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

END OF 2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION

DEV 1150: INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Carefully read all instructions and questions before attempting any.
- Write legibly in concise English.
- The Exam is **THREE** hours.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY): **Each question should be written within half a page.**

A. What are the three main indicators that make up the HDI? **(5 marks)**

B. Give at least 3 examples of the lingering role of colonialism in a developing country like Zambia **(5 marks)**

C. State the advantages of globalisation to a developing country like Zambia **(5 marks)**

D. In your view, briefly state how regionalism can be advantageous to the development process of a developing country like Zambia **(5 marks)**

SECTION B: Answer any Two Questions: Each Question must be answered within Two pages (20 marks each question).

1. Malila area is well known for cotton and rice farming. Although Malila is a rural district, it has thrived on the sale of raw cotton for income generation and it has been voted as the most food secure rural community in the country. Recently, the governor of Malila announced that the Government has signed a deal with a Chinese firm to invest in the establishment of a textile manufacturing company. As a resident in Malila with some knowledge on FDI and Rural Agriculture development, advise the governor on the potential effects of such an investment in this community. In your advice, consider on one hand the benefits such an investment can bring to the community and on another hand, outline the potential effects on agriculture and food security of the community given this form of investment.

2. The Department for International Development (DFID) recently suspended funding for Social Cash Transfer Scheme to the Zambian Government because of "alleged" misappropriation of funds by the custodians. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have since been entrusted with such funds. Imagine you are a Project Manager for a start-up NGO in Bantu Balila Village which has its residents trapped in the deprivation trap. Explain how you will overcome the challenges that NGOs face as agents of Development; and how you would ensure the efficient and effective distribution of funds to intended beneficiaries.

3. The IMF and World Bank-led Structural adjustment programme between 1991 and 2001 was underpinned by market based policies which promoted liberalisation and privatisation of the economy. Maxwell's Dad was retrenched during this period and his family faced economic hardships. However, commodities like apples and butter that were essentially scarce became readily available. If anything, Maxwell and most of his childhood friends were given an opportunity to work in newly opened firms driven by foreign capital investment. Giving practical examples from the Zambian context, critically discuss how the concept of Structural Adjustment Programme is double coined in its economic effects.

4. "Let them wait! We will start the meeting at 16:00hrs instead of 15:00hrs. They are European, we are Zambian and in Zambia so we will follow *the Zambian Time*" Njanshe tells Tukuza. As a student of Development Studies, identify Zambian cultural attitudes, values and beliefs that might negatively affect the country's globalization and the development process. What then can be done to solve the problem?

5. Ben has just gone back home for a vacation after his DEV 1150 end of year Exam. In the neighbourhood, his usual meet-up with his childhood friends has sparked some interesting discussions. His friends are making serious assumptions about Zambia being the same as other developing countries. How would Ben explain some of the ways developing country economies differ from each other; and how he can make his friends understand what the major hindrances to further progress in developing countries are?

Good Luck and Happy Holidays ☺

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS

DEV 2150: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer **all questions** in sections A and B and choose **only ONE** from section C
2. Marks for each section have been indicated accordingly
3. The Examination carries 60 marks
4. The duration of the exam is three (3) hours

SECTION A-COMPULSORY: State whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F), and if false (F), explain your choice in not more than four (4) lines [20 Marks].

1. According to the Ministry of Finance data, the external debt stock as at close of the third quarter of 2018 was US$ 9.37 billion.
2. Development is seen as an expansion of the system in one or more dimensions in its structure.
3. Dialectical Materialism is an attempt to explain the origin and development of the human society from a dialectical point of view.
4. After the 1980s, the efforts of Multilateral Financial institutions got redirected to developing countries.
5. The demand side measures of the structural adjustment component of the SAPs range between medium and long-term,
6. The underlying principle to the Adjustment with a "Human Face" is the balance between the restoration of economic growth and the provision of social services.
7. The manner in which colonial territories were differently occupied is called articulation of the modes of production.
8. Colonial dependence looks at the dependency mentality and the ingrained habit of seeking outside help.
9. Democracy can never work for the developing countries.
10. The main contributing factors to Zambia's current Economic situation are: copper prices, power shortages, and deteriorating terms of trade and oil prices.

