THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2016/2017 MID YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

BBA	2311	PRINCIPLE OF MARKETING
BBA	3425	BUSINESS LAW (2015-2017)
BBA	4111	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
BBA	4414	RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURE
BBA	9425	MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS
DEM	3110	POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
DEM	2110	SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
DEM	9114	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
DEV	1150	INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
DEV	4154	RESEARCH METHODS AND PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
DEV	9110	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
DEV	9210	DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT
EAP	2020	EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP
EAP	9012	EDUCATIONAAL ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
ECN	1115	INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS (end of year)
ECN	1115	INTRODDUCTION TO MICRO CONOMICS (mid year)

ECN	1215	INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMICS
ECN	3115	ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS
ECN	4121	INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND PRACTICE
ECN	4121	INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND PRACTICE
ECN	4411	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE
ECN	9415	HISTORY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EPS	4330	GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING
HIS	1110	INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY
MSC	1311	MEDIA ETHICS AND PRACTICE
MSC	4110	MEDIA MANAGEMENT
MSC	9001	MASS MEDIA
MSC	1340	WRITING AND PRESENTATION SKILLS
MSC	9110	MASS COMMUNICATION
MSC	9155	MEDIA GENDER AND CHILDREN
PAM	1025	INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (2015)
PAM	1025	INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (2016-2017)
PAM	2020	LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
PHI	1010	INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY
PHI	3065	LOGIC
POL	1015	INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE (2015)
POL	1015	INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE (2016)
POL	1015	INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE (2017)
POL	3035	FOREIGN POLICIES OF AFRICAN STATES

POL	9065	PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
PSG	3210	PSYCHOMETRICS AND ASSESSMENT
PSG	3315	SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
SOC	1110	INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY
SOC	9255	CRIMINOLOGY
SOC	9755	SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND ILLNESS
SOC	9855	POLICY, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2015/2016 FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 29TH SEPTEMBER, 2016

BBA 3425: BUSINESS LAW

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **The Paper has a Total Number of Five (5) Questions.**
2. **All Questions Carry a Total of 25 Marks Each.**
3. **Section A has Two (2) Questions; Answer Both.**
4. **Section B has Three (3) Questions; Answer ANY Two (2).**
5. **Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected.**

SECTION A – *COMPULSORY*

QUESTION ONE

Mulenga Silishebo has been trading for some years as a sole trader in timber export. As his business kept on growing he decided to branch into carpentry as an extension to the timber business and insured all his assets in his own name. It became apparent that he needed someone to help out with managing the carpentry shop as his timber business kept him away from the workshop much of the time. Haatambo Zimba was hired as workshop manager and in the contract of service there was an agreement clause to the effect that, upon termination of employment by either part, and if Haatembo Zimba get re-employed somewhere else or decide to trade in timber and carpentry business he would not solicit his former employers' customers.

Has the clientele kept growing it became difficult for Mulenga Silishebo to service all customers with his little resources and as a result he decided to form a company limited by shares with his friends and transferred his business assets to it in exchange for shares and the balance in form of debentures. With the coming on bold of new shareholders, it was decided that the contract for Haatambo Zimba is terminated and a business qualified university graduate is sought to run the business. In no time Haatambo Zimba was employed by the major rival company and among the first things he did was to solicit the signature of two of Mulenga Silishebo's major local clients.

Just two months after the transfer of assets to the new company, there was an accident at the workshop and among the assets damaged were those insured by MulengaSilishebo and since they were insured in his name, he decided to claim as such. Further, after six months of incorporating the new company, the first instalment of the debenture had fallen due but at the time the company had some liquidity challenges due to the factory expansion works that were going on and failed to owner the obligation. During the many meetings between Mulenga Silishebo and the other directors, a point of order was raised on the legality of Mulenga Silishebo lending to his own company as he being the owner and the company were considered one and the same and it was considered unreasonable for him to wanting to charge a claim on the company to his personal benefit.

As a legal expert, you are required to provide an informed opinion on the legal standings of Mulenga Silishebo and all other parties involved in the matters above. **(25 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

A. Citing a classic case, discuss the exceptional doctrine of "substantial performance."

(5 Marks)

B. Discharge of contract means that the parties to an agreement are freed from their contractual obligations. Briefly discuss the following four ways by which a contract can be discharged.

- **i.** Agreement **(5 Marks)**
- **ii.** Performance **(5 Marks)**
- **iii.** Frustration **(5 Marks)**
- **iv.** Breach **(5 Marks)**

SECTION B – *ATTEMPT ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS*

QUESTION THREE

A. Comprehensively discuss the process of liquidation. **(16 Marks)**

B. Explain the three types of liquidation. **(9 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

A. With the application of relevant case laws, discuss three major ways in which a principal and agent relationship can be created. **(15 Marks)**

B. Describe the two types of agent's authority.

- **i.** Actual authority **(5 Marks)**
- **ii.** Apparent authority **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

Briefly write notes on the following;

A. Rights of partners **(6 Marks)**
B. Partnership property **(6 Marks)**
C. The authority of partners to bind the firm **(7 Marks)**
D. Partners' liability on debt **(6 Marks)**

END OF THE EXAMINATION PAPER

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END OF THE EXAMINATION PAPER

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

BBA 3425: BUSINESS LAW
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** IN SECTION A AND CHOOSE **THREE (3)** QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

(a) James commonly known as "J" among his friends owns an expensive watch. He puts an advert in the Kaponya Newspaper and stated that the watch is going at K10,000-00. The persons responding to the advert would be dropped at his office No. 20 katondo street by 12 hours on 30th May, 2017.

Billy a known fanatic for watches on 25th May, 2017 call James to express his interest and James notes his interest. On 30th May, 2017 Billy goes with K10,000-00 to collect the watch but he finds James had already sold it to another customer who gave him K20,000-00. Billy is unhappy and he comes to you for advice. **20 marks**

(b) Munkoyo Ltd was a maker of a traditional brew commonly known as Chibwantu. It negotiates with Chimwene Ltd, Its distributor, that the price should be K5.00 be bottle. It also agrees with Chimwene Ltd that the customers to Chimwene should also sale the drink at no more than K7.00.

Chakolewa Ltd, a customer to Chimwene Ltd decides to sale the drink at K10.00 despite a clear agreement between Chakolewa Ltd and Chimwene Ltd that the same should be sold at no more than K7.00.

Munkoyo Ltd is aggrieved in that its product marketing is affected and you are approached by Munkoyo Ltd to seek your opinion on the conduct of Chakolewa. Advice Munkoyo Ltd. **20 marks**

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

BBA 3425: BUSINESS LAW
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
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SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

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(b) Munkoyo Ltd was a maker of a traditional brew commonly known as Chibwantu. It negotiates with Chimwene Ltd, Its distributor, that the price should be K5.00 be bottle. It also agrees with Chimwene Ltd that the customers to Chimwene should also sale the drink at no more than K7.00.

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SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE(3) FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 2

Munyama Ltd is a ware house company providing facilities for storing goods for its client. On 7th march, 2017 it is approached by Mumana Maize Dealers Ltd. Munyama Ltd's ware houses are very attractive and are located in a maize growing area. Mumana Maize Dealers Ltd required 5 ware houses to manage 500 tonnes of maize. They both sign a contract for 10 months with a rental charge of K10,000-00 per month.

Unknown to Munyama Ltd, Mumana Maize Dealers Ltd was instructed by Ministry of Agricultural to procure the said ware houses. Mumana Maize Dealers has defaulted in rentals and approaches you for advice particularly that the work it was doing is for Ministry of Agriculture. Advice. **20 marks**

QUESTION 3

Mr Mbambiko has incorporated a company known as Mwachepa Sana Ltd. In his pursuit for a timber tender being given by ZAFICO he advances his company K1,000,000-00 as a secured creditor. By being a secured credit Mr Mbambiko has priority of payment in case the company is wound up. The company also gets unsecured loan from Mr Chibwana, a wealthy business man of Chilubi Island in the sum of K2,000,000-00.

The business does not do well and it goes under. The only amount available after the company is wound up can only meet mr Mbambiko's debt with extra K100,000-00 remaining.

Mr Chibwana is aggrieved that since he has no connection with Mwachepa sana Ltd, he should be paid first. Advise Chibwana and Mbambiko under these circumstances. **20 marks**

QUESTION 4

Mr Samson Anomah, a prominent businessman of Ghanaian origin is in the country to explore the opportunity of investing in mining. He comes into your office and after a short discussion he needs you to incorporate a company. He does not understand the types of shares he needs to create in the Company. Advise him on what types of share exists to aid him with his choices. **20 marks**

QUESTION 5

Mrs Kachepa has decided to visit his old friend, Maganizo Chifundo whom she had not seen in years. The last time they had met some five years ago, Maganizo Chidundo, was a mining magnet with all appearances of success.

This time, Mrs Kachepa is surprised that all the success Mr Chifundo had accumulated had disappeared. True to her name, she inquires what went wrong. Mr Chifundo says the board resolutions which were made messed him up.

Mrs Kachepa does not want to expose her ignorance to Mr. Chifundo, and she comes to you to know what type of resolutions exist and how they operate. Explain to her. **20 marks**

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

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

BBA 4111: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION ONE

"I did everything right: it was a good idea, I put body and soul into it and I poured money
into it to try to sort it out when things started to go wrong. I suspect it was unfair competition."

This was the reaction of Ken Smart, CEO of AcmeBuild, when his company went bankrupt.

AcmeBuild had been a successful garage constructor for over twenty years specialising in high quality, high tech one-off specialised buildings for serious car owners. Four years ago, Ken decided that it was a logical extension of his business to lay and finish the driveways leading up to the new garages he built. From the start he ran into problems – he had difficulty coordinating the completion of garages with the laying of the driveways, with the result that men and equipment were often idle and sometimes he had to contract other firms to get the combined jobs completed to customers' time scales. Sometimes customers complained that the finished driveways were not up to standard. Ken felt that if he had been able to charge more for the driveways he would have been all right; after all, his garages commanded a very high premium. In fact, sometimes he felt that for the combined job he was charging not much more than he would have for the garage itself.

Required:

Is 'unfair competition' the only reason that Ken failed, given that he felt he had done everything right?

QUESTION TWO

The executive board members of a large company were in disagreement about how to handle risk. The marketing director said that big events were unpredictable and that nothing could be done about uncertainty. The finance director disagreed and said that probabilities could be assigned to future possibilities. The CEO stated that there must be some balance achieved so that agreement could be reached on how to react to risk. The strategist said that this was unlikely and made three points.

i. The argument was confused because of the difference between risk and uncertainty.
ii. Agreement was unlikely because the degree of risk aversion has an impact on all parts of the strategic process.
iii. Risk taking and risk aversion both have advantages and disadvantages.

Required:

Explain what he meant in each case.

QUESTION THREE

The way in which an organization runs can be greatly affected by the influence wielded by some or all of the stakeholders involved in the process. This influence is not always apparent and may only become apparent at certain times, for example when the interest of a particular stakeholder group is threatened. The answers to the following questions on stakeholders do not have absolutely correct answers but are intended to make you think that the discussions are merely indicative of the type of issue involved.

1. In a purely market economy which stakeholder do you think has the highest priority?

2. What effect does this priority have on the way a large limited liability company is run in a market economy?

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2014/2015 ACADEMIC YEAR
BBA 4414: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURE
FINAL EXAMINATION

Monday, June 12, 2017
INSTRUCTIONS: TIME: 2 HOUR, ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE

In academics when we refer to research always we imply scientific research. This means that research is considered "scientific research" unless: (1) it contributes to a body of science, and (2) it follows the scientific method; based on this understanding answer the following three question

a) Clearly explain what is meant by science and the scientific method **[12.5marks]**

b) Explain in clear terms the extent to which your research Paper in this course can be considered to be contributing to the body of science and the extent to which it follows the scientific method **[12.5 marks]**

QUESTION TWO

a) Depending on a researcher's training and interest, scientific inquiry may take one of two possible forms: inductive or deductive. Explain in detail each of these two terms and explain using valid examples which approach your research topic in this course is using. **[12.5marks]**

b) Depending on the purpose of research, scientific research projects can be grouped into three types: exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory. Explain each of these terms using valid examples **[12.5marks]**

QUESTION THREE

a) Science has evolved over time and we can identify the key scientific minds in this evolution. Terms have been used to describe these scientific approaches (Paradigms) include rationalism. Empiricism, positivism, antipositivism,

postpositivism. Briefly explain these terminologies. Out of all these which approach best describes your research paper in this course.
.

