

**FIGURES IN BOLD TO THE RIGHT INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF
MARKS**

Question One

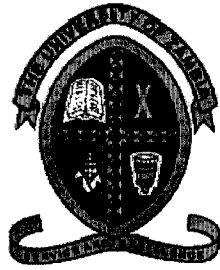
Discuss the three monetary policy tools and their advantages. **(20)**

Question Two

With the help of diagrams, comment on the monetarist dictum "inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon". Further show the monetarist argument that supply shocks cannot lead to inflation. **(20)**

Question Three

- a. Outline Keynes' contribution to the theory of demand for money. **(9)**
- b. Briefly discuss the liquidity management principles and strategies used by commercial banks. **(9)**
- c. A bank's balance sheet shows assets comprising: rate sensitive assets of K50m, with fixed rate assets of K80m; and the liability side comprising: rate sensitive liabilities of K40m and fixed rate assets worth K90m.
Use basic gap analysis to determine impact on profits when there is 5% increase in interest rate. **(8)**
- d. Outline the financial innovations that came as a result of changes in the supply conditions. **(9)**
- e. Discuss the two methods used by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to deal with commercial banks under stress. **(8)**
- f. The Government seeks a major review of the Public Service Pension scheme. Discuss your advice, as principal economist, on the choice of pension plan. **(9)**
- g. Give an outline of CAMELS. **(8)**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
School of Humanities and Social
Sciences

Department of Economics

FINAL EXAMINATION (PRACTICALS)

Computer Skills
EPM5611

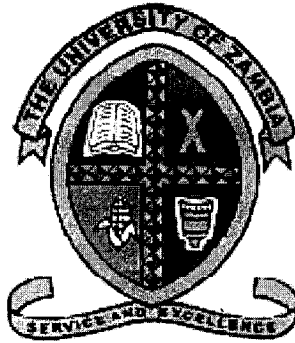
Date: FRIDAY, 2ND JUNE 2017
Duration: 1:30 Hours
Venue: EPM Centre

Instructions

- a) *There are THREE (3) questions in this paper and you are required to answer ALL OF THEM IN ANY ORDER.*
- b) *Each question should start on its separate page or booklet*
- c) *Three files containing the datasets are provided in the EPM5611-EXAM folder on your computer.*

1. OPEN THE **SampleData.xlsx** file from the **EPM5611-EXAM** folder and follow the instructions given.
2. Open the file **EMPLOYEE DATA** and then use the appropriate SPSS commands to respond to the following questions. Make a point of giving interpretations of the results.
 - a) Compute the age of each of these employees using the **Date and Time Wizard**.
 - b) Find mean, median, mode and standard deviation for income.
 - c) Establish if there is a statistically significant difference in salaries between male and female employees.
 - d) Establish if there is a relationship between marital status and sex.
 - e) Predict an employee's income on the basis of years of experience.
3. Open the demo.sav file in SPSS. Kindly ensure that you provide All answers in the output file.
 - a. Save the output file on your desktop.
 - b. Use SPSS to draw the histograms for variables income and age.
 - c. Use SPSS to calculate the descriptive statistics for variables income and age.
 - d. For each variable calculate
 - i. Mean
 - ii. median
 - iii. Standard deviation
 - e. Use SPSS to draw a scatter plot that relates Age and number of years saved.
 - f. Is the result positively or negatively correlated?
 - g. Is the result in your estimate strongly or weakly correlated?
 - h. Perform a procedure in SPSS that will confirm your answers in f and g.
 - i. Perform the independent t-test to determine whether there is a significant difference in job satisfaction (jobsat) for groups defined by
 - i. Gender

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



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**2016 ACADEMIC YEAR MID-YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

LIN 5011: RESEARCH METHODS IN LINGUISTIC SCIENCE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Three (3) questions in all as follows.

- (i) The only Question in section A, which is compulsory,
- (ii) Any two other questions from section B.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

- 1. Read the following research proposal write-up and provide a critique**

Title: A Study on the Semantics of Names in Zambia

General Introduction

The aim of the study is to critically analyse and assess the semantics of names in in Zambia because there has never been a study of names in Zambia. The need to study names in a country cannot be overemphasized as it has been recommended by many scholars in the world.

Statement of the Problem

Currently, Zambia, like other countries, has not responded adequately to the problem of names as an important field of study. Admittedly every Zambian has a name as required by law but people do not know the meanings of their names and where they know they do not do anything about it. It is therefore the essence of this study to critically assess the extent of the problem of not knowing names of people in view of the fact that every Zambian is expected to have a national registration card which shows the name and other details according to Zambia law.