SECTION B-COMPULSORY: Carefully read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Be legible and write not more than half a page per question [20 Marks]

11. Mr Shakaumba Bwali Bwalya, aka SBB is the new president for the Concerned Party for the Development of Zambia (CPDZ), a newly registered political party in Zambia. At his inauguration as the new party president, SBB highlighted a number of issues, including the high levels of poverty among the general citizenry. In attendance were officials from the Civil Society Organizations and members of the diplomatic call, who were later castigated by the Special Assistant to the President for Press and Public Relations as well as a few other individuals. His party is very concerned about the falling incomes (in part due to a plethora of taxes that people are now subjected to as the country is feared being under debt distress); citing the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) which reports high poverty levels and inadequate incomes especially among the rural folks and a large share of the women in female-headed households have resorted to skipping meals as a coping mechanism to the worsening living conditions. He further blamed the ruling party for increased debt, arguing that it (debt) has become a big elephant in the room. He doesn't take lightly the economic influence other countries have on the economy, insinuating that they do so because of the aid that they provide. Once elected as the republican president, SBB will constitute reforms that will reduce the country's reliance on foreign aid, and the country's external vulnerability, given the high dependency on copper. Other measures promised by his party include (a) strengthening and redefining the role of the state in the promotion of socio-economic change, (b) the implementation of comprehensive agricultural reforms and increasing the budgetary allocation to the sector… [in part].

Based on the above scenario, answer the following questions:

a) In view of the officials from the civil society organizations at the CPDZ launch, state three (3) points why such organizations are important in any democratic dispensation.
b) Give two reasons why civil society organizations are often criticized.
c) On foreign influence, why did Yash Tandon call the Post-Colonial State a "State of Imperial Capital"?
d) What three important things does the new president of the CPDZ need to substantially tackle in order to effectively promote socio-economic change, herein called development, for the general citizenry?
e) Given Zambia's increasing levels of debt, state one function of the IMF and another of the World Bank.
f) What did SBB mean when he referred debt as becoming "a big elephant in the room"? Answer this in the context of the 2019 National Budget allocation.
g) SBB's sentiments on foreign influence resonate well with Andre Gunder Frank's. From Andre Gunder Frank's perspective, why is this an issue?
h) From an objective and neutral standpoint, what would you advise SBB regarding his position on aid?
i) The CPDZ intends to strengthen and redefine the role of the state in Zambia, state three reasons why the Post-Colonial State is said to be in a crisis.
j) State three ways Europe's contact with Africa led to the latter's underdevelopment

SECTION C-LONG ESSAY: Choose ONLY one question. Be legible and write not more than five (5) pages [20 Marks]

12. The Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) for the period 2017- 2021 is the successor to the Revised Sixth National Development Plan, 2013-2016 (RSNDP) following its expiry in December 2016. It is a tool the government uses to promote and manage socio-economic change.
    a) What does the 7NDP intend to achieve by 2021 and how is it different from past National Development Plans (NDP)?
    b) Explain whether the 7NDP's goal will be met by 2021, given the country's continued reliance on a single commodity for exports and foreign earnings, later on its vulnerability to external shocks?
    c) In view of the wider consultations leading to the development of the 7NDP, what were the two major concerns raised by the traditional leaders, whose role in social change for the rural folks is unparalleled? Further, state two ways rural transformation can be promoted and sustained in Zambia.
    d) Within the intricacies of the 7NDP, how does the nation, during the implementation period, intend to promote national unity and coherence, herein referred to as nationalism? Discuss three points.

13. Zambia has the potential to increase its agricultural output. Despite a favorable climate, fertile land and vast water resources, Zambia's agricultural prospects are not yet fully tapped. Arable land covers 47 percent of the country's total land but only about 15 percent of this is under cultivation. As one of the priority sectors, how can we unlock the country's agricultural potential and promote social change for the poor people, whose livelihoods depend on it?

14. Development is the idea of creating the conditions for the realization of the potential of human personality (Seers, 1969). It is people centered and must improve their conditions. Simply, development without quality, just as faith without works, is dead.
    a) In relation to the above, explain the Law of Transformation of Quantity into Quality and vice-versa and state the category where this Law falls.
    b) Using either the Radical or the Liberal perspectives on social change, make an assessment of Zambia's development trajectory for the past 17 years in accordance with Seers' definition of development.

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
DEV 2254: RESEARCH METHODS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Attempt all questions in **sections one and two**. Answer three questions in **section three.**
2. Write clearly and in an academically acceptable manner.