[25 marks]

QUESTION FOUR

Very briefly explain how you would go about setting up the following experimental research designs. For each case explain in detail the methods of data analysis that is appropriate.

a) Informal experimental designs:
   i. Before-and-after without control design.
   ii. After-only with control design.
   iii. Before-and-after with control design.

b) Formal experimental designs:
   i. Completely randomized design (C.R. Design).
   ii. Randomized block design (R.B. Design).

[25 Marks]

END: GOOD LUCK

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

BBA 9425: MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS
TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

SECTION A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Mr Zimba the manager of the *UNZA Senior Staff Restaurant* has hired you as consultant to help the company develop an optimal pricing strategy for *Nshima* and T-bone, one of many dishes available. The dish currently costs K25 per plate. Your research uncovers that his clientele is composed of two main groups: students and UNZA employees. As part of your research you estimate the demand functions for the two groups as: Q=100-2P and Q=50-P, respectively. You also determine that the marginal cost of serving each plate is K15.
   a) With this information, how would you go about advising Mr Zimba?
   b) What price should the restaurant charge each group?

2. A typical firm's cost minimisation rule requires that the value of output of the last Kwacha spent on labour ($\frac{MP_L}{w}$) must be equal to the value of output of the last Kwacha spent on capital ($\frac{MP_K}{r}$). Consider a situation where $\frac{MP_L}{w} > \frac{MP_K}{r}$. What can the firm do to minimise its costs of production required to produce the same level of output?

3. Suppose the cost function of firm which produces two goods, is given by:

$C = 100 - 0.5Q_1Q_2 + {Q_1}^2 + {Q_2}^2$

The firm wishes to produce 4 units of good 1 and 3 units of good 2.

   a) Do cost complementarities exist?

b) Do economies of scope exist?

4. One of the roles of the business manager in the production process is to ensure that the firm produces on the production frontier. Explain what this means. Use an appropriate graphical representation.

5. Suppose your firm competes against another firm for customers. You and your rival know your products will be obsolete at the end of the year and must simultaneously determine whether or not to advertise. In your industry, advertising does not increase total industry demand but instead induces consumers to switch among the products of different firms. Thus, if both you and your rival advertise, the two advertising campaigns will simply offset each other, and you will each earn $4 million in profits. If neither of you advertises, you will each earn $10 million in profits. However, if one of you advertises and the other one does not, the firm that advertises will earn $20 million and the firm that does not advertise will earn $1 million in profits. Answer the following questions.
   (a) Determine the payoff matrix.
   (b) What is a dominant strategy? Is there a dominant strategy for either of the two firms? Explain.
   (c) What is a Nash equilibrium? Does a Nash equilibrium exist? Explain.

SECTION B: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. The role of the business manager is to exploit an existing technology (production function) to its greatest potential. Early neoclassical scholars, however, treated technology as exogenous. What do other scholars say about the sources of this technology?

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS

SEPTEMBER 2016

DEM 3110: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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

TIME: **THREE (3) HOURS**

SECTION A: ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS

1) State the three critical functions of a plan **(6 marks)**

2) There are generally two approaches to planning; top –down and bottom –up. List at least three advantages and disadvantage of each **(3 marks)**

3) State and briefly explain the four measures of food security **(6 marks)**

4) Complete the following table of school life **(10 marks)** and comment on the following:

   I. Are there differences between enrolled population and total population in their average number of school life? **(2.5 marks)**

   II. Does dropping-out of school have a sound effect on the loss of schooling life? **(2.5 marks)**

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

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

1.(i) Given the following data for Zambia:

Labour force in 2012 =5966199
Labour force in 2014= 6329076

Calculate the following:
(a)The average annual exponential growth rate of the Labour force **(3 marks)**
(b)What will be the projected Labour force in 2019 **(3 marks)**

(ii)Also, given that the projected population for Zambia in 2019 will be 17381168 and the population aged 15 and over will be 54.3 percent of this population. Using this information and the data given and which you derive from (i) above, Calculate the following:

(c)The Crude Activity Rate for 2019 **(3 marks)**
(d)The Refined Activity Rate for 2019 **(3 marks)**
(e)The Economic Dependency Ratio for 2019 **(3 marks)**

2. The cost and benefits of global warming vary greatly from one area to another. Global warming may make life harder and not easier for most people. How true is this statement? What are some of the measures that Zambia can adopt to prevent global warming? **(15 marks)**

SECTION C: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER QUESTION

1. One of the fundamentals of every development program is to reduce unemployment. Discuss the various types/causes of unemployment. Outline how unemployment is measured in Zambia. Explain briefly the main characteristics of unemployment in Zambia and discuss major policies government has designed to reduce unemployment **(20 marks)**

2. The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas poses a great challenge to the provision of education facilities in their new areas of settlement. How can you, as a development planner, make sure that education does not become a stimulus for

migration whilst at the same time providing quality education to urban bound migrants? **(20 marks)**

3. Discuss Child Labour. Articulate both the I.L.O and government pronouncements on this issue as regards its meaning, its characteristics and concrete policy frameworks towards its eradication **(20 marks).**

THE END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS

SEPTEMBER 2016

DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

TIME: **THREE (3) HOURS**

SECTION A: ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS

1. Answer **True/False** to the following questions
   i. A system of registers was introduced in Hungary in the eighteenth century
   ii. At the end of 1967, population registers were known to be in operation in at least fifty – five countries.
   iii. The earliest record, a register of households and persons comes from the Taika Dynasty in China during the second century B.C.
   iv. Household registration in Japan began in the seventh century, A.D., during the Han Dynasty restoration
   v. Sampling surveys are often used in collecting both static and dynamic population data.

2. Provide short answers to the following questions
   i. What are sampling and non-sampling errors?
   ii. In sampling, what is the Margin of Error?
   iii. What is the difference between Non-coverage errors and non-response errors?
   iv. What is the difference between EAs and SEAs in a census?
   v. Name five primary data **collection tools** used to capture information from the patients at a health service provision centre.
   vi. What data collection issues are currently faced in Africa, particularly in Zambia?

3. "**In Zambia**, like many other **developing countries**, generally has severe constraints in the area of data availability and collection, completeness, quality of information, non-response, time-lags and underreporting. Even resources to enable the collection, and dissemination of requisite data are, quite often, never sufficient".

   With reference to vital registration systems, amplify and validate the above statement. What do you recommend can be done to address the situation and how?

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY ***TWO*** QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions on Administrative records
   a. What are administrative records?
   b. List 8 potential uses/benefits of administrative records as a source of demographic data.
   c. Demonstrate your understanding of challenges of administrative records as a source of demographic data by writing brief notes on the following statements (use practical examples):
      i. The variables may not match with the preferred statistical concepts.
      ii. Vulnerability to changes in legislation or administrative practice.
      iii. Administrative data may not be timely.
      iv. Quality issues given the imperfections in administrative data sources.
   d. "Zambia as a country can utilize administrative records in demographic estimates". Discuss the measures that need to be put in place to actualise this thought.

2. Each of the sources of Demographic data has its own advantages and limitations. This, however, does not preclude the complementary use of data generated through household surveys with data from other sources such as censuses and administrative records.
   a. Discuss the complementarities of the data sources.

   b. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems taken together, are known as Vital Registration System

i. Distinguish between Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems
ii. What are known as vital events in Demography
iii. What are the sources of data for vital statistics
iv. What are some of the uses of civil registration records (for administrative purposes and for individuals)

c. Discuss the Population register as a data collection system with reference to the following
   i. Briefly write on the coordination arrangements between the population register and the civil registration and vital statistics systems
   ii. What are the five (5) main uses of the population register?
   iii. State the 3 main issues analysts should consider when using data

3.

a. Discuss the undertaking of a population Census in Zambia, in line with the following, clearly giving practical examples.
   iv. Using any six (6) preparatory works involved in organising a census, explain how a Census is organized in Zambia.
   v. Define the two main types of a population count and explain why both are undertaken in Zambia
   vi. Explain data processing in a Census
   vii. What is meant by evaluation of results in a Census? Discuss methods used to evaluate a Census.

b. Enumerate the merits and demerits of survey undertaking as compared to census of population and housing conducted in Zambia.

THE END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATION

DEM 9114: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** FROM SECTIONS **A** AND **B** AND **TWO QUESTIONS** FROM SECTION **C**

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. **THIS SECTION CARRIES 30%**

1. A systematic process of gathering information about the current conditions of a targeted area that underlie the "need "for an intervention is called.....(2 marks)
2. At what stage of programming should 'Monitoring' take place? (2 marks)
3. In its history, evaluation of programs traces its roots in the field of .....(2 marks)
4. Logical frameworks can be said to belong to the family of.....(2 marks)
5. The term evaluation was coined in the year.....by.....(4 marks)
6. In the United States of America, the field of program evaluation gained prominence during the presidencies of .....and .....(4 marks)
7. In 1967, the first book on evaluation titled *"Evaluation Research"* was written by.....(2 marks)
8. What we now call "theory based evaluation" was first proposed in an article by.....in the year 1972. (2 marks)
9. Process evaluation may also be known as.....(2 marks)
10. State any three types of M&E frameworks that you know. (6 marks)

11. A described strategy for implementing an M&E framework in the overall M&E System is called.....(2 marks)
12. The state of the target population or the social conditions that a programme is expected to have changed is called.....(2 marks)
13. The detailed documentation for each indicator is called.....(2 marks)
14. The list of the components of a project presented in their cause-effect relationship order or sequence is called.....(2 marks)
15. Long term goals are equivalent to.....(2 marks)
16. The conceptual framework may also be known as.....(2 marks)
17. The 4X4 matrix commonly used as a tool for planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects is called.....(2 marks)
18. The integrity of data used in M&E is what is referred to as.....(2 marks)
19. A quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect changes connected to an intervention is called.....(2 marks)
20. Frameworks that diagrammatically show the direct causal relationships between the incremental results of key project activities and the overall objective and goal of the intervention are called.....(2 marks)
21. List names of four notable scholars that have contributed to the evolution of evaluation (8 marks)
22. Diagrams that identify and illustrate the linear relationships flowing from program inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes are called.....(2 marks)
23. The logical framework is also known as..... (2 marks).

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. **THIS SECTION CARRIES 40%**

1. Demonstrate your understanding on the difference between evaluation and research by completing the following table (replicate and complete the table in your answer booklets without transposing) (16 marks).

Difference	***Evaluation***	***Research***
1. Study purpose		
2. Who sets the Agenda		
3. Generalizations		
4. Training		

2. List any four approaches to evaluation (8 marks).
3. Identify and define two types of evaluation according to Patton (4 marks).
4. List the key components of logic models in their order (10 marks).
5. List five components of an M&E plan (10 marks)?
6. List six features of a good indicator (6 marks).
7. List five effects of poor quality data in M&E (10 marks).
8. State the eight components of the LogFrame Matrix (16 marks).
9. State six characteristics of quality data (12 marks).
10. State the four levels of a results framework (8 marks).

SECTION C: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. QUESTION TWO (2) IS COMPULSORY. **THIS SECTION CARRIES 30% (15% for each question)**

1. Imagine any maternal health program and do the following:

    a. State the goal of the program

    b. Suggest two (2) possible **SMART** objectives

    c. Suggest four (4) possible outcome indicators and their metrics

    d. Present an indicator reference sheet for the four indicators.

2. *Comp*Teach is a program whose aim is to provide opportunities for IT skills development in under-resourced township high schools of Lusaka. This is an opportunity for the organisation to provide learners from townships, with almost no chance to own or use a computer, the capability to use a computer and thereby making them ready and competitive for the job market and tertiary education. The *Comp*Teach program is organised in such a way that mobile laptop computer laboratories, on mobile trucks, are made available to scholars after school hours. On inception, scholars were recruited by school teachers an approach that was seen not to work effectively as it saw a lot of dropouts. As such, this approach was revised and currently learners now have to go through an application process and selection is done based on the strengths of the applicants to meet the demands of the program. Currently, the program recruits 90 learners every year and to date 1650 learners have developed computer skills through the program. The *Comp*Teach curriculum covers a wide range of modules and on completion learners are awarded with a nationally recognised IT Certificate.

    Given the scenario above:

    a. State an appropriate 'Goal' for *comp*Teach
    b. State the theory of change for *comp*Teach
    c. Design a logic model for *comp*Teach

3. Define an M & E Plan. Why does an organization need to have one? Outline the sections of an M & E Plan document.

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

FULL TIME / PARALLEL PROGRAMS

2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR – FINAL EXAMINATIONS
DEV 1150: INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:
THIS EXAMINATION PAPER HAS **FIVE (5)** QUESTIONS;
QUESTION ONE **(1)** IS COMPULSORY, ANSWER ANY OTHER TWO **(2)** TO MAKE A TOTAL OF THREE **(3)** QUESTIONS.

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1. Explain the process involved in coming up with the food basket. Who are the stakeholders in this process and what are their roles?