Purpose

The general objective of the research is to give an analysis of Zambian names and make

necessary recommendations on how Zambia can begin to know the meanings of their names.

Objectives

- (i) Examine Zambian names and compare them with names in other countries;
- (ii) Examine whether or not Zambian names have meaning; and
- (iii) Make recommendations on how people should name their children in Zambia.

Methodology

The study will rely mainly on desk research, secondary and primary data. The study will examine names from the telephone directory, face book, people's phone lists and other sources.

The instrument for collecting data will be through a questionnaire and personal interviews with key stakeholders in the country such as parents, teachers, civil servants and many others.

TOTAL MARKS: 20

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

1. Every year, the Chief Examiner's Report for the *Joint Examinations for School Certificate and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level English Paper 1* (Composition) raises a number of concerns regarding the quality of writing by school leavers resulting in poor scores and prompting the Chief Examiner, in one of the reports, to describe the "candidates' linguistic ability" as "not impressive" and their performance as "below the expected standards". Most notable of these concerns are:
 - (i) Poor handling of descriptive composition writing;
 - (ii) Widespread instances of first language interference;
 - (iii) Widespread instances of run-on sentences and lack of paragraphing; and
 - (iv) Widespread use of colloquial and cell-phone language.

As a language teacher, you are of the view that the trend has potential to compromise the quality of education in the country, considering that in addition to being a subject, English is the medium of instruction for other subjects in the secondary school system and beyond. Consequently you strongly feel that there is need to investigate the matter thoroughly in order to put in place remedial measures. Choose any of the four concerns raised above and show how you would undertake the research exercise by answering the following questions:

- (i) Provide an appropriate title for the investigation;
- (ii) Provide an appropriate statement of the problem for the investigation;
- (iii) Provide an appropriate aim or purpose for the investigation;
- (iv) Provide three research objectives for the investigation;
- (v) Provide three research questions for the investigation;
- (vi) Provide an appropriate rationale or justification for the investigation; and
- (vii) State the methodological approach which you would apply and why (eg. Qualitative? or quantitative or mixed methods?)

TOTAL MARKS: 15

2. **Triangulation** in research refers to the use of two or more theories, data sources, methods, or investigators in the study of a given phenomenon. With reference to a research topic of your choice within linguistics, illustrate the applicability of any **two** of the four dimensions of the concept of triangulation. **(15 Marks)**.

TOTAL MARKS: 15

3. With specific reference to a language of your choice, discuss what you consider to be the major steps, tasks and contents in investigating any **one** of the following:
- (i) the phonology of the language
 - (ii) the morphology of the language
 - (iii) the syntax of the language

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
TERM 1

LIN 5111: PHONOLOGICAL THEORY

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS.

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL

YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE SUPERVISOR

Answer any **four** of the following questions:

1. (a) Distinguish between broad and narrow transcription. Provide appropriate illustrative examples, drawn from either English or Zambian languages.
- (b) State at least four fundamental principles of the International Phonetic Alphabet.
- (c) The IPA has undergone a number of successive revisions. Give reasons why this has been necessary.
- (d) State one main original goal of the International Phonetic Association (IPA) and mention at least two of its founding fathers.

[25 points]

2. With appropriate illustrative examples, define each of the following terms used in phonology:
 - (a) Allophone
 - (b) Archiphoneme
 - (c) Complementary distribution
 - (d) Free variation
 - (e) Phonological rule

[25 points]

3. With appropriate examples, write brief notes on the phonological process of assimilation, under the following sub-headings.

- (a) Definition of assimilation
- (b) Different types of assimilatory processes, according to the direction of the process.
- (c) Four types of assimilation according to the type of Influence exerted.

[25 points]

4. (a) Using conventional notational signs and devices, formalize any four phonological rules in a Bantu language of your choice

- (b) State each of the rules in long hand, and Give the name(s) of the language(s) in which the rules you have formalized apply.

[25 points]

5. (a) State in which way autosegmental phonology represents a significant departure from traditional linear phonology in the analysis of tone.

- (b) State three principles of the well-formedness condition as expressed in autosegmental phonology, in relation to the association of vowels and individual tones at the two tiers.