Section One (To be attempted by all students) (10 marks)

1. In probability, the additive rule is used when you have mutually exclusive events.
   a. true
   b. false

2. A discrete variable is a quantitative variable whose values are countable.
   c. true
   d. false

3. The interquartile range cannot be used with ordinal data.
   e. true
   f. false

4. Kurtosis refers to the symmetry of the curve.
   a. true
   b. false

5. One of the disadvantages of focused group discussions is that
   a. Groups often generate contradictory data on group views, beliefs and reasons for collective action.
   b. Groups can be subjected to peer pressure
   c. They are not good at discussing sensitive issues
   d. They are always expensive

6. Increasing the number of observation is the best way to enhance the inferential leverage of empirical tests.
   c. true
   d. false

7. The mean is the measure of central tendency for interval and ratio data.
   a. true
   b. false

8. Participatory methods do not have their origins in development activism (i.e. non governmental organizations and social movements).
   a. true
   b. false

9. Participatory diagram tools can be used with individual respondents to get both qualitative and quantitative information.
   a. true
   b. false

10. In social sciences, there is no necessary separation between the goal of inference (quantitative research approach) and the goal of making sense of particular cases (qualitative research approach).
   a. true
   b. false

Section Two (To be attempted by all students) (20 marks)

Write short notes on the following:

1. Briefly define qualitative research methods.
2. List 5 features of a quantitative research methodology.
3. Give a concise definition of inferential statistics.
4. Define a continuous variable.
5. What is a discrete variable?

Section Three (Attempt Three questions only) (30 marks)

1. There is a health problem in Zambia over the past few years. One is concerned with diet and the other with exercising. Assume that these two are independent in that people who maintain a healthy diet are no more or less likely to exercise than those who do not. If 40 percent of people exercise, and 10 percent do not eat healthy diets then:

   a. What proportion exercise and eat healthy food?
   b. What proportion exercise but do not eat healthy food?
   c. What proportion neither exercise nor eat healthy food?
   d. If we pick three people at random, what is the probability that all will be eating healthy foods?

2. Consider the following table of responses by 150 students to the question "What was the most interesting introductory course?

Most Interesting Introductory Course	frequency
Sociology	35
Economics	52
History	18
Psychology	23
Mathematics	22

   a. Construct a bar chart so that the categories are in order of preference and the tick marks are outside the axis.
   b. Calculate the range.

c. Find the index of dispersion (D) for these data.
d. What does the index of dispersion (D) show us about the spread across the courses?

3. A group of students conducted a research amongst University of Zambia lecturers to find out the number of tea breaks they take per day. The following scores were obtained: 1,3,4,7,9,9,11,12,16,18.

What is the variance?
What is the standard deviation?

4. In a second year class in industrial policy, students took a test and the results were as follows:

	Males	**Females**
Mean	60	40
SD	12	10
N	138	97

Based on these data figure out the following:

If a male gets a score of 70, what is his z-score?
What is the z-score for a female with a score of 35?
What score for females is equivalent to a male's score of 78?
What proportion of women got scores between 30 and 45?
What proportion of men get scores over 68?
What score demarcates the upper 20 percent of women?