2. Identify at least six (6) implications of Globalisation and highlight how you can overcome the challenges of the losers among the key players.

3. Using practical examples, explain the reasons why despite all the efforts that Zambia has put in place so far to reduce poverty, levels of poverty still remain high. In your opinion what do you think needs to be done to reduce the levels of poverty in Zambia?

4. Distinguish Adam Smith's concept of absolute advantage from that of David Ricardo's comparative advantage. With practical examples, show which one between the two can justify the role of international trade in promoting economic development in the SADC region.

5. Explain the goal of millennium development goals (MDGs) and sustainable development goals (SDGs) and in your opinion what advantages do SDGs have over the MDGs. Give practical examples.

END OF EXAMINATION!

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION

DEV 4154: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

INSTRUCTIONS:

- There are five questions in total. Attempt three questions. Question one is compulsory. Choose two others from the remaining four questions.
- The Examination will take 3 hours.
- All questions carry equal marks.

.....

1. As a top researcher in Lusaka, you have been selected to examine the obesity problem and its relationship to self-esteem among women in Lusaka using the qualitative research process. Explain in detail the characteristics of qualitative research; how it differs from quantitative research and ethical issues you would consider when conducting this research.

2. The Football Association of Zambia (FAZ) wants to find out the financial and morale implications of the Zambian football fans giving more support to the under-20 team compared to the senior national team. As a researcher and facilitator specialised in sports studies, you've been asked to explain to FAZ why focus group discussions would be better than any other method when collecting data. Explain what things you will consider before and during the focus group discussions as a facilitator.

3. The Central Statistical Office has hired you to train its employees on the various sampling strategies in research as they prepare for their annual qualitative and quantitative research. Proceed to explain the sampling strategies and when they should be used.

4. A small NGO is trying to apply for funding from donors and you've won a bid to write a proposal for them. The format for the proposal is similar to that of your course DEV 4154. Outline and explain what each component of the proposal involves.

5. After collecting data for his DEV 4154 project, Mwila was not sure on how to analyse his data. Using thematic analysis in research, advise him on what key steps he should follow and further, clearly highlight the potential drawbacks that should be avoided at all cost, in the process of data analysis.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2015/2016
IN DEV 9110: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS

1. There are three sections. Section One is compulsory. Answer one question from section two and another question from section three.
2. Each of the three questions selected must be answered in its own separate booklet.
3. The duration of the Exam is three hours. Do not spend more than one hour on each of the three questions.

Section One

This section constitute question one and is compulsory to all candidates.

1. Give brief answers to each of the following 10 questions
   - **i.** Mention major development theories prior to the emergence of the Human Development paradigm in order of their occurrence.
   - **ii.** Mention at least two reasons why the Human Development paradigm parted ways with previous theories of economic growth.
   - **iii.** Define 'Social Exclusion' and state its negative impact on Human Development.
   - **iv.** Mention all indices by which Human Development is measured.
   - **v.** Give at least two reasons why discrimination against women can lead to low levels of Human Development
   - **vi.** Mention at least four major factors of Human Development other than Education and Income
   - **vii.** Give at least two major reasons why environmental conservation is important to Human Development.
   - **viii.** Mention at least two characteristics of the type of Governance that is likely to lead to high levels of Human Development.
   - **ix.** Mention the four major actors or stakeholders in both governance and development
   - **x.** Mention the various specific means by which Human Development has been reported and monitored.

Section Two

Select one question from this section and write an essay on it

2. Give a detailed description of sustainable Development Goals and indicate the procedures that led to their final adoption on November 25, 2015 by the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit.
3. Mention the international efforts aimed at minimizing Human induced negative climate change and present and discuss reasons why such efforts appear to be frustrated.
4. Discuss the limitations of the Human Development paradigm as a liberal political and economic perspective by using the Radical perspective.

Section Three

Select one question from this section and write an essay on it

5. Define HIV and AIDS and describe the negative effects the pandemic has had on Human Development in developing nations
6. Define the concept of Human Rights and explain the relationship between Human Rights and Human Development.
7. Use either the radical or liberal perspective to account for Zambia's persistent low levels of Human Development from the 1980s to date.

End of Exam Go Back and check your work for any possible errors

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
DEV 9210: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

Instructions:
Duration: 3 Hours
This Examination has two sections; **A** and **B**.
Section **A** is **COMPULSORY**.
You are required to choose and answer any **TWO** questions from section **B**.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY) (40 Marks)

1. Problem analysis is broadly argued as the missing-vital in impactful and sustainable development management. Show understanding of this statement by justifying **why** *problem analysis* is significant in good management of development interventions. Briefly discuss **how** you may conduct a complete problem analysis up to implementation stage.

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (30 Marks each)

2. The historical evolution of participatory approaches in development management points to 'Rapid Rural Appraisals (RRAs)' and 'Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs)'. Contrast the two approaches with illustrational justifications.

3. In the context of the *logical framework approach* (LFA), explain why it is important to consider the following aspects;
   i) Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)
   ii) Assumptions or risks
   iii) Means of Verification (MoV)

4. *'Process Monitoring'* and *'Process Evaluation'* are types of monitoring and evaluation (M&E), respectively. Why is it important to undertake these two processes in development management? Do so by distinguishing the two concepts.

5. Using the *stakeholder-grid* tool to illustrate how you may undertake a stakeholder's analysis in the implementation of development projects, discuss how this grid may simplify development practitioners' work when implementing projects and programmes.

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
EAP 2020- EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

i) Answer THREE questions i.e. one question from each section.

ii) Each question carries 20 marks.

iii) Read through all the questions carefully before selecting which ones to attempt.

iv) Write legibly and do not cut words at the end of each line.

v) There are two printed pages in this examination.

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SECTION A

1. Give conceptual definitions of the term 'Leadership'. Discuss the nature and styles of Leadership.

2. When emphasising transferable skills, employers often say that they are looking for leadership qualities in their recruits. Identify and discuss an event in your life which could be used to illustrate this quality in yourself and which could be useful on a curriculum vitae.

3. Take any two of the leadership theories or models and apply them to a leader, either in the workplace or on a public figure whom you admire. Does the leader you have chosen 'fit' the models you have selected? Why or why not? What conclusions can you draw?

SECTION B

4. Explain how shared vision, collaboration, and openness can enhance successful team based leadership in a learning institution. Support your answer with practical examples.

5. What is time? Discuss the significance of time management in organisations and suggest ways in which a leader/manager in an educational organisation can ensure that employees are able to keep time and meet deadlines.

6. Examine the different categories of communication. Discuss why communication is of great importance at any educational organisation of your choice.

SECTION C

7. Clearly identify and discuss the basic stages of the decision-making process.

8. Discuss the role of managers in the management of HIV and AIDS in educational organisations.

9. Assuming that you are a headteacher at a particular school in an urban area in Lusaka Province, explain and analyse how you would enforce discipline in your school.

END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
EAP 9012- EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

REGULAR/PARALLEL

INSTRUCTIONS: i) Answer any THREE questions.

ii) Each question carries 20 marks.

iii) Write legibly and do not cut words at the end of each line.

iv) Credit will be given for practical examples you provide in your presentation of answers.

v) There is two printed pages in this examination.

.....

1. Define the term 'Organisation' and examine why Organisations tend to exist in perpetuity.

2. Concerns for achieving the task, building the team and motivating the individual are recurring themes in the study of leadership. Describe the way these concerns manifest themselves in (a) a leadership theory of your choice and; (b) a school administrator.

3. As noted in *Focus on Learning*, the establishment of a legalised professional body for teachers necessitates an examination of the implications for training and certification, the requirements for registration, and the development of a code of conduct for teachers. In this regard, from June 2016, teachers are required to register with the Teaching Council of Zambia. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of having licensed teachers in Zambia?

4. "Conflicts are inevitable and are part of management. Therefore, the ability to resolve conflicts is key to the process of management". Give reasons why conflicts arise in any work organisation and suggest methods that a manager might use to deal with conflicting situations.

5. What are the causes of change in organisations? What measures should a manager in an organisation consider to ensure successful implementation of change?

6. The three (3) major approaches to counselling mainly focus on Conscious, Subconscious and Unconscious areas. Discuss the three approaches to counselling and relate them to how these areas are utilised. In your discussion, use the major pillars in counselling to show how an effective counselling session can be achieved.

7. Compare and contrast Likert's theory of management to that of Mc Gregor's Theory X and Y.
8. Write detailed notes on the following:
   (a) Motivation-hygiene theory
   (b) Equity theory
   (c) Expectancy theory

9. Zambia's education system has been in existence for a number of decades now. In order the country to develop relevant Human Resources across the economy there is need to have modern Educational Management. Discuss some of the issues which you believe will lead to better management of our educational institutions.

END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS
TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Sections One and Two. Attempt all questions in Section One. Attempt any **THREE** questions in Section Two

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SECTION ONE

i) Normal profit is

A) the same thing as economic profit.
B) the return to entrepreneurship.
C) total revenue minus the total opportunity cost of production.
D) the point of profit when total revenue is maximized.
E) part of the firm's total revenue.

ii) In a perfectly competitive market, the type of decision a firm has to make is different in the short run than in the long run. Which of the following is an example of a perfectly competitive firm's short-run decision?

A) the profit-maximizing level of output
B) how much to spend on advertising and sales promotion
C) what price to charge buyers for the product
D) whether or not to enter or exit an industry
E) whether or not to change its plant size

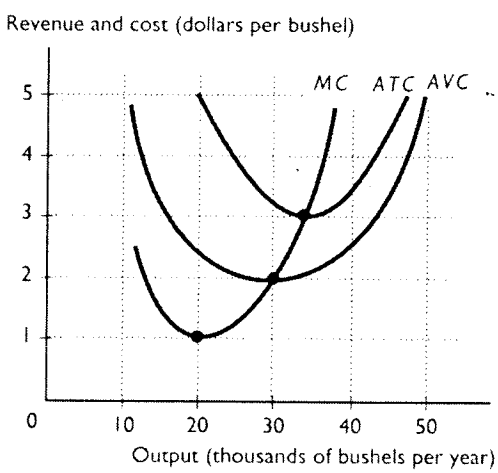
iii) If the price is less than a perfectly competitive firm's minimum average variable cost, the firm

A) makes an economic profit.
B) operates and incurs an economic loss equal to total fixed cost.
C) operates and incurs an economic loss equal to average variable cost.
D) shuts down and incurs an economic loss equal to total fixed cost.
E) shuts down and incurs an economic loss equal to average variable cost.

iv) Suppose that each of 8,000 firms in a perfectly competitive industry produces 1,000 units of a good and maximizes profits when the price of the good is $10. If there is a permanent increase in demand, in the short run each firm produces _____ 1,000 units and in the long run the number of firms is _____ 8,000.

A) more than; more than
B) less than; more than
C) less than; less than
D) more than; less than
E) exactly; more than

v) Explain how changes in the price of goods and the consumer's budget affect the budget line.



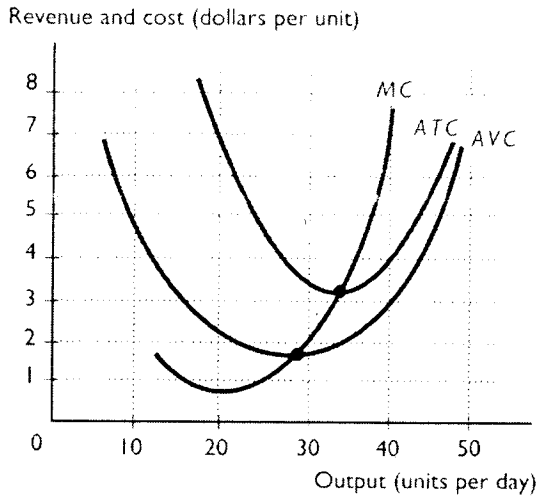
vi) The above diagram shows the cost curves for a perfectly competitive wheat farmer. At what price does the wheat farmer shut down?

vii) If the market price is less than a perfectly competitive firm's average total cost, what sort of profit or loss is the firm earning?

viii) John keeps beehives and sells 100 quarts of honey per month. The honey market is perfectly competitive, and the price of a quart of honey is $10. John has an average variable cost of $5 and an average fixed cost of $3. At 100 quarts per month, John's marginal cost is $10.

a. Is John maximizing his profit? If not, what should John do?

b. Calculate John's total revenue, total cost, and total economic profit or economic loss when he produces 100 quarts of honey.



ix) The above figure shows the cost curves of a profit-maximizing perfectly competitive firm. If the price equals \$7,

a. how much will the firm produce and why?
b. how much is the firm's average total, average variable, and marginal costs?
c. how much is the firm's total, total variable, and total fixed costs?
d. how much is the firm's total revenue and economic profit?
e. what will happen in this market in the long run?

x) If the demand function is:

$$Q_D = 1300 - 10P - P^2$$

where $P = 20$, find the price elasticity of demand (show all working used)

SECTION TWO

(Attempt any THREE QUESTIONS)

QUESTION 1

i) If Choolwe has K240 to spend on two goods (X, Y) whose respective prices are K6 and K10:

a) Draw a budget line showing the different combinations of X and Y that can be bought with a given budget B_L.

b) Explain what will happen to the original budget line if the budget falls by 25%?

c) Explain what will happen to the original budget line if the price of X doubles?

ii) Find the equilibrium price and quantity given that the demand and supply functions are shown as:

(a) $Q_S = -40 + 6P$

$Q_D = 440 - 10P$

(b) $Q_S = -90 + 16P$

$Q_D = 250 - 4P$

QUESTION 2

Prove that that MR = MC at the profit maximising of output (be careful to show the necessary conditions for the validity of the result

QUESTION 3

I. Given a short run cost function:

$$STC = F + cQ + dQ^2$$

Derive and define:

a. Short run marginal cost
b. Short term average cost
c. Short run average variable cost
d. Short run average total cost

II. Given a firm's demand function:

$$Q - 180 + 4P = 0$$

And the cost function as:

$$C = Q^2 - 16Q + 114 + 4/Q$$

Find the (i) total revenue maximising output (ii) cost minimising output and (iii) profit maximising output.