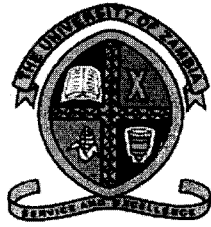
(c) With specific examples, explain:

- i. Tone spread
- ii. Tone mapping and Dumping

[25 points]

6. (a) Establish any four natural classes of phonemes on the basis of mode and place of articulation features in English feature phonology.
- (b) Using a tree diagram illustration, indicate the structure of the syllable in English, indicating all optional components and write brief notes to explain the diagram.

[25 points]



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

MIDYEAR EXAMINATION – 12TH MAY 2017

MASTER OF ARTS – LINGUISTIC SCIENCE
LIN 5211 – MORPHOLOGICAL THEORY

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
DURATION : THREE (3) HOURS
WEIGHTING : 50%

1. Write brief notes on the following morphological items:
 - a) Lexical phonology and morphology
 - b) Halle's theory on word-formation
 - c) Productivity
 - d) Derivation
 - e) The binary nature of inflections

[10 MARKS]

2. In a theory that adheres to word formation rules (WFRs), categories of words such as nouns, somehow result from one and the same 'underlying' form. For example, all the nouns derived by [+ation] (e.g. *realisation* from the verb *realise*) as a suffix result from the same WFRs formulated as follows:

$$[X]v \rightarrow [[X] \text{ation}]N$$

Using WFRs such as the one above, formulate possible rules to account for the following processes: (provide concrete examples for each case).

- a) Agentive nominalisation
- b) De-adjectival nominalisation
- c) De-verbal nominalisation
- d) De-verbal adjectives
- e) De-adjectival adverbs

[10 MARKS]

3. Discuss the notion of 'word' in morphology.

[5 MARKS]

4. Write a brief essay on the title: "*Types of Affixal Material in Lexical Architecture*"

[10 MARKS]

5. Using tree diagrams, show the internal structure of the following items:

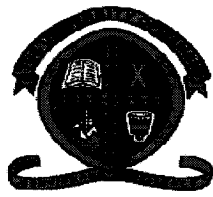
- a) Undeniable
- b) Disestablishment
- c) Engineering
- d) Distributionism

[5 MARKS]

6. In one (1) page, discuss the contributions of structuralism and generative grammar to the development of linguistics in general and morphology in particular.

[10 MARKS]

END



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

LIN 5531

2016/2017 MID YEAR EXAMINATIONS

-
- INSTRUCTIONS :** THERE ARE SIX QUESTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION. QUESTION ONE (1) IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN ADDITION TO QUESTION ONE (1).
- TIME ALLOWED:** THREE (3) HOURS
- WEIGHTING :** 50 PERCENT OF THE OVERALL COURSE MARK. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS OF 20 EACH.
-

1. Sociolinguists working on discourse, foreground different approaches to analysing sociolinguistic data, based mainly, on their area of focus. Therefore, there are a number of sociolinguistic approaches to analysing discourse. Identify two of them and discuss their scope.
(COMPULSORY)
2. Language and society are said to share a relationship. On one page, identify and discuss some of the points of relatedness between language and society.
3. Speech variation can be the basis upon which the following inferences can be made:
 - (a) Personal;
 - (b) Stylistic;
 - (c) Social;
 - (d) Sociocultural; and

(e) Sociological

Briefly explain what is involved under each of the above inferences that we can make based on speech variation.

4. Distinguish between micro and macro sociolinguistics. In your explanation, give concrete examples.
5. What is the relationship between language and culture?
6. What is multimodal discourse analysis and how does it differ from other approaches to analysing discourse?



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS – MAY 2017

LIN5311 - SYNTACTIC THEORY

TIME ALLOWED: Three (3) hours

INSTRUCTIONS: There are two sections, A and B. Answer eight (8) questions in all as follows: all five (5) questions in Section A and any three (3) questions from Section B...

WEIGHTING: The examination counts for 50% of the course's total marks. All questions carry equal marks.