END OF EXAMINATIONS

TABLE I Proportions of Area under the Standard Normal Curve

z	 z	 z	z	 z	 z	z	 z	 z
0.00	.0000	.5000	0.55	.2088	.2912	1.10	.3643	.1357
0.01	.0040	.4960	0.56	.2123	.2877	1.11	.3665	.1335
0.02	.0080	.4920	0.57	.2157	.2843	1.12	.3686	.1314
0.03	.0120	.4880	0.58	.2190	.2810	1.13	.3708	.1292
0.04	.0160	.4840	0.59	.2224	.2776	1.14	.3729	.1271
0.05	.0199	.4801	0.60	.2257	.2743	1.15	.3749	.1251
0.06	.0239	.4761	0.61	.2291	.2709	1.16	.3770	.1230
0.07	.0279	.4721	0.62	.2324	.2676	1.17	.3790	.1210
0.08	.0319	.4681	0.63	.2357	.2643	1.18	.3810	.1190
0.09	.0359	.4641	0.64	.2389	.2611	1.19	.3830	.1170
0.10	.0398	.4602	0.65	.2422	.2578	1.20	.3849	.1151
0.11	.0438	.4562	0.66	.2454	.2546	1.21	.3869	.1131
0.12	.0478	.4522	0.67	.2486	.2514	1.22	.3888	.1112
0.13	.0517	.4483	0.68	.2517	.2483	1.23	.3907	.1093
0.14	.0557	.4443	0.69	.2549	.2451	1.24	.3925	.1075
0.15	.0596	.4404	0.70	.2580	.2420	1.25	.3944	.1056
0.16	.0636	.4364	0.71	.2611	.2389	1.26	.3962	.1038
0.17	.0675	.4325	0.72	.2642	.2358	1.27	.3980	.1020
0.18	.0714	.4286	0.73	.2673	.2327	1.28	.3997	.1003
0.19	.0753	.4247	0.74	.2704	.2296	1.29	.4015	.0985
0.20	.0793	.4207	0.75	.2734	.2266	1.30	.4032	.0968
0.21	.0832	.4168	0.76	.2764	.2236	1.31	.4049	.0951
0.22	.0871	.4129	0.77	.2794	.2206	1.32	.4066	.0934
0.23	.0910	.4090	0.78	.2823	.2177	1.33	.4082	.0918
0.24	.0948	.4052	0.79	.2852	.2148	1.34	.4099	.0901
0.25	.0987	.4013	0.80	.2881	.2119	1.35	.4115	.0885
0.26	.1026	.3974	0.81	.2910	.2090	1.36	.4131	.0869
0.27	.1064	.3936	0.82	.2939	.2061	1.37	.4147	.0853
0.28	.1103	.3897	0.83	.2967	.2033	1.38	.4162	.0838
0.29	.1141	.3859	0.84	.2995	.2005	1.39	.4177	.0823
0.30	.1179	.3821	0.85	.3023	.1977	1.40	.4192	.0808
0.31	.1217	.3783	0.86	.3051	.1949	1.41	.4207	.0793
0.32	.1255	.3745	0.87	.3078	.1922	1.42	.4222	.0778
0.33	.1293	.3707	0.88	.3106	.1894	1.43	.4236	.0764
0.34	.1331	.3669	0.89	.3133	.1867	1.44	.4251	.0749
0.35	.1368	.3632	0.90	.3159	.1841	1.45	.4265	.0735
0.36	.1406	.3594	0.91	.3186	.1814	1.46	.4279	.0721
0.37	.1443	.3557	0.92	.3212	.1788	1.47	.4292	.0708
0.38	.1480	.3520	0.93	.3238	.1762	1.48	.4306	.0694
0.39	.1517	.3483	0.94	.3264	.1736	1.49	.4319	.0681
0.40	.1554	.3446	0.95	.3289	.1711	1.50	.4332	.0668
0.41	.1591	.3409	0.96	.3315	.1685	1.51	.4345	.0655
0.42	.1628	.3372	0.97	.3340	.1660	1.52	.4357	.0643
0.43	.1664	.3336	0.98	.3365	.1635	1.53	.4370	.0630
0.44	.1700	.3300	0.99	.3389	.1611	1.54	.4382	.0618
0.45	.1736	.3264	1.00	.3413	.1587	1.55	.4394	.0606
0.46	.1772	.3228	1.01	.3438	.1562	1.56	.4406	.0594
0.47	.1808	.3192	1.02	.3461	.1539	1.57	.4418	.0582
0.48	.1844	.3156	1.03	.3485	.1515	1.58	.4429	.0571
0.49	.1879	.3121	1.04	.3508	.1492	1.59	.4441	.0559
0.50	.1915	.3085	1.05	.3531	.1469	1.60	.4452	.0548
0.51	.1950	.3050	1.06	.3554	.1446	1.61	.4463	.0537
0.52	.1985	.3015	1.07	.3577	.1423	1.62	.4474	.0526
0.53	.2019	.2981	1.08	.3599	.1401	1.63	.4484	.0516
0.54	.2054	.2946	1.09	.3621	.1379	1.64	.4495	.0505