QUESTION 4

Explain and graphically show each of the following:

a. Backward bending income consumption path.
b. The Engel curve.
c. Substitution and Income effect of a normal good.
d.

QUESTION 5

Define the term comparative statics. Assuming that we have costs of production increase under perfectly competitive market conditions, outline the comparative static analysis under these condition. Clearly set out the assumptions, explaining, with the aid of diagrams, changes taking place.

QUESTION 6

i. Explain why a monopoly firm may not exhibit a supply curve similar to a perfectly competitive firm.

ii. Explain why it may be natural for a monopoly to exist in certain industries such as electricity generation. Explain (a) Why this industry may not be desirable and (b) clearly three types of interventions that may be necessary to regulate such an industry.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

ECN 1115: **INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS**

TIME: **TWO HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER SECTIONS ONE AND TWO. ATTEMPT **ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION ONE**. ATTEMPT ANY **THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION TWO**

SECTION ONE

QUESTION ONE (40 Marks)

A. Explain why correlation does not always imply causation. Does causation always imply *positive* correlation? Explain your answer.

B. Give an example of a pair of variables that have a positive correlation, a pair of variables that have a negative correlation, and a pair of variables that have zero correlation.

C. What are two important properties of economic models?

Models tend to be simplified descriptions of a real-world phenomenon. Does this mean that they are unrealistic?

D. Maya earns K1,000 dollars a month and spends her income on clothing and books. Suppose the price of books is K40 and the price of clothing is K25.

i. Show Maya's budget constraint in a diagram. Identify the slope and intercepts of this budget constraint.

ii. Suppose the price of books rises to K50, Maya's income remains K1,000, and the price of clothing remains K25. Draw a new diagram that shows Maya's new budget constraint. Identify the slope and intercepts of this budget constraint.

iii. Now suppose the price of books had remained at K40 but the price of clothing had fallen to K20and Maya's income had fallen to K800. Draw a new diagram that shows Maya's new budget constraint. Identify the slope and intercepts of this budget constraint.

QUESTION TWO

Use the following information to work Problems 1 to 3.*(NOTE: In all 3 situations a table might be a helpful way to answer the question).*

Yolanda runs a fish farm. When she employs 1 person, she produces 1,000 kg of fish a week. When she hires a second worker, her total product doubles. Her total product doubles again when she hires a third worker. When she hires a fourth worker, her total product increases but by only 1,000 kg of fish. Yolanda pays K1,000 a week for equipment and K500 a week to each worker she hires.

1. Construct Yolanda's marginal product and average product schedules. Over what range of workers does Yolanda's experience increasing marginal returns?

2. Construct Yolanda's total variable cost and total cost schedules. Calculate Yolanda's total fixed cost.

4. At what output is Yolanda's average total cost at a minimum?

QUESTION THREE

A. Consider a monopolist who faces a linear demand curve $P = 24 - Q$, where P is the price the

monopolist charges and Q is the quantity consumers purchase. The monopolist's marginal revenue is $MR = 24 - 2Q$ (as the chapter explains, if demand is linear then demand and marginal revenue have the same intercept but marginal revenue has twice the slope). The monopolist produces this good at a constant average and marginal cost of K6.

a. Show that the monopolist's profit-maximizing price is K15.
b. Suppose the government imposes a tax of T dollars per unit on the monopolist, and therefore the monopolist's marginal cost is now 6 + T. Show that the monopolist will pass along half of the tax to its customers, i.e., show that the profit-maximizing price is now 15 + (T/2).

B. Name the three types of price discrimination monopoly practices identified. In the case of third degree price discrimination fully explain, with the use of appropriate graphs, why a monopolist will not be maximising profit by not charging where MR = MC.

QUESTION FOUR

Under given market conditions, a Monopolist or monopoly practices may be justifiable. Explain what market conditions may justify this. What type of monopoly is this usually called? In spite of the justification for this monopoly, deadweight loss still occurs. Show the extent of the deadweight loss and how this may be reduced. What options are available in addressing increased output close to societal optimum?

QUESTION FIVE

A. "If the marginal product of labour curve slopes downward, then the average product of labour curve necessarily must slope downward." Explain whether the previous statement is correct or incorrect?

B. Are the short-run average total cost curve and the long-run average cost both U-shaped for the same reasons? If so, carefully explain these reasons. If not, explain why each curve isU-shaped.

C. What is the shape of the demand curve faced by the perfectly competitive firm, and why? Support your answer graphically.

D. Why does the profit-maximizing level of production occur at the point where marginal
revenue equals marginal cost? Prove your answer mathematically, by showing only the first order conditions for a maximum.

QUESTION SIX

a. What is considered to be the distinguishing feature of a perfectly competitive firm
b. Define the "marginal firm" and explain how it arises.
c. Define the term comparative statics
d. Under perfect competition, provide the expected comparative static analysis under perfect completion as a consequence of cost increases.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATIONS

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

ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMICS
TIME: TWO (2) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B. CHOOSE TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION C

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

1) Firms can benefit through specialisation and international trade due to:
   A comparative advantage.
   B absolute advantage.
   C different factor endowments.
   D all of the above.
2) Which of the following could explain why a country's aggregate demand curve might shift inwards to the left?
   A A decrease in interest rates.
   B A rise in exchange rates.
   C A rise in government expenditure.
   D An increase in business confidence
3) If planned injections are less than planned withdrawals:
   A unemployment will fall.
   B the balance of trade will tend to improve.
   C inflation will tend to rise.
   D national income will rise.
4) Which of the following is an example of disequilibrium unemployment?
   A Frictional unemployment
   B Cyclical unemployment
   C Seasonal unemployment
   D Structural unemployment
5) Given the following macroeconomic data:
   Consumer expenditure K70 million
   Investment expenditure K20 million
   Government expenditure K40 million
   Exports K20 million
   Imports K30 million
   Net income from abroad K10 million
   What is the value of the Gross Domestic Product?
   A K150 million
   B K130 million
   C K120 million
   D K110 million

6) The overall money multiplier effect might be smaller than the full bank deposits multiplier because:
   A governments are pursuing an expansionary monetary policy.
   B high rates of interest are discouraging borrowing.
   C banks are not holding excess cash reserves.
   D all proceeds of loans are re-deposited with banks.

7) In the circular flow of income model:
   A savings, taxes and investment are withdrawals.
   B savings, imports and taxes are withdrawals.
   C investment, government expenditure and imports are injections.
   D investment, exports and consumption are injections.

8) Which of the following does NOT form part of a country's Gross Domestic Product?
   A salaries of school teachers
   B net income from abroad
   C company profits
   D investment expenditure

9) To obtain a measure of Net National Income from Gross Domestic Product it is necessary to:
   A add net income from abroad and deduct transfer payments.
   B deduct net income from abroad and add capital depreciation.
   C add net income from abroad.
   D add net income from abroad and deduct capital depreciation.

10) The main categories of economic resources are:
   A natural resources, labour and money.
   B labour, money and factories.
   C natural resources, capital and factories.
   D natural resources, labour and capital.

11) In economics the concept of scarcity means:
   A all resources will eventually be exhausted.
   B there are unlimited resources, we just have an allocation problem.
   C there are unlimited wants and limited resources.
   D all of the above.

12) Which of the following statements about the demand for money is FALSE?
   A The demand for money is negatively related to the interest rate.
   B The demand for money is positively related to the level of national income.
   C The demand for money is negatively related to the price level.
   D The demand for money can be divided into speculative, precautionary and transactions motives.

13) If the central bank has to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to prevent the home currency from appreciating, then its foreign exchange reserves will:
   A decrease and the domestic money supply will rise.
   B decrease and the domestic money supply will fall.
   C increase and the domestic money supply will rise.

D increase and the domestic money supply will fall.

14)In a country with a population of 25 million people there are 16 million in the total workforce and 2 million unemployed. What is the rate of unemployment?

A 8%
B 11.1%
C 12.5%
D 44%

15)If a country has a negative net income from abroad then:

A Gross Domestic Product is greater than Gross National Income.
B Gross Domestic Product is less than Gross National Income.
C Gross Domestic Product is the same as Gross National Income.
D We cannot say whether Gross Domestic Product differs from Gross National Income from this information.

16)Which of the following will increase the size of the multiplier?

A An increase in Government expenditure.
B A decrease in the marginal propensity to save.
C An increase in the marginal propensity to save.
D An increase in autonomous investment.

17)In a closed economy with no government sector if the amount people plan to save exceeds the amount they plan to invest then there will be:

A a rise in national income.
B an unplanned rise in stocks.
C inflationary pressures.
D a rise in the amount people plan to invest.

18)According to Keynesian analysis, the adoption of an expansionary fiscal policy will result in:

A an increase in aggregate demand and a reduction in real output and unemployment.
B an increase in aggregate demand, real output and unemployment.
C an increase in aggregate demand and real output and a reduction in unemployment.
D a reduction in aggregate demand and real output and an increase in unemployment.

19)Which of the following is best suited to reducing the level of structural unemployment?

A Lowering the rate of interest.
B Raising the rate of unemployment benefit.
C Higher voluntary redundancy payments for workers in declining industries.
D More government funds for retraining of the unemployed.

20)According to Keynesian analysis, the adoption of a policy to reduce the government's budget deficit will involve:

A an increase in aggregate demand and a reduction in real output.
B an increase in aggregate demand and an increase in real output.
C a reduction in aggregate demand and a reduction in real output.
D a reduction in aggregate demand and an increase in real output.

21)Country A exports Good X and imports Good Y from Country B. The price of Good X rises by 20 per cent and the price of Good Y falls by 40 per cent.

Which of the following statements is correct about Country A's terms of trade?

A It has improved by 100 per cent.
B It has improved by 60 per cent.
C It has deteriorated by 100 per cent.
D It has deteriorated by 60 per cent.

22)Which of the following would NOT be included in the current account of a country's balance of payments?

A Migrant remittances
B Interest, profits and dividends paid to the rest of the world.
C Exports of services
D The purchase of foreign shares by a domestic pension fund.

23)The law of comparative advantage states that countries should specialise in producing and exporting the goods that they produce at a lower:

A marginal cost than other countries.
B labour cost than other countries.
C absolute cost than other countries.
D opportunity cost than other countries.

24)Which of the following are the three injections into the circular flow of income:

A Investment, government expenditure and exports
B Consumption, government expenditure and investment
C Consumption, investment and exports
D Investment, government expenditure and imports

25)In the Keynesian 45° line diagram showing the equilibrium level of GDP in a country, the marginal propensity to consume domestically produced goods is:

A the intercept of the line representing the part of income spent on goods produced in the country.
B the proportion of any rise in GDP withdrawn from the circular flow of income.
C the slope of the aggregate expenditure line.
D the slope of the line representing the part of income spent on goods produced in the country.