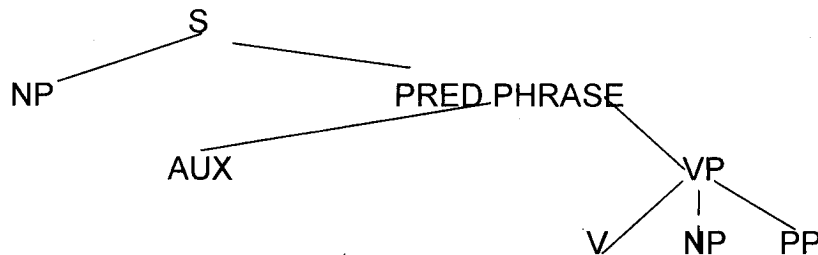
SECTION A

1. In not more than one (1) page, discuss the contributions of Ferdinand the Saussure and Noam A. Chomsky to the development of linguistics.
(10 marks)
2. Some syntactic theories are transformationalist and others lexicalist. Explain and exemplify.
(10 marks)
3. Draw a diagram showing the overall organization of the grammar of a language according to Government-Binding theory (GB) Theory and briefly explain.
(10 marks)
4. Write brief notes on each of the following items:
 - (i) Structuralism
 - (ii) Distributionalism and functionalism in linguistics
 - (iii) Binding Theory
 - (iv) Bounding Theory
 - (v) Case Theory
 - (vi) Projection Principle

- (vii) Presentence
- (viii) Verbless sentence
- (ix) Dative Movement and Particle Movement
- (x) Morphosyntax

(10 marks)

5. In Standard Theory, that is, Chomsky's Standard Theory, a sentence may be structured thus:



After giving one example from any language of your choice, do the following: (a), complete the tree by giving the composition of the elements NP, AUX and PP. And (b) discuss any one transformation involved, if any.

(10 marks)

SECTION B

6. A distinction has been made in many accounts of coordination between segregatory coordination and combinatory coordination. Explain and give one example of segregatory coordination and one example of combinatory coordination in (a) English and (b) any one African language. Each example in the African language must be accompanied by an English gloss..

(10 marks)

7. In at most two (2) pages, write an essay on Control Theory..

(10 marks)

8. In at most two (2) pages, write an essay on cleft and pseudo-cleft sentences.

(10 marks)

9. In at most two (2) pages, write an essay on interrogation..

(10 marks)

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END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR MID-YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATIONS

LIT 5011: LITERARY RESEARCH METHODS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Three (3) questions in all as follows.

- (i) The only Question in section A, which is compulsory,
- (ii) Any two other questions from section B.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

1. Read the following research proposal write-up and provide a critique

Title: A Study on the role of women in Zambian literature

General Introduction

The aim of the study is to show the role of women in Zambian literature because there has never been a study of women in Zambian literature. The need to study women in the literature of a country cannot be overemphasized as it has been recommended by many scholars in the world.

Statement of the Problem

Currently, Zambia, unlike other countries, has not responded adequately to the problem of women in literature as an important field of study. Admittedly every Zambian is aware that women are also involved in literature but people do not know the role which women play in this literature and where they know they do not do anything about it. It is therefore the essence of this study to critically assess the extent of the problem of not knowing the role of women in literature in Zambia in view of the fact that every Zambian is expected to show pride in Zambian literature as reflection of Zambian culture and tradition.

Purpose

The general objective of the research is to give an analysis of Zambian literature and make necessary recommendations on how Zambians can begin to know the role of women in Zambian literature.

Objectives

- (i) Examine women in Zambian literature and compare them with women in other countries;
- (ii) Examine whether or not women have a role in Zambian literature; and
- (iii) Make recommendations on how women should play a role in Zambian literature.

Methodology

The study will rely mainly on desk research, secondary and primary data. The study will examine women in novels, short stories, poems, traditional and modern songs as well as other sources.

The instrument for collecting data will be through a questionnaire and personal interviews with key stakeholders in the country such as writers, musicians, university lecturers, teachers of literature and many others.

TOTAL MARKS: 20

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

1. With reference to any piece of literary text of your choice, illustrate how you can analyse the text from any **ONE** of the following perspectives:
 - (i) Characterization
 - (ii) Theme or themes
 - (iii) Point of view
 - (iv) Style

TOTALMARKS: 15

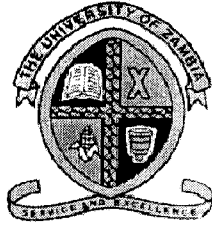
2. **Triangulation** in research refers to the use of two or more theories, data sources, methods, or investigators in the study of a given phenomenon. With reference to a research topic of your choice within the field of literature, illustrate the applicability of any **ONE** of the four dimensions of the concept of triangulation. **(15 Marks)**.

TOTALMARKS: 15

3. Discuss the difference between qualitative and quantitative approaches to research and justify which of the two is more appropriate for research in literature.

TOTALMARKS: 15

END OF EXAMINATION



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

Mid-Year Examination 2017 May
Course: LIT 5121

MODERNISM AND POSTMODERNISM

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Primary texts and dictionary are allowed into the examination room.
2. Answer only three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B.
3. This is an open book examination, thus you gain more marks by quoting from the text.
4. Do not repeat substantially the same material in two or more answers.
5. All the questions carry equal marks.