Table I (continued)

z	 O z	 O z	z	 O z	 O z	z	 O z	 O z
1.65	.4505	.0495	2.22	.4868	.0132	2.79	.4974	.0026
1.66	.4515	.0485	2.23	.4871	.0129	2.80	.4974	.0026
1.67	.4525	.0475	2.24	.4875	.0125	2.81	.4975	.0025
1.68	.4535	.0465	2.25	.4878	.0122	2.82	.4976	.0024
1.69	.4545	.0455	2.26	.4881	.0119	2.83	.4977	.0023
1.70	.4554	.0446	2.27	.4884	.0116	2.84	.4977	.0023
1.71	.4564	.0436	2.28	.4887	.0113	2.85	.4978	.0022
1.72	.4573	.0427	2.29	.4890	.0110	2.86	.4979	.0021
1.73	.4582	.0418	2.30	.4893	.0107	2.87	.4979	.0021
1.74	.4591	.0409	2.31	.4896	.0104	2.88	.4980	.0020
1.75	.4599	.0401	2.32	.4898	.0102	2.89	.4981	.0019
1.76	.4608	.0392	2.33	.4901	.0099	2.90	.4981	.0019
1.77	.4616	.0384	2.34	.4904	.0096	2.91	.4982	.0018
1.78	.4625	.0375	2.35	.4906	.0094	2.92	.4982	.0018
1.79	.4633	.0367	2.36	.4909	.0091	2.93	.4983	.0017
1.80	.4641	.0359	2.37	.4911	.0089	2.94	.4984	.0016
1.81	.4649	.0351	2.38	.4913	.0087	2.95	.4984	.0016
1.82	.4656	.0344	2.39	.4916	.0084	2.96	.4985	.0015
1.83	.4664	.0336	2.40	.4918	.0082	2.97	.4985	.0015
1.84	.4671	.0329	2.41	.4920	.0080	2.98	.4986	.0014
1.85	.4678	.0322	2.42	.4922	.0078	2.99	.4986	.0014
1.86	.4686	.0314	2.43	.4925	.0075	3.00	.4987	.0013
1.87	.4693	.0307	2.44	.4927	.0073	3.01	.4987	.0013
1.88	.4699	.0301	2.45	.4929	.0071	3.02	.4987	.0013
1.89	.4706	.0294	2.46	.4931	.0069	3.03	.4988	.0012
1.90	.4713	.0287	2.47	.4932	.0068	3.04	.4988	.0012
1.91	.4719	.0281	2.48	.4934	.0066	3.05	.4989	.0011
1.92	.4726	.0274	2.49	.4936	.0064	3.06	.4989	.0011
1.93	.4732	.0268	2.50	.4938	.0062	3.07	.4989	.0011
1.94	.4738	.0262	2.51	.4940	.0060	3.08	.4990	.0010
1.95	.4744	.0256	2.52	.4941	.0059	3.09	.4990	.0010
1.96	.4750	.0250	2.53	.4943	.0057	3.10	.4990	.0010
1.97	.4756	.0244	2.54	.4945	.0055	3.11	.4991	.0009
1.98	.4761	.0239	2.55	.4946	.0054	3.12	.4991	.0009
1.99	.4767	.0233	2.56	.4948	.0052	3.13	.4991	.0009
2.00	.4772	.0228	2.57	.4949	.0051	3.14	.4992	.0008
2.01	.4778	.0222	2.58	.4951	.0049	3.15	.4922	.0008
2.02	.4783	.0217	2.59	.4952	.0048	3.16	.4922	.0008
2.03	.4788	.0212	2.60	.4953	.0047	3.17	.4922	.0008
2.04	.4793	.0207	2.61	.4955	.0045	3.18	.4993	.0007
2.05	.4798	.0202	2.62	.4956	.0044	3.19	.4993	.0007
2.06	.4803	.0197	2.63	.4957	.0043	3.20	.4993	.0007
2.07	.4808	.0192	2.64	.4959	.0041	3.21	.4993	.0007
2.08	.4812	.0188	2.65	.4960	.0040	3.22	.4994	.0006
2.09	.4817	.0183	2.66	.4961	.0039	3.23	.4994	.0006
2.10	.4821	.0179	2.67	.4962	.0038	3.24	.4994	.0006
2.11	.4826	.0174	2.68	.4963	.0037	3.25	.4994	.0006
2.12	.4830	.0170	2.69	.4964	.0036	3.30	.4995	.0005
2.13	.4834	.0166	2.70	.4965	.0035	3.35	.4996	.0004
2.14	.4838	.0162	2.71	.4966	.0034	3.40	.4997	.0003
2.15	.4842	.0158	2.72	.4967	.0033	3.45	.4997	.0003
2.16	.4846	.0154	2.73	.4968	.0032	3.50	.4998	.0002
2.17	.4850	.0150	2.74	.4969	.0031	3.60	.4998	.0002
2.18	.4854	.0146	2.75	.4970	.0030	3.70	.4999	.0001
2.19	.4857	.0143	2.76	.4971	.0029	3.80	.4999	.0001
2.20	.4861	.0139	2.77	.4972	.0028	3.90	.49995	.00005
2.21	.4864	.0136	2.78	.4973	.0027	4.00	.49997	.00003

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

DEV3150-: AGRICUTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: TIME 3 Hours, Question 1 is compulsory and answer any other two (2) Questions in addition to Question 1. In all you are required to answer three (3) questions. Write in concise clear good English.