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Indicate whether each of the following statements is **TRUE, FALSE or UNCERTAIN** ***(Hint: Do not explain anything)***

i. Inflation tends to benefit debtors at the expense of creditors
ii. Inflation reduces the real value (or purchasing power) of money
iii. Inflation tends to redistribute income and wealth of elderly people with relatively fixed nominal income to younger people whose nominal incomes are keeping pace with inflation
iv. Demand- pull inflation can be caused by an increase in any or a combination of C, I, G and X
v. The CPI is an Inflation rate
vi. It is easy to define and measure unemployment
vii. The unemployed include those people who are not willing to work

viii. Changes in taxes and government expenditure represent fiscal policy decisions
ix. Government should implement restrictive fiscal policy measures during a recession
x. The total quantity of money demanded depends on the level of income and the interest rate
xi. The opportunity cost of holding money is the interest rate that could have been earned by holding interest- bearing assets (for example, bonds) instead
xii. The quantity of money demanded for transaction purposes is related to the function of money as a medium of exchange
xiii. An economy in which goods are traded for other goods is called a barter economy
xiv. The foreign sector is linked to the domestic flow of income and spending through imports and exports
xv. Imports are an injection into the circular flow of income

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO(2) QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION ONE

a) Given the following information about a hypothetical economy;

$C = 200 + \frac{2}{3}Y$ and $I = 300$

Calculate (showing all your work) the following;

i. Autonomous spending
ii. The multiplier
iii. The equilibrium level of income
iv. Total spending, if the economy is at equilibrium

b) Using a Keynesian model of an economy without a government and a foreign sector, illustrate using a well labelled diagram the impact of an increase in investment spending on the equilibrium level of income *(Hint: draw a well labelled diagram only)*

c) Explain the impact of the increase in investment spending in (c) above on the equilibrium level of income. Comment on the size of the change in income relative to the size of the change in investment spending

QUESTION TWO

a) Define the following terms;

i. Public Finance
ii. Direct Tax
iii. Indirect Tax
iv. Government budget deficit
v. National Debt

b) Define fiscal policy

c) You are the chief economic advisor for the government of Kalasa Mukoso. Kalasa Mukoso is experiencing demand- pull inflation despite the stated objective of the government to achieve price stability.

Explain with the aid of a well labelled diagram, what steps the government of Kalasa Mukoso should take to achieve this objective *(Hint: in your explanation, you must clearly include the instruments of fiscal policy, how these instruments are applied and what effects the instruments will have)*

d) With the aid of a diagram, explain the laffer curve

QUESTION THREE

a) What is Money?

b) Identify and explain three functions of money.

c) Explain the three (3) motives for holding money

d) Explain the difference between a tariff and a quota.

e) State three arguments that can be used to support the introduction of barriers to trade.

f) Define the following;
i. Balance of Payments
ii. Exchange Rate
iii. Voluntary Export Restraint

g) List and explain the three(3) accounts that make up the Balance of Payments

h) Briefly explain the following theories of International Trade;
i. Theory of Absolute advantage
ii. Theory of Comparative advantage

QUESTION FOUR.

a) Define the following;
   i. Unemployment
   ii. Labour Force
   iii. Natural Rate of Unemployment

b) Write brief notes on the following types on unemployment;
   i. Seasonal Unemployment
   ii. Frictional Unemployment
   iii. Structural Unemployment
   iv. Cyclical Unemployment

c) List four (4) causes for demand pull inflation

d) List four (4) causes for cost push inflation

QUESTION FIVE

a) Use a well-labelled diagram to illustrate the circular flow of income and expenditure.

b) Explain with the aid of a diagram, the significance of the 45^{o} line in the Keynesian macroeconomic model. What do points above and below the 45^{o} line represent?

c) Define the following terms;
   a. Inflation
   b. Hyperinflation
   c. Demand Pull Inflation
   d. Cost Push Inflation

d) Draw a well labelled diagram for the following *(Hint: do not explain anything);*
   a. Demand Pull Inflation
   b. Cost Push Inflation

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

MID - YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 3115: ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ANY FOUR QUESTIONS**, AND CLEARLY SHOW ALL YOUR WORK TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS

Question One

a. What are the merits and demerits of the Revealed Preference approach to the analysis of consumer behaviour?

b. Explain and illustrate with diagrams the Weak and Strong Axioms of Revealed Preference (WARP and SARP).

c. The following table shows the total cost of bundles *A*, *B* and *C* at prices P, P' and P'':

Figures in bold italics show the bundles chosen. For example, at Price P, A is chosen.

Prices/choices	*A*	*B*	*C*
P	***46***	47	46
P'	39	***41***	46
P''	24	22	***23***

Check the behaviour of the consumer revealed in the above table for its consistency with WARP and SARP.

Question Two

a. Define an Expected Utility Function;

b. In the context of insurance, what is an Actuarially Fair Premium?

c. Explain how a risk-averse consumer seeking insurance will optimize the purchase of insurance against possible loss of any of his assets.

Question Three

a. Obtain the conditions for optimality in a two-period inter-temporal model of consumption for a consumer who is a net borrower.

b. Explain how a change in the interest rate will influence the behaviour of a consumer who is a net lender in the initial period.

Question Four

a. Explain the effect of the imposition of a minimum wage in a monopsonistic labour market.

b. A monopsonistic firm is faced with a perfectly elastic demand curve with a price of K5. Labour is the only factor of production and its marginal productivity is constant at 10. The labour supply curve is given by $L = 8w - 32$.

Calculate the equilibrium wage, labour hired and quantity of output produced.

Question Five

a. Consider the following data for three high-growth economies A, B and C:

	A	**B**	**C**
GDP growth	7.3	10.4	9.6
Labour growth	3.2	6.4	6.0
Capital growth	8.0	13.7	12.3
Output elasticity of labour	0.4	0.7	0.75
Output elasticity of capital	0.6	0.3	0.25

Estimate the contribution of technical progress to GDP growth in each of the above economies. Comment on your results.

b. With the help of some contemporary examples, discuss the impact of changes in technology on costs, prices and supply.

Question Six

a. Explain the problems resulting from information asymmetry.

b. In each of the following cases, explain the underlying strategy adopted by the decision-maker(s) and the problem it seeks to address:

i. A firm selling car batteries that are relatively high priced, offers a one-year guarantee;

ii. An insurance company insists on a health check-up in one of its own registered health centres before offering health insurance;

iii. A company offers a potentially high-paying job with a low starting salary and a probationary period of one year;

iv. Many consumer items in Britain carry the Royal Coat of Arms and the legend 'By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen';

v. Big companies in countries like the United States often visit the campuses of universities offering prestigious management programmes to recruit fresh graduates as management trainees;

vi. A young unmarried man and a young unmarried woman decide to go on a blind date.

Question Seven

Two large firms, Larfage and Dangonte group of companies, have dominated cement manufacturing in Zambia in the recent years and compete simultaneously and strategically to produce the market output Q. Given that the market for Cement manufacturing is characterised by the linear demand function $P(Q) = 6 - 0.01Q$ and that the two companies face different average cost structures given by K1 and K2 $for\ all\ q_i$ respectively, find

a. The output, price, and profit corresponding to the Nash Equilibrium, and graphically show the Nash equilibrium.

b. Assuming that the change in market conditions alters the marginal cost functions and inverse demand function facing the companies to $MC_i(q_i) = 10\ for\ all\ q_i\ and\ P(Q) = 100 - Q\ if\ Q \leq 100\ and\ 0\ if\ Q > 100$ respectively, find the new Nash Equilibrium outputs, price and profits.

c. Are the two firms better off or worse off after the change in market conditions?

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

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

ECN 4121:	INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND PRACTICE
TIME:	TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS:	ANSWER **THREE** QUESTIONS IN ALL. THAT IS, ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A** AND ONLY **ONE QUESTION IN SECTION B**. KEEP YOUR ANSWERS BRIEF. MARKS WILL BE ALLOCATED ON THE BASIS OF CONCISE AND CORRECT AND NOT LONG ANSWERS.

SECTION A – ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE

State whether the following are TRUE, FALSE or UNCERTAIN.

(a) Mercantilists advocated for trade protection.

(b) Identical technology among countries implies no superiority and therefore no possibility for trade.

(c) According to the labour theory of value, the value of a commodity depends exclusively on the amount of labour used in the production of the commodity.

(d) With increasing returns to scale, mutually beneficial trade can take place even when the two nations are identical in every respect.

(e) One of the assumptions underlying the Heckscher-Ohlin theory is that all the resources are fully employed in both nations.

(f) The rate of effective protection means that a nation imports raw materials either duty free or at a lower tariff rate than the final commodity.

(g) Temporary protection is justified for infant industries.

(h) Trade creation occurs when some domestic production in a nation that is a member of the customs union is replaced by lower cost imports from another member nation.

(i) An optimum tariff is the rate of tariff that maximises net benefits resulting from improvements in a nation's terms of trade against negative effects resulting from the reduction in the volume of trade.

(j) Safety regulations, labelling requirements and border taxes form part of non-tariff barriers to trade.

QUESTION TWO

Based on the information provided in the table below, explain in detail, including underlying key concepts, why country A would specialise in the production of commodity Y?

	Production Possibilities	
Country	Output of commodity X	Output of commodity Y
A	300	450
B	400	350

SECTION B – ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION

QUESTION THREE

A customs is an intermediate step towards the creation of an economic union. However, a customs union can either be trade creating or trade diverting. In addition, customs unions are associated with static welfare and dynamic benefits. How would countries considering forming a customs union ensure that dynamic benefits are achieved?

QUESTION FOUR

Compare and contrast the classical and mercantilist views on trade.

QUESTION FIVE

Gravity models have significant explanatory power such that Deardorff (1998) referred to them as "fact of life". Briefly explain gravity models as they relate to international trade and comment on Deardorff's statement.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATIONS

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

ECN 4121: INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND PRACTICE
TIME: TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

Question One

a. Despite the global negotiations for countries to liberalise through reduction of tarifffs, we still observe a lot of proliferation of barriers to trade.Use quotas to discuss the impact of the Non Tariff Barriers (NTBs) on welfare of an importing country.Why and how could quotas have a greater adverse effect than tariffs on the welfare of the importing country.
b. Discuss the role played by GATT/WTO in tariff negotiations, and the impact these have had on trade of developing countries.

Question Two

a. State and demonstrate a proof of Hechsher Ohlin Theorem
b. Explain why Leontief's results were considered paradoxical .Why do economists consider this approach to have been only an incomplete 'test' of the Heckscher Ohlin model.

Question Three

The New Trade Theories are a departure from the standard H-O theory of International Trade.Discuss these theories and how they explain trade with reference to the following:

a. Factor Price Equalisation
b. Taste similarities or Gravity Model
c. Rybcynski theorem

Question Four

a. Discuss the dynamic effects of economic intergration that are likely to occur in addition to the static effects ,such as, trade creation and diversion.
b. Consider a country exporting good Y and importing good X. Using a general equilibrium diagram discuss the effects of
   i. Introducing and export tax on producers and consumers
   ii. Introducing the import tax on producers and consumers
   iii. Explain why these two taxes are similar

END OF EXAMINATION

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

ECN 4411:	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE
TIME:	TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS:	ANSWER **ALL** THE QUESTIONS. MAXIMUM MARKS ALLOCATED ARE INDICATED FOR EACH QUESTION.

Question One **[15 MARKS]**

a. The conceptual framework is an often misunderstood component of the research proposal. Using a clear example, explain the purpose of a conceptual framework in research. [10 marks]
b. Explain the role of hypothesis formulation and testing in conceptualizing research [5 marks]

Question Two **[10 MARKS]**

"Identification of the research problem is the mostcritical part of all research projects". Discuss this statement and clearly explain the guidelines that aid in developing effective problem statements that lead to researchable problem specification.

Question Three **[20 MARKS]**

The following extract is taken from the empirical literature review in a final research report done by an undergraduate student at the University of Zambia. The student explains that the research assesses the stability of the money demand function in Zambia for the period 1970 to 2015. The student states 2 specific objectives as 1) To ascertain specific relationships between money demand, income, exchange rate, inflation rate and the real interest rate 2) To test the stability of the money demand function. Also note that this extract is presented as the *last* paragraph in the Literature Review Chapter of the research report.