Answer only three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B.

SECTION A (33 marks): The question in this section is COMPULSORY. (33 marks)

1. By tracing the history and taking into account the tenets of both modernism and postmodernism, show their similarities and differences.

Section B (66 marks): Answer two questions.

1. *Sleeping with the Dictionary* by Mullen appears to be more of a modernist than a postmodernist text. To what extent is this assertion valid?
2. Can T. S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* be read as a fragmentary text about a fragmented society, or is there something that gives the text unity?
3. In *Light in August* Faulkner marries issues of violence with those of religion. How far does this help the work to respond to its time?
4. Discuss the view that *Ulysses* is a truly dialogic novel with a mixture of genres and styles.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2016/17 MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS

FULL TIME

LIT 5211 – COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Primary texts and a dictionary are allowed into the examination room.**
- 2. Answer only three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B**
- 3. This is an open book examination so you gain more marks by quoting from the text.**
- 4. All the questions carry equal marks.**

SECTION A (33 marks): The questions in this section are COMPULSORY.

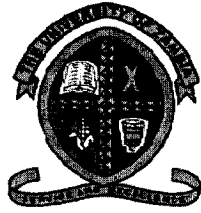
1. Would you describe Henry Treece's *Oedipus* as a "distortion" of Sophocles' *King Oedipus*? Give reasons based on textual content.
2. Explain the difference between the following terms, giving relevant examples where necessary:
 - (i) Plagiarism and Adaptation
 - (ii) Intertextuality and Pastiche
 - (iii) Allegory and Allusion

SECTION B (66 marks)

Answer any TWO questions from this section. Each question carries 33 marks.

3. Compare Rotimi's *The Gods are not to Blame* with Sophocles' *King Oedipus* and say whether, apart from Africanising the original play, Rotimi brings in new ideas that make it more relevant to a twentieth-century African audience.
4. In his book *Black Like Me* Howard Griffin seeks an authentic experience of what it means to be black in a racial society. Some people argue that his experience could not have been authentic because he is not a black person. Using actual textual examples to illustrate your arguments, indicate whether you agree or disagree with the above statement.
5. What are the major differences in setting between Ibsen's *A Doll's House* and Chilala's *Forbidden Ground*? Would you say the changes in the setting as contained in *Forbidden Ground* are justified and appropriate?
6. Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* has been described as a museum of the cultural practices of the Ibo people. Demonstrate the truth of this statement with textual illustrations.

END OF EXAM – GOOD LUCK!

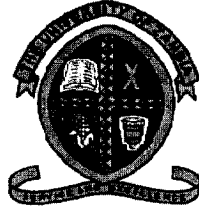


UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

Mid-Year Examination 2017 May
Course: LIT 5311
Contemporary African Literature

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Primary texts and dictionary are allowed into the examination room.
2. Answer only three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B.
3. This is an open book examination, thus you gain more marks by quoting from the text.
4. Do not repeat substantially the same material in two or more answers.
5. All the questions carry equal marks.



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

Mid-Year Examination 2017 May
Course: LIT 5311
Contemporary African Literature

INSTRUCTIONS:

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2. Answer only three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B.
3. This is an open book examination, thus you gain more marks by quoting from the text.
4. Do not repeat substantially the same material in two or more answers.
5. All the questions carry equal marks.

Answer only three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B.

SECTION A (33 marks): The question in this section is COMPULSORY. (33 marks)

1. From your reading of the themes of *Arrangers of Marriage* by Chimamanda Ngozie Adichie, how do they reflect the realities of contemporary life?

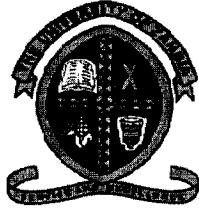
Section B: Answer two questions among the following. (66 marks)

2. Using feminism as your theoretical base, discuss the themes of struggle and survival in *A Cowrie of Hope* by Binwell Sinyangwe.

3. Make a brief comparative analysis of narrative technique and plot structure in **two** African novels studied in class.

4. The world of women portrayed in Mariama Bâ's *So Long a Letter* is a world in which women struggled, to overcome cultural practices that restricted their life choices. Discuss this assertion by giving specific illustrations.

5. With reference to *Woman at Point Zero* by Nawal El-Saadawi, does the novel succeed in justifying the resilient and defiant stand of the main character Firdaus?

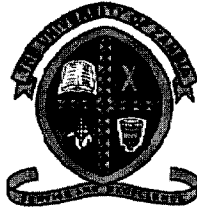


UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

Mid-Year Examination 2017 May
Course: LIT 5311
Contemporary African Literature

INSTRUCTIONS:

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5. All the questions carry equal marks.



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

Mid-Year Examination 2017 May
Course: LIT 5311
Contemporary African Literature

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- 3. This is an open book examination, thus you gain more marks by quoting from the text.**
- 4. Do not repeat substantially the same material in two or more answers.**
- 5. All the questions carry equal marks.**

Answer only three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B.

SECTION A (33 marks): The question in this section is COMPULSORY. (33 marks)

1. From your reading of the themes of *Arrangers of Marriage* by Chimamanda Ngozie Adichie, how do they reflect the realities of contemporary life?

Section B: Answer two questions among the following. (66 marks)

2. Using feminism as your theoretical base, discuss the themes of struggle and survival in *A Cowrie of Hope* by Binwell Sinyangwe.

3. Make a brief comparative analysis of narrative technique and plot structure in **two** African novels studied in class.

4. The world of women portrayed in Mariama Bâ's *So Long a Letter* is a world in which women struggled, to overcome cultural practices that restricted their life choices. Discuss this assertion by giving specific illustrations.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

EXAM FOR 2016 – 2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

**COURSE: MMC 5311 – MEDIA ETHICS, PRINCIPLES &
PRACTICE**

INSTRUCTIONS:

**There are 3 Sections in this exam paper (A, B and C).
Section A is compulsory carrying 2 marks for each question.
Section B is compulsory carrying 5 marks for each question.
Section C has 5 questions carrying 10 marks each. Answer 3
questions only.**

Duration: Three Hours

Date: 16/05/2017



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

EXAM FOR 2016 – 2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

**COURSE: MMC 5311 – MEDIA ETHICS, PRINCIPLES &
PRACTICE**

INSTRUCTIONS:

**There are 3 Sections in this exam paper (A, B and C).
Section A is compulsory carrying 2 marks for each question.
Section B is compulsory carrying 5 marks for each question.
Section C has 5 questions carrying 10 marks each. Answer 3
questions only.**

Duration: Three Hours

Date: 16/05/2017

SECTION A (2 marks each and compulsory)

1. Why should a media house, public or private, observe ethics in their media coverage?
2. What is media ethics.
3. Briefly explain the 3 branches of ethics.
4. Why does society need to observe ethics?
5. Explain briefly the types of media ethics.

SECTION B (5 marks and compulsory)

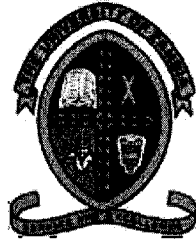
6. Summarise the key aspects of Siebert's four theories of the press and the later attempts at coming out with African-based theories thereby also, highlighting challenges faced by modern scholars in articulating new normative theories of the media for modern democracies.
7. You are a young reporter who has just been employed at this newly opened Vimbombo TV station. You went in as a young vibrant reporter who did not want to smell misconduct around. Unfortunately, reality dawns. Explain.

SECTION C (10 marks each and answer only 3 questions)

8. Your aunt and uncle who brought you up are involved in a political syndicate. You are a reporter to be assigned to do some investigative reporting. Explain how you will arrive at an ethical decision and what decision. (10 marks)
9. Nowadays we have the social media in place. So we have citizen journalism through social media. And because of that somebody took advantage and lied that Catholic Bishops had organized prayers for the opposition leader Hakainde Hichilema. Can we blame the citizen journalists for not being ethical when they have not done ethics courses.

10. Many lies have been fabricated and pasted on social media. The *Zambian Watchdog*, *Zambia Reports*, *Lusaka Times*, *Tumfweko* are all examples of social media with '*kachepa*' news. Government is concerned, there is need for some sanity. The Parliamentary Information and Broadcasting committee invites you as a media guru for advice?
11. You own Good Life TV station which practices good media ethics. To your surprise, a newly opened TV station, Somone TV station, with no adherence to media ethics and breaks them with impunity over takes you in terms of popularity and business. What are you going to do to boost up your image and business?
12. The right to freedom of expression often collides with other competing interests. Sometimes there is no legal remedy for types of journalistic misconduct which can upset readers, listeners and viewers. A court is sometimes not the best place to resolve journalistic disputes. In such a situation, what then is the alternative and why?