"But most recently, Mutsau (2013) carried out an autoregressive distributed lag approach to an empirical study of money demand in South Africa for the period 1980 to 2011. Using E-views 7 and Microfit 4, his analysis was accomplished in three phases. In the first phase, preliminary tests to establish integration properties of data were done. In the intermediate phase he implemented procedures for determination of long-run estimates and diagnosis inspections for regression pathologies. In the final phase, he tested for structural and parameter stability. Unlike the three papers reviewed above, he discovered that broader definitions of money, M2 and M3, were stable in relation to their determinants yet narrower definitions; M0 and M1 were unstable with their determinants. He therefore commented that M2 and M3 aggregates could give a better reflection of money demand and M3 gave a better model than M2. Since M3 is the targeted definition of money supply for monetary policy formulation in South Africa, his stability tests were based on it. He further reported that, M3 was found stable over the reference period despite the global financial crisis and other internal sources of shocks to the South African economy."

a. What is the purpose of a literature review? [10 marks]
b. Identify and explain all the problems with this extract. [10 marks]

Question Four **[20 MARKS]**

A fourth year economics student is conducting a research on economic growth in Zambia using time series data from 1980 to 2015. He proposes that the use of the Vector Autoregressive (VAR) model given below is appropriate for the research and can achieve all the objectives.

$$Y_t = \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_{1i} Y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_{2i} \pi_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} PC_{t-i} + e_t$$

The proposed determinants of economic growth (Y) are inflation rate (π) and physical capital (PC).The model will be estimated using OLS and then be subjected to heteroskedasticity, autocorrelation, Normality and stability tests before performing Granger Causality analysis. Use your knowledge of the scientific approach to conducting research to answer the following questions.

a. What is the difference between inductive and deductive methods of reasoning? [4 Marks]
b. Which of the two methods of reasoning in (a) above can help you develop objectives of the research based on the proposed methods of analysis?Explain your answer [6 Marks]
c. Based on the proposed methods presented above, what could be the major and specific objectives of this research? [6 Marks]
d. Why does the scientific approach integrate both deductive and inductive methods rather than relysolely on one method? [4 Marks]

Question Five **[15 MARKS]**

The philosophies of Logical positivism, Objective Normativism and Pragmatism influence research but the types of research determines which of these philosophical foundations would dominate. Identify which of these philosophies would **DOMINATE** the following research topics and give justifications.

a. An empirical testing of the validity of the Keynesian theory in Zambia. [3 Marks]
b. Factors influencing healthcare utilization in Zambian public health facilities [3 Marks]
c. The Impact of copper prices on Zambia's economic growth and Employment [3 Marks]
d. Zambia HIV/AIDS prevalence rates analysis: Is donor funding effective? [3 Marks]
e. Endogenous Capital- and Labour –Augmenting Technical Change in the Neoclassical Growth Model [3 Marks]

Question Six **[10 MARKS]**

a. Distinguish between the results and conclusion section of the research report. [5 MARKS]

b. Why is acknowledging the limitations of your research an important stage in the research process? [5 MARKS]

Question Seven **[10 MARKS]**

Provide the appropriatein-text and end of text citation (Reference List)using the Harvard Referencing Style for the following:

a. Electronic Journal article
   Authors: Jun Han, Runjuan Liu, Beyza Ural Marchand, Junsen Zhang
   Title: Market structure, imperfect tariff pass-through, and household welfare in Urban China
   Journal: Journal of International Economics
   Volume number: 100
   Year: May 2016
   Pages: 220-232
   Website: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinteco.2016.02.006

b. Book
   Title: Research Methodology in Applied Economics
   Author: Don Ethridge
   Edition: Second Edition
   Publisher: Blackwell Publishing Professional
   Location: 9600 Garsington Road, Oxford OX4 2DQ, UK
   Tel: +44 (0) 1865 776868
   Year: 2004

c. Chapter in an edited book (online version)
   Book Title: Handbook of the Economics of Education
   Title of Chapter: Education Research and Administrative Data
   Authors: D. Figlio, K. Karbownik, K.G. Salvanes
   Editors: Eric A. Hanushek, Stephen Machin and Ludger Woessmann
   Year: 2016
   Edition number: 5
   Publisher: North Holland
   Location: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, UK
   Pages: 75-138
   Website: https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-63459-7.09995-4

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

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

ECN 9415: HISTORY OF ECONOMICS THOUGHT

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS ONLY.

QUESTION ONE

The contemporary circular flow of income and accounting of national income attributed to Frank Knight is developed from the French economist Francois Quesnay's table, *Tableu Economique.* Critically provide the elements of the Quesnay table and compare with the Frank flow of income framework.

QUESTION TWO

Adam Smith developed the relationship analysing determinants of national wealth or in other words, economic development. Outline the determinants of national wealth within the context of economic development, paying particular attention to all the major elements of the economic laws of a competitive economy.

QUESTION THREE

Provide a summary of the main contributions of each of the following authors, noting the particular period and School of Thought to which they contributed:

a. Sir William Petty
b. Reverend Thomas Robert Malthus
c. Jeremy Bentham
d. Jean – Baptiste Say
e. John Stuart Mill

QUESTION FOUR

Critically assess Marxian Law of Motion of Capitalism, with a focus on the attention paid to a number of theoretical expositions, considered cardinal in the explanation of the ultimate collapse of capitalism.

QUESTION FIVE

In theory of Duopoly, Edgeworth argues that indeterminacy characterises duopoly, and criticises Cournot for his failure to account for this. Provide a comparative assessment of both the Edgeworth and Cournot models, showing these differences.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

2015 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION

EPS 4330: GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING

Time: Three (3) hours

Instructions:

- This examination contributes 40% to the course grade.
- The question paper has five questions.
- Question one is compulsory. Answers question one and any other two.
- Write all your responses in the answer booklet provided.

==========

1. Loner was a 24 years old young man and he was in his fourth year at a certain university. He used to stay alone after classes. As a result, he was nicknamed Loner. One day his friend Truth told him that he needed counselling so that he could realise that loneliness was maladjustment behaviour. This disturbed Loner and went to seek counselling so that he could understand if truly he lived a maladjusted life. Below is an excerpt of the counselling process that took place between Loner and the Counsellor.

Counselling dialogue: (first counselling session)

(Loner enters the counselling room with a gloomy looking face)

Counsellor: (Smiling) Good morning. Please sit down on the chair here.

Loner: (still with a gloomy face sits down) Thank you Sir.

Counsellor: (leaning towards client). You look unhappy. Is there anything I can help?

Loner: Yes, Sir. I am very unhappy because my friend told me that I have a maladjusted behaviour.

Counsellor: You are welcome, my name is Counsellor Rogers, a client centred counsellor. Be assured of confidentiality, respect and that this session will take about 30-45 minutes.

Loner: Thank you sir. But I need help. Why was I told that I am living a maladjusted life?

Counsellor: Living a maladjusted life?

Loner: Imagine, just because I feel as though no one cares about me and I am fond of being lonely.

Counsellor: So you are feeling to be alone at the moment and as if no one cares? Should I say I am sorry that you feel that way? No, Loner. Let me assure you that I understand what you are experiencing.

Loner: I am ok being alone but to be told that I am a loner and I live a maladjusted life makes me feel confused and angry.

Counsellor: (nodding mmm). So you are feeling confused and angry?

Answer the following questions:

i) From the above case study, identify instances of how the counsellor used empathy acceptance, sympathy and reflection of feelings. **(4 marks)**

ii) How did the counsellor use skills of active listening, attentive listening and non-verbal listening? **(5 marks)**

iii) What are the interpretations of a counsellor's behaviour of leaning toward and backward in a counselling process? **(2 marks)**

iv) Rogerian counsellors often use the concepts; perception, selective perception, self-awareness, self-regard and self-image. In line with the Rogerian counselling theory of counselling, briefly explain what these concepts mean **(5 marks).**

2. (a) If Frederic Skinner was asked about the procedure of the token economies technique in counselling, what would he say? **(4 marks)**

2 (b) using the hierarchy of needs by Maslow 1970, explain causes of anxiety or counselling needs in human beings **(5 marks)**

2 (c) Having studied the Behaviourist theory in counselling, what three strengths can be credited to the theory? **(3 marks)**

3(a) During lessons in class and practicum, you could have learnt about guidelines for caring a person with HIV and diarrhoea. Describe how you can care for a person with diarrhoea. **(5 marks)**

(b) What are the major modes of HIV infection in children and adults? **(7 marks)**

4 Identify beneficiaries to a school guidance programme and explain how they benefit from it. **(12 marks)**

5. Using examples, explain practices which may be grounds for ethical malpractice suits against counsellors **(12 marks).**

End of examination.

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

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA EXAMINATIONS SEPTEMBER 2016

HIS 1110: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY

FULL TIME/PARALLEL STUDENTS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS **FRIDAY 23RD SEPTEMBER 2016 9:00 – 12:00**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. THIS PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS: SECTION **A** AND SECTION **B**
2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION **A** IN THE **SPACES PROVIDED ON THE QUESTION PAPER.**
3. WRITE THE ANSWERS FOR SECTION **B** IN THE **ANSWER BOOKLETS** GIVEN TO YOU BY THE EXAMINER.
4. AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION **TIE SECTION A TOGETHER WITH SECTION B AND HAND THEM IN FOR MARKING**
5. ***DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME ON ANY ANSWER SHEET***

CANDIDATE'S COMPUTER NUMBER:.....

SECTION A: 20 MARKS [one for each answer]

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED ON THIS QUESTION PAPER

1. The branch of History that promotes maintenance of cultural values and existing institutions is generally referred to as.....

   .....

2. What reading resources are kept in the Serials Section of the University of Zambia library?

   .....

3. Reporters Larry Monze and Claudia Nombuso photographed the scene of the Chambishi Explosion that killed 51 workers on 20th April 2005. Today these pictures can be referred to as.....sources of history.

4. Where in Zambia are colonial records left by District Commissioners, colonial travelers and other colonial officials kept for researchers to consult?

.....

5. What do we call a person who writes and publishes life histories of other people?

.....

6. What is the difference between an edited book and a journal?

.....

.....

.....

7. What is the other name for Marxist History?

.....

.....

8. Prepare an endnote reference of a **journal article** published in 2016.

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. What do we call the University of Zambia Library where dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases are kept for easy reference by researchers?

.....

.....

10. Phiri Trump, Democratic Transition in Zambia, 1964-2016, PhD Thesis, University of Zambia (2016) pp.11-12.

i. What is the surname of the author of this document?

.....

ii State the **two mistakes** in the citation above

(a) .....

(b) .....

(c) Why does the above citation not have town of publication and publisher?..... .....

.....

11. Magdalene Simoloka, 'The Impact of Xenophobia on Nation Building in Zambia', in Kabwe Munyama (ed.) *Democracy in Zambia* (Lusaka: UNZA Press, 2016) p.12.

Rearrange the above citation into a **correct** Endnote:

.....

.....

.....

.....

12. Identify the **three mistakes** in the following citation:

Samalesu Peter, **Bee-keeping in Kabompo District** (Ndola: 2015, Mission Press,), pp.100.

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

13. What is the main difference between **an oral interview** and **a questionnaire**?

.....

.....

.....

.....

14. Write the letters **NAZ** in full .....

.....

15. What is the difference between **Ethnocentrism** and **Afrocentrism**?

.....

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.....

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.....

SECTION B: 30 MARKS [10 for each question]

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER ANY **THREE (3)** QUESTIONS
2. WRITE THE ANSWERS FOR THIS SECTION IN THE ANSWER BOOKLETS GIVEN TO YOU BY THE EXAMINER

1. What does the term ***archival sources of history*** mean? How important are ***archival sources*** to a researcher in History?

2. Define the term **Ethnocentrism** and explain, **with specific examples** why it should be avoided in Zambia's national politics.

3. Explain what you understand by the term **Liberal** History, and then discuss the main weaknesses that Liberal historians found in **Conservative** History.

4. What historical link can you establish between modern globalization and the voyages of discovery of the 16th century?

5. What role did the environment play in the development of the ancient African empire of Egypt?

6. We cannot safely say that the African slave trade was abolished because of humanitarian reasons alone. Discuss.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES
2017 EXAMINATIONS

MEDIA ETHICS AND PRACTICE

MCS 1311

DURATION : 3HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND THREE FROM SECTION B

SECTION A : 40 MARKS
SECTION B : 60 MARKS

SECTION A

1. Compare and contrast the potters box and the SAD formula

(5 Marks)

2. Explain the difference of the following terms and give specific examples

(5 Marks)

a) State owned media
b) Statutory regulated media
c) Established by statute media

(5 Marks)

3. Explain the rationale of the *'veil of ignorance'* in ethical reasoning

(5 Marks)

4. Give two prons and cons of pack journalism

(5 Marks)

5. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the ZAMEC procedures in dealing with ethical complaints?

(5 Marks)

6. Explain the categorical imperative as propounded by Kant

(5 Marks)

7. What are the differences between law and ethics?

(5 Marks)

8. Explain how the ethical principal of truth applies in the following;

- Photojournalism
- Advertising
- Public relations

(5 Marks)

SECTION B

Instructions: Answer three questions

9. You work for XX radio station and are in the station manager's office. The manager informs you that he has received a letter from the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA). The letter states that it has come to the attention of the IBA that you have not been paying tax to ZRA and also not remitting monies to NAPSA and have therefore acted unethically. The IBA has decided to suspend your license until you rectify the problem. They have given your station 14days within which to rectify the problem. The letter further states that if you are not happy with the decision of the IBA you can appeal to the High court.

   Being a recent graduate of media ethics class the Manager has requested you to guide the station of what they should do or respond to the IBA. Give your advice.

(20 Marks)

10. Using specific references to particular ethical theories that you know, discuss the strengths and weakness of deontological and teleological approaches to ethical reasoning.