GOOD LUCK,
ALL THE BEST
&
BON VOYAGE



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

MCS 9110 FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 30th September, 2016.

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS IN B.

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A (50 MARKS)

1. You have been engaged by Johnson and Johnson to advertise their latest diapers, "Softies", on ZNBC TV. The new diapers are suitable for toddlers. Create a story board for this advert. (10 marks)
2. Create a 60 seconds radio advert for a company that is in the business of producing scooters. This company has been producing scooters for over ten years and would like to give their customers or potential customers a reminder of their existence as a firm. The scooters come in colours grey, black, beige, pink and royal blue. The advert should be a dialogue form and ensure that you follow all the rules of radio advert production or creation. You may come up with the company name of your choice. (10 marks)
3. Its summer time again and Bata Shoe Company has just received a new range of summer shoes for women and men aged 40. The shoes are made from first grade leather from Morocco. You have been hired by Bata Shoe Company to advertise these shoes. The company requires that you create a copy platform. Following all the rules of copy platform development create a copy platform. (20 marks)

4. The University of Zambia has introduced an undergraduate degree called Bachelor of Arts in Fashion and Design. This degree will be under the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Completion for this degree is 1 year upon which the graduates are sent for a one year internship in Milan where they work under the big names in the fashion industry. Create a print ad for the university. (10 marks)

SECTION B (50 MARKS)

5. Advertising is often criticized as manipulative and deceptive. Discuss (25 marks)
6. Advertising in Zambia is said to be poor and unethical. Citing examples critically analyse this statement. (25 marks)
7. You have been assigned to give a presentation at a workshop on the topic “Market Segmentation in Advertising”. Prepare notes for this presentation. (25 marks)

End of Examination.

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

**2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

PAM 5215: ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS

1. Critically discuss the relevance of bureaucratisation in the twenty-first century.
(14 marks)
2. Compare and contrast bureaucratic and pluralist approaches to public policy-making.
(13 marks)
3. Are the administrative and economic reforms adopted in the 2000s and 2010s capable of promoting development in Zambia? Give reasons to support your answer.
(13 marks)
4. a) Explain the various forms that trade can take.
b) With the help of relevant examples, explain the advantages and disadvantages of relying on trade to promote development.
(13 marks)

[Total = 40 marks]

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR MID-TERM FINAL EXAMINATIONS
PAM 5335: PUBLIC BUDGETING

Instructions to the Candidates

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

Question 1

Zambia's Debt Sustainability

Zambia's stock of external public and private debt has been rising since 2011 (Text Table 1). At the end of 2014 it stood at 24 percent of GDP compared to 15 percent in 2011. An increase in the stock of external public and publicly guaranteed debt (PPG) of the central government (10 percentage points between 2011 and 2014) to a large extent reflects issuance of Eurobonds in 2012 and 2014 (3.0 and 3.8 percent of GDP respectively). The share of central government's debt from multilaterals has fallen sharply (from 60 percent to 27 percent), while the share owed to private banks/investors has increased from zero to 46 percent. Meanwhile, the stock of private and parastatal external debt has decreased from 7 percent of GDP in 2011 to 6 percent in 2014. Zambia's total public debt has also increased rapidly, mainly reflecting the evolution of the PPG external debt of the central government. Domestic public debt increased from 12 percent of GDP in 2011 to 17 percent of GDP in 2014. In 2011, treasury bills (T-bills) and treasury bonds (T-bonds) accounted for about 93 percent of the total domestic debt, with the remainder coming from accumulation of arrears (e.g., to the pension system) and financing from the banking system. In 2014, the share of government securities (T-bills and T-bonds) dropped to 72 percent of total domestic debt while arrears increased to about 15 percent of the total and the remaining 14 percent reflected debt to the Bank of Zambia and domestic commercial banks.

Underlying Assumptions

The medium-term scenario underlying the debt sustainability calculations assumes implementation of strong fiscal adjustment measures and monetary policy aiming at decreasing inflation to 5 percent. Zambia's economic growth in 2015 is projected to be maintained at the 2014 level (estimated at 5.6 percent) and to remain strong at 6–7 percent over the medium term on the back of an expected further increase in mining production due to large foreign direct investment (FDI) in the sector in recent years and a scale-up of government investments. The fiscal deficit is projected to temporarily increase in 2015 as the authorities plan to clear a substantial portion of arrears accumulated in recent years; the deficit decreases to 3 percent of

GDP by 2020. Expenditure policy is assumed to give priority to social (i.e., education, health, and social safety net) and capital investment spending as a means of promoting broad-based economic growth. Increased copper production and non-copper exports together with the proposed fiscal adjustment are expected to improve the current account to surpluses over the medium term.¹

Zambia: Evolution of Debt Indicators (as percentages of GDP)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Percent of DGP				
Total External Debt	15.3	17.2	20.1	23.9
<i>Central Government</i>	6.4	11.8	11.8	16.9
<i>BOZ</i>	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3
<i>Private and Parastatal</i>	7.1	3.7	6.9	5.7
Total Public Debt	20.6	25.5	28.5	35.1
Domestic Debt	12.3	12.0	15.4	16.7
Securities	11.4	11.2	12.2	11.9
T-bills	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0
T-bonds	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.9
Other	0.9	0.8	3.2	4.8
External Debt	8.3	13.5	13.1	18.4
Composition of Central Government's External Debt				
Multilaterals	59.7	33.6	35.5	26.8
Bilaterals	9.4	3.2	2.1	1.5
Private Banks/Investors	0.0	34.7	32.5	45.9
Suppliers' Credit	31.0	28.5	30.0	25.9

Redrawn based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2015). Staff Report for the 2015 Article IV Consultation – Debt Sustainability Analysis. **Tasks**

Task

1. Accounting for the data in the table above, and the dynamics in the global and domestic environments that have occurred from 2015 to date, discuss:
 - a) The socioeconomic implications of Zambia's rising debt burden.
 - b) Implications on Zambia's future debt sustainability of the reductions in bilateral and multilateral debt and the increase in private external debt over the years under review.
 - c) The likely impact of the rise in Zambia's domestic debt on:
 - i) Consumption
 - ii) Production and growth
 - iii) Inflation and unemployment rates

¹ International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2015). Staff Report for the 2015 Article IV Consultation – Debt Sustainability Analysis.

Question 2

Based on the data in the table in question 1, above:

- a) Discuss the likely implications of the increase in Zambia's public debt on:
 - i) Taxation
 - ii) Public Expenditure
 - iii) Public Financial Management

- b) Discuss the implications of increased external private borrowing and reduced external bilateral borrowing on:
 - i) Public financial transparency and accountability
 - ii) National governance and sovereignty

Question 3

Identify and discuss the issues and areas that require reform at each of the stages of the public budget cycle in Zambia.

Question 4

Based on the data in question 1, above and your understanding of the various fiscal policy frameworks, which fiscal policy (or policies), if any, has Zambia pursued from 2011 to date? Discuss, in detail, the underlying facts and arguments for your answer.

END

performance and sovereignty

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

**2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

PAM 5431: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS

1. Assuming that your research proposal is concerned with commercialisation of higher education in Zambia
 - a) Indicate the issues that background information will focus on.
 - b) Describe the issues that will constitute the statement of the problem.

(10 marks)

2. With reference to question 1 and assuming that the data will be collected from 600 respondents and 35 key informants in four provinces, namely, Eastern (1,860,000 residents), Lusaka (2,890,000 residents), Northern (1,350,000 residents) and Western (1,010,000 residents), explain how you are going to select the above-mentioned sample taking into consideration the need to collect valid data.

(15 marks)

3. With reference to question 1
 - a) Indicate the people who will be the sources of qualitative data.
 - b) Indicate the people who will be the sources of quantitative data.
 - c) Give an example of an instrument with at least 10 questions that you are going to use to collect qualitative data.

(15 marks)

4. Assuming that the proposed research in question 1 is a longitudinal research
 - a) With the help of appropriate examples, explain the factors that can threaten the validity of the data.
 - b) Explain the strategies that can be applied to ensure that valid data are collected.

(15 marks)

[Total = 40 marks]

END OF EXAMINATION

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SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

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

MID YEAR EXAMINATIONS: 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE: ATTACHMENT THEORY

COURSE CODE: PSG 5195

DATE: 11TH MAY 2017

DURATION: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER ANY THREE. CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR APPLICATION. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS

SECTION A

1. Discuss the stages of attachment disruption, using examples, with specific reference to a child that has just been enrolled in preschool
2. What are internal working models? Discuss how internal working models shape the formation of attachment relationships to multiple caregivers
3. With the help of relevant examples, compare and contrast the measurement of attachment in infancy and childhood.
4. Bowlby purports that attachment is key to survival. With illustration, discuss how attachment is key to survival.