(20 Marks)

11. Peter Pan is the public relations officer of PPP company which is involved in making and selling miracle lotion. The marketing department informs Peter that the sales have not been good and seeks advice on what they can do to improve sales. Peter informs the marketing department that they need to make the product more appealing. Please do the following Peter

tells them;

a) Change the information on the container *to indicate 500mls instead of 250mls but maintaining same size and price*

b) further instead of it reading.....*results will show within a month, change it to read results will show within a week*

Three months later the marketing manager approaches peter and informs him that he just received a call from a media house asking about the genuineness of the lotion in terms of results and the quantity.
Peter calls one journalist and gives him K200.00 for lunch. *Do us a good story about the lotion that will give a good picture.*

Discuss the ethical issues arising from this situation and what advise you can give to peter if any of any unethical conduct and right thing to do.

(20 Marks)

12. Some cynics say *'It is a waste time for any profession to abide by media ethics.'* Discuss your position in the context of journalism ethics including factors that may affect journalist ethical conduct in Zambia.

(20 Marks)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

MCS 4110 – MEDIA MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION 2016

VENUE: SPORTS HALL TIME: 14:00 – 17:00 HRS

MONDAY 05 SEPTEMBER 2016

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Explain the following concepts:

   a) Strip scheduling

   b) Block scheduling

   c) Gender blindness

   d) Nostalgia

   e) Novelty (5 marks)

2. Explain why conflict is a major primary appeal in all media products. (4 marks)

3. What are the MBO limitations in media productions. (4 marks)

4. Explain the advantages of MBO in managing a media house. (4 marks)

5. Briefly explain the meaning of the following phrase in management: "when tasks are delegated, authority should also be handed down." (3 marks)

6. Explain the following phrases;

   a) Unity of command

   b) Spann of control

   c) Decentralization in design

   d) Equity theory

e) Expectancy theory (5 marks)

7. How would you ensure that your media house is not sued for libel/slander? (3 marks)

8. Define management. (2 marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (40 MARKS)

9. You are the head of a production section in your media house and you have embarrassingly failed as a section in time management. Explain the strategies you would put in place to correct the situation. (5 marks)

10. Story telling is about talking of our beliefs, values, and our aspirations. The media has the power to change the stories we tell about ourselves and change society's negative attitudes. Outline five (5) elements that watching the watchdog is supposed to do to you. (5 marks)

11. Briefly explain the key variables of leadership.(5 marks)

12. Explain the components comprised in personnel planning. (5 marks)

13. How would you ensure your media house is not sued for wrongful dismissal by employees whose employment has been terminated? (5 marks)

14. How would you, as a manager, avoid your staff from joining a union and why would you do that? (5 marks)

15. Draw a diagram depicting the Systems Theory approach to organizational management. (5 marks)

16. When planning for the newsroom, what are the two main broad areas a manager must plan for? (5 marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (30 MARKS)

17. In media houses that use the clock for programming, what are the theories and strategies behind it? (10 marks)

18. To reach a wide audience programmers need some knowledge, stipulate and discuss. (10 marks)

19. Discuss in detail Douglas McGregor's (1906 – 1964) Theory X and Theory Y. Conclude by stating which theory you agree with, and why. (10 marks)

20. Define leadership and discuss in detail the various types of leadership. (10 marks)

GOOD LUCK ☺

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA EXAMINATIONS
2016-2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION
P.O. Box 32379
Lusaka

COURSE: **MCS 9001**
DURATION: **THREE HOURS**
INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A, BUT ONLY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B**

SECTION A.

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Write brief explanatory notes on the following in science and technology communication
   a) Infotainment v Critical science reporting
   b) Satisficing behaviour
   c) Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)
   d) Economies of scale
   e) Risk communication

   10 Marks

2. Briefly describe how to a reporter might sharpen his/her analysis and coverage of aircraft types and engines. What are the main discussion points regarding aircraft engines?
   10 Marks

3. Analyse the main issues in the rise and decline of Zambia's aviation industry. 5 Marks

4. Compare and contrast bituminous roadways with those made from concrete. 5 Marks

5. Discus the main models explaining the work of science communication. 10 Marks

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Subtotal = 40 Marks

SECTION B

ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

6. Write a comparative analysis on the technologies available to Zambian farmers in 2017, to be used as backgrounding for a radio discussion programme. 20 Marks

7. Examine the main points one could raise in an article on the advantages and disadvantages of various types of motor vehicles, and engines available to the transport sector in Zambia. 20 Marks

8. Write an essay to be part of a feature article to be part of the *Lusaka Star* newspaper to deal with claims that Genetically Modified Foods may be on sale in some local supermarkets. 20 Marks

9. Discuss why science communication is vital to journalism in Africa. 20 Marks

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Subtotal = 60 Marks

GRAND TOTAL = 100 Marks

END OF EXAMINATION

SECTION B

ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

6. Write a comparative analysis on the technologies available to Zambian farmers in 2017, to be used as backgrounding for a radio discussion programme. 20 Marks

7. Examine the main points one could raise in an article on the advantages and disadvantages of various types of motor vehicles, and engines available to the transport sector in Zambia. 20 Marks

8. Write an essay to be part of a feature article to be part of the *Lusaka Star* newspaper to deal with claims that Genetically Modified Foods may be on sale in some local supermarkets. 20 Marks

9. Discuss why science communication is vital to journalism in Africa. 20 Marks

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Subtotal = 60 Marks

GRAND TOTAL = 100 Marks

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

MCS 1340 WRITING AND PRESENTATION SKILLS FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 12th SEPTEMBER, 2016

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTONS IN SECTION A AND ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION B. ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION C.QUESTION 29 IN SECTION C IS COMPULSORY

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (20 Marks)

1. Which one of these is a verb? A) walk B) car C) computer D) tree
2. Which one of these ISN'T a verb? A) walk B) talking C) jumper D) cooked
3. Which one of these is a sentence? A) Tuesday often makes shoe. B) I can drive but I hate. C) It rained all day yesterday. D) All day yesterday.
4. What is missing in this sentence? 'she always works late on Friday.' A) a capital letter B) a verb C) a comma D) a question mark
5. What is missing in this sentence? 'Pauline and Dot work in the laundrette' A) a capital letter B) a question mark C) a verb D) a full-stop
6. What is missing in this sentence? 'What time is it, Sonia' A) a question mark B) a full-stop C) an exclamation mark D) a verb
7. Which one of these ISN'T a sentence? A) I'll have two teas and a cheese roll, please. B) Two teas and a cheese roll. C) I'll have a cheese roll. D) My favourite lunch is a cup of tea and a cheese roll.
8. Which one of these ISN'T a sentence? A) Milk, newspaper, dog biscuits. B) Do you have the time, please? C) Be careful, Mark! D) Will you be long?
9. What's wrong with this sentence? 'I love you,' A) It doesn't make sense. B) It needs a verb. C) It needs a full-stop. D) It is too short.
10. What's wrong with this sentence? 'Last week, on a bright sunny day with no clouds in the sky, on my way to the shops.' A) It is too long. B) It needs a question mark. C) It needs an exclamation mark. D) It doesn't make sense.

11. This is a sentence: 'We've cut the price of crisps and peanuts by 10p.' A) False B) True
12. This is a sentence: 'EastEnders my favourite soap.' A) False B) True
13. What is missing in this sentence? 'The should be changed.' A) a verb B) a comma C) a question mark D) a subject
14. Which of these sentences has the correct punctuation? A) May I request a copy of your catalogue. B) May I request a copy of your catalogue? C) may I request a copy of your catalogue? D) may I request a copy of your catalogue
15. Which of these sentences has the correct punctuation? A) I look forward to hearing from you. B) I look forward to hearing from you, C) i look forward to hearing from you. D) I look forward to hearing from you
16. Which one of these is a sentence? A) I would like to apply for. B) I would like to apply for the job advertised. C) Would like to apply for the job advertised. D) The job advertised.
17. Which one of these ISN'T a sentence? A) I enclose a stamped, addressed envelope. B) A stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. C) In the envelope I enclose. D) I have enclosed an SAE.
18. What's missing in this sentence? 'Last week Martin a girl called Farah at the bus stop.' A) a subject B) a verb C) an exclamation mark D) a semicolon
19. Sentences must have only one verb in them. A) False B) True
20. Sentences must have only one subject (person or thing doing the verb) in them. A) True B) False

SECTION B(50 marks)

21. Mention the four ways of speech delivery. (4 marks)
22. Briefly State and explain the different parts of a presentation. (6 marks)
23. There are many styles you can use to get the audience's attention when making a presentation. State four of these ways. (8 marks)
24. Mention four traditional news values. (4 marks)
25. Name the lead that is commonly used to write hard news stories. (1mark)
26. Define the following command words in essay writing (6 marks):
    a) 'Account for ...' b)'Analyse ...' c)'Compare ...' d)'Discuss ...' e) 'Explain ...' f)'Outline ..'
27. What news element does the following statement explain?
    "News must not be given personal touch or favour. Even a slight impression of personal emotions or any kind of exaggeration may endanger the objectivity of the bulletin." (1 mark)
28. A) Identify the following parts of speech (7 marks):

a) *pirate, Caribbean, ship*……
b) *I, you, he, she, it, ours, them, who*……
c) *sing, dance, believe, be*……
d) *hot, lazy, funny*……
e) *softly, lazily, often*……
f) *up, over, against, by, for*……
g) *and, but, or, yet*……

B) Differentiate between connotation and denotation. (4 marks)

C) State and explain the different forms of sentences. (6 marks)

B) State the three situations where you can apply the rules of capitalization. (3 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

29. A) You are writing for a newspaper near this accident. Write a lead for this afternoon's paper. **(5 marks)**

WHO: Zambia Railways train called the Micheal Chilufya Sata.
WHAT: Collided with three TAZARA locomotives on a switch that merges four tracks into two
WHEN: 1:30 p.m. yesterday
WHERE: KapiriMposhi, Central Province
WHY: Larry Chanda, Zambia Railways spokesman: The TAZARA diesels, like the Micheal Chilufya Sata, were northbound. The TAZARA had apparently run a stop sign.
OTHER: At least 15 dead, 175 injured. Worst accident in Zambia Railways' 60-year history.

B) From the following facts, write the intro of a news article for a newspaper.**(5 marks)**
Who: 40 passengers
What: evacuated from a Zambian Airways jet, Flight 428
Where: at the Kenneth Kaunda Airport
When: Monday following a flight from Lilongwe to Kenneth Kaunda Airport
Why: A landing tower employee spotted smoke near the wheels
How: not applicable
Other information: There was no fire or injuries; the smoke was caused by hydraulic fluids leaking onto hot landing brakes, according to HamatwiHatobolo, a Zambian Airways spokesman.

30. The practice of writing paragraphs is essential to good writing. State and explain the different parts of a paragraph (10marks).
31. State and explain the six steps to consider in the beginning and ending of a speech (10 marks).
32. a) Describe the structure of an academic essay (10 marks)
33. a) What is figurative language? (2marks)
    b) State and explain four types of figurative language. (8 marks)

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 QUESTONS 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

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

EXAM FOR 2016 – 2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE: MCS 9155 – MEDIA, GENDER & CHILDREN

INSTRUCTIONS:

- There are three (3) sections
- Sections A and B are compulsory
- Section C has seven (7) questions. Please choose five (5) only

Venue: LT 1

Time: 09:00 - 12:00hrs

Date: 15/06/2017

SECTION A

Instructions:

- **Write short answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Each question has 1 mark**

1. Briefly discuss the following concepts:

   (i) Gender positive discrimination

   (ii) Gender blind story

   (iii) Gender Mainstreaming

   (iv) Feminism

   (v) 1997 SADC protocol

SECTION B

Instructions:

- **Brief answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Every question has 3 marks**

2. What does it mean to identify a child?

3. What changes has the Zambian Government made regarding the statutory law to ensure affirmative action in favour of women?

4. When deciding to disclose a child's identity, what questions should you ask yourself as a journalist?

5. Discuss ways in which the media can change the gender perspective in society.

6. What were the major weaknesses in the Zambian government gender organs before 2001?

SECTION C

Instructions:

- **Answer 5 questions only**
- **Each question has 4 marks**

7. As a sign of gender equality in the media, there are more ladies than men in adverts. Discuss

8. How is the University of Zambia trying to be gender sensitive and how is it not?

9. Explain to an atheist with examples how women are equal to men.

10. Using the areas of concern of the Fourth World Conference on women, kindly discuss how the Zambian government has made progress over gender equality.

11. Explain the root causes of gender inequalities in Zambia.

12. Discuss the historical background of the struggle for gender equality.

13. When you are acting as a watchdog for gender in the media, what issues are you expected to pay attention to?

GOOD LUCK & ALL THE BEST

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2015/16 ACADEMIC YEAR JUNE EXAMINATION
PAM 1025: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

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1. Write notes on the following:

   a) Centralization
   b) The principle of hierarchy
   c) Organization by geographical area

2. With the help of practical examples, discuss the patronage approach to recruitment and selection. In your view, would it be a good approach to use in the Zambian Civil Service? Give reasons to support your view.

3. What are informal organizations? How are they different from formal organizations? What are their causes, functions and problems?

4. Discuss Herbert Simon's theory of decision making. In your view, is it realistic in explaining the way decisions are made in the Zambian civil service? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Explain the relevance of Luther Gulick's theory of organization in understanding how the civil service is organized in Zambia.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
PAM 1025 – INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
MID – YEAR EXAMINATION (JUNE 2017)

INSTRUCTIONS

- TIME ALLOWED IS THREE HOURS
- ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO

QUESTIONS

1. Write scholarly notes on each of the following concepts: **(20 marks)**
   a. Social Equilibrium
   b. Organisation of work by major process
   c. Administrative Man Model
   d. Functional Foremanship
   e. Scalar Chain

2. Is Public Administration an art or a science? Discuss. **(15 marks)**

3. In Zambia, the national budget is profoundly reliant on taxation, public debt (loans) and grants as principal sources of revenue. Using practical examples, critically discuss these sources of revenue. **(15 marks)**

4. Discuss the role of public sector ethics in the promotion of effective service delivery in Zambia's public service. **(15 marks)**

5. Identify and explain three advantages and three disadvantages of citizen participation. Further, identify and explain five major methods of citizen participation in Zambia. **(15 marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2015/16 ACADEMIC YEAR-FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 2020: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **QUESTION 1** ON SECTION A AND **ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS** FROM SECTION B:

SECTION A

1. The prefectorial system is typical in the French local government model which is also dotted in a number of other countries in the world. With the use of practical examples and illustrations, compare and contrast the IPS model in France in relation to the councilor-committee model of council administration in Zambia.

SECTION B

2. Relate central sources of local government finance in the English to that of the Ugandan model of local government administration

3. Discuss the decentralisation system in the Zambian Local Government model against the US System

4. Critically discuss the dual state and the utilitarian democratic theories of local government administration. In your view, which one is more applicable in Zambia?

5. Compare and contrast central local relations between the US local government system and the French model of Local Government Administration

END OF EXAMINATION. GOOD LUCK!!

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

PARALLEL PROGRAMME

2015 ACADEMIC YEAR **FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

PHI 1010: **INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY ()**
TIME: **THREE (3) HOURS**
INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

SECTION ONE: POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

1. Explain any three four theories of national building and criticize the weaknesses of each one of them.

SECTION TWO: ETHICS

2. Explain and critique the ethical philosophy of Immanuel Kant.

SECTION THREE: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

3. Explain any four (4) arguments offered by religious philosophers to prove that God exists. You must criticize each of these arguments.

SECTION FOUR: METAPHYSICS

4. Explain seven (7) attempted solutions to the mind-body problem by various philosophers and give a critique against each of them.

SECTION FIVE: EPISTEMOLOGY

5. Outline five different key components of the theory of knowledge of John Locke.

SECTION SIX: LOGIC

6. Determine whether the following arguments are **valid** or **invalid**, and if invalid mention **the rule** they have broken; and mention the **major** and **minor** terms of each argument.
   (a) Some modern maths is good.
   Every good thing has value.
   Nothing which has value is worthless.
   Some modern maths is not worthless.

(b) All A is B and C.
All Z is A.
All Z is not B and C.

(c) No men are women
All human beings are men.
No humans are women

7. Which fallacy has been committed, if any, in each of the following statements? (Indicate "No fallacy committed" if you think no fallacy has been committed):
   (a) This person cannot possibly be telling lies because he is a policeman. A law-enforcing policeman can never tell lies.
   (b) John: God created the world and never tell lies
   Mary: How do you know?
   John: Because Moses says so
   Mary: But how do you know that Moses is saying the truth?
   John: Because God, who created the world and never tells, lies, told Moses.

8. Covert the following propositions:
   (a) Cows have horns.
   (b) Some women are pretty.

9. Contrapose the following propositions:
   (a) Some prejudices are not bad.
   (b) Only the boys will receive footballs.

END OF EXAMINATION!

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

2016 ACADEMIC YEAR **MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

PHI 3065: LOGIC

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.

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1. Reasoning, Argument, Premises, and Conclusions

(a) One of the principle aims of Logic is to distinguish between good and bad reasoning. What is meant by reasoning in logic? How does it differ from other types of reasoning as understood in fields such as Psychology?
(b) Most arguments contain either premise or conclusion indicator words. Give examples of any two *premise indicator words* and any two *conclusion indicator words*.
(c) Define an *argument*.
(d) Statements are said to have *truth-value*. Clearly explain what is meant by *truth-value*.
(e) Clearly explain what is meant by a *premise* and a *conclusion*.

2. Recognising Arguments

(a) Briefly explain what is meant by *inferential claim*.
(b) Briefly explain the difference between *an argument* and *a conditional statement*.
(c) What is meant by *antecedent*?
(d) What is meant by *consequent*?
(e) Give an example of a *conditional statement*.

3. Logical Evaluation of Deductive Arguments

The following arguments are all deductive arguments. (i) Using both the syllogistic method and the Venn diagram method, determine whether each is **valid** or **invalid**. Clearly show your work and give an explanation where necessary. (ii) Determine whether the argument is **sound** or **unsound**.

(a) The Victoria Falls is found in Livingstone and Livingstone is part of Africa. Therefore, the Victoria Falls is in Africa.

(b) Since some animals are male, and some animals are chickens, it follows that some animals are male chickens.

4. Analysis of Extended Arguments

Following the steps learnt in class, systematically analyze the following extended argument. Appropriately supply the argument with implicit statements that are within the province of the original argument.

(i) The most efficient source of energy must be affordable, renewable and environmentally friendly;
(ii) It is obvious that solar is the most efficient source of energy;
(iii) Solar energy is not a diminishable resource;
(iv) The cost per kilowatt of electricity generated for solar energy is low;
(v) Solar energy does not do much damage to the environment;
(vi) We should invest in solar energy.

5. Logical Concepts

(a) Briefly define what is meant by Logic.
(b) Why is Logic considered the most important/fundamental branch of Philosophy?
(c) What is meant by a syllogism? Give your own example of a syllogism.
(d) Briefly describe the difference between a valid deductive argument and an invalid deductive argument.
(e) What is meant by "good argument" in Logic?
(f) Give an example of a sound argument. Briefly explain why your argument is sound.

6. Determining Validity

Determine whether the following syllogisms are **valid** or **invalid**. Give a reason for your answer. If invalid, state the **fallacy** committed or **rule broken**. Also state whether the argument is **sound** or **unsound**. Show your work in the provided answer booklet.

(a) Argument one

P1 - All cats are mammals;
P2 - All dogs are mammals;
C - Therefore, all cats are dogs.

(b) Argument two

P1 - All NIPA students are intelligent;
P2 - Some UNZA students are not intelligent;
C - Therefore, some UNZA students are NIPA students.

END OF EXAMINATION!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
REGULAR STUDENTS ONLY

POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

INSTRUCTIONS: **1) Answer One Question From Each Section**

2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

Section A: Compulsory Question (40 Marks)

1. By examining the determinants of state sovereignty; To what extent do you agree that Zambia is a sovereign state.

Section B: Choose One Question (20 Marks)

2. Write brief and concise notes on **all** the following concepts
   a. Constitutionalism
   b. Cohabitation
   c. Political Culture
   d. Ideological Functional
   e. Democratization
   f. Political Socialization
   g. Citizenship
   h. Government

3. Distinguish between the following with examples in some cases **(all)**
   a. Rigid constitution vs. flexible constitution
   b. Procedural justice vs. distributive justice
   c. Conservative ideology vs. Communism ideology
   d. Case study vs. Survey
   e. De-facto sovereignty vs. de-jure sovereignty
   f. Traditional authority vs. legal- rational authority
   g. Right vs. duty
   h. Political liberty vs. civil liberty

Section C: Choose One Question (40 Marks)

4. Professor John Malone was a visiting legislator from the national assembly in Paris-France to the Zambian Parliament and was amused and surprised at a very prolonged speech (filibuster) that was delivered by honorable Kelvin Sampa Member of parliament kasama constituency on the bill of rights motion tabled before the house. By using his state of amusement and surprise, critically analyze what kind of government was Professor John Malone representing in France. In doing so, explain and show how his government differed from that of honorable Kelvin Sampa.

5. Mable Mambalakata and Rozaria Zulu both political science students at the University of Zambia were concerned with different approaches used to study politics and political behavior, especially on which approach would promote good behavior in society. With this in mind, distinguish between traditional and modern as the two major approaches and indicate their relative advantages and disadvantages. Which of the two is better placed for promoting standard of political behavior in society.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
REGULAR/PARALLEL

POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

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

Section A: Compulsory Question

1. Do you think elections can be a sufficient measure of democracy in African states? Write a critical essay on this subject in relation to the controversy concerning the August 11th general election in Zambia.

Section B: Answer Any Two Questions

2. What constitutes Science? In so doing, discuss the similarities and differences between natural science and political science.

3. Distinguish a state from a nation. With the understanding of these concepts, compare and contrast Thomas Hobbes and John Locke theories of the creation of the state.

4. Illustrate the meaning of African political thought. In so doing, compare humanism in Zambia to Ujamaa in Tanzania as African political thoughts.

5. What is an electoral system? With the understanding of an electoral system, compare and contrast with applied examples from the Zambian electoral process the First Past the Post (FPTP) and the Majoritarian (50% +1) electoral systems.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR MID YEAR EXAMINATION
PARALLEL

POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

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

Section A: Compulsory Question

1. Write brief notes on the following concepts:
   a. Politics distinguished from political science
   b. Government distinguished from governance
   c. Power distinguished from authority
   d. Quantitative distinguished from qualitative research

Section B: Answer Any Two Questions

2. Compare and contrast the parliamentary and presidential systems. In the process, illustrate which of the two systems embraces effectively the principles of separation of powers and checks and balances.

3. Define political culture and socialization. In so doing, discuss six agents of political socialization with practical examples from the Zambian political system.

4. Illustrate your understanding of citizenship. In the process, discuss the interface between rights and duties.

5. What is an electoral system? With the understanding of an electoral system, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the First Past the Post (FPTP) and the Majoritarian (50% +1) electoral systems.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSI/TY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR MID YEAR EXAMINATION

POL 3035: FOREIGN POLICIES OF AFRICAN STATES

TIME ALLOWED: Three Hours
INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Any Three Questions

1. Write concise but comprehensive notes on the following topics:
    1) National interest distinguished from public interest
    2) Propaganda distinguished from diplomacy
    3) Economic aid distinguished from humanitarian aid
    4) Hegemonic stability theory

2. Foreign policy process in Zambia takes three basic stages in relation to other states and non-state actors. Discuss these stages by also expounding on the importance of the presidency in each stage.

3. The term foreign policy refers to a state's output into the global system. The way foreign policy is determined depends on a number of factors. Discuss the internal and external determinants of foreign policy. In so doing, determine which factors are accountable for Zambia's foreign policy with China.

4. By using the hegemonic stability theory, compare and contrast South Africa's and Nigeria's foreign policies. In the end, justify which of the two states presents a character of a hegemony more than the other.

5. Based on its principles of non-intervention and respect for sovereignty, China gives its aid with few or no strings attached. The West (EU and USA) on the other hand, typically conditions aid on initiatives like democracy promotion and corruption reduction. Taking this statement in consideration, examine the nature of Africa's relations with the West and China. In the process, highlight the pros and cons associated with the western and Chinese relations with Africa.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2016 ACADEMIC MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (JUNE, 2017)

POL 9065: PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

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

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

1. Using the typology of war, distinguish between irredentist and secessionist wars.
2. Give a short critique of Paul Collier's greed and grievance theory as a lens for understanding resource based conflicts.
3. Outline the main elements required for the process of reconciliation to occur.
4. Account for the role of the post-colonial state in the conflicts in Africa.

SECTION B (30 MARKS)

5. Compare and contrast the traditional African and Western models of conflict resolution. In the process of doing so explain the implications of each model for peace and reconciliation in Africa.
6. Examine the philosophy of *Ubuntu* in the light of episodic attacks of foreigners in South Africa

SECTION C (30 marks)

7. Humanitarian aid in conflict zones of Africa has made them peaceful and safer places. Discuss.
8. The African Union has been developing a continental early warning mechanism to prevent conflict and war among its member states. Assess the value of such a mechanism.

END OF EXAMINATIONS