.....

1. As newly appointed Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO), what would be your working definition of Food Security and what policy measures would you recommend to the Zambian government to put in place in order to secure the country's food security position in the medium to long term perspective?

2. Define and evaluate the IMF and World Bank sponsored programme of Structural Adjustment in developing countries drawing practical examples from the country experience of Zambia.

3. Discuss the various components of a Project Cycle from an agricultural perspective drawing practical examples from any developing country of your choice.

4. Define and write short but adequate notes on any six of the following concepts giving relevant practical examples as much as possible

   A) Food Aid
   B) Green Revolution
   C) National Food Security
   D) Agribusiness
   E) Agricultural Policy Analysis
   F) Integrated Rural Development Approach
   G) Malnutrition
   H) Supply side Theories of Famine

END OF EXAM

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL 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.

.....

1. Define and explain the following in detail with examples.
   (a) Stratified Sampling
   (b) Biases in Sampling
   (c) Statement of the Problem
   (d) Pre-testing of Questionnaires **(40 marks).**

2. What data collection method do you think is the best to use when researching on teenage pregnancies? Justify the choice of your method and explain the ethical issues you would consider in this research **(30 marks).**

3. Why should we review literature when conducting research? What are the common problems encountered by researchers when conducting literature review and how can the said problems be mitigated? **(30 marks).**

4. Critically analyse the key guidelines to consider when choosing a research topic **(30 marks).**

5. Explain in detail the various characteristics of qualitative research. When should you use this kind of research and how does it differ from quantitative research? **(30 marks).**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL DEFERRED 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.

.....

1. Explain the following in detail with examples.
   (a) Pre-testing of questionnaires
   (b) What is research?
   (c) Cluster sampling
   (d) Snowball sampling **(40 marks).**

2. What data collection method do you think is the best to use when researching on gender based violence? Justify the choice of your method and explain the ethical issues you would consider in this research **(30 marks).**

3. Why should we review literature when conducting research? What are the common problems encountered by researchers when conducting literature review and how can the said problems be mitigated? **(30 marks).**

4. What are Focus Groups? Explain their design, strengths and weaknesses of this data collection technique **(30 marks).**

5. Explain in detail the various characteristics of qualitative research. When should you use this kind of research and how does it differ from quantitative research? **(30 marks).**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
DEV 4450: TRADE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **DURATION of 3 HOURS**
- **There are three (3) Sections in this exam: carefully observe the instructions for each section**
- **Write legibly; and use the examiner's numbering of questions**

SECTION A (COMPULSORY - 30 MARKS)

Instructions: in not more than three short sentences per question, answer ALL the below carrying equal marks

1) What is the purpose of trade policy?
2) List any five (5) aspects of trade policy
3) What are the main contents of WITS
4) What do "nomenclatures" in WITS mean?
5) Mode four of supply of services
6) "Invisible" trade balance
7) How the multilateral trade framework contributes to the attainment of SDG 2
8) Explain the SDG which mainly focuses on trade
9) The aim of the TBT agreement
10) What are Conformity Assessment Procedures (CAP) under TBT agreement?
11) What the HS (Harmonized System) codes are and what they are meant for
12) Explain who qualifies to bring a trade dispute case to the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO
13) The three pillars of the WTO
14) A bound tariff rate
15) The meaning of "dumping" and "anti-dumping" measures

SECTION B (COMPULSORY - 20 MARKS)

Instructions: Write legibly Brief notes/workings (maximum one page/face of a sheet) on ALL below

Q 16

i. Clearly distinguish between the two main methods for acquiring "origin" for a good exported between WTO member countries **(8 Marks)**

ii. Carefully look at the following table about establishing the origin of a good (Chili Chocolate) using the value-addition criterion:

Ingredients	Value (Kwacha)	Weight (grams)
Sugar	3.5	25
Cocoa	8	39
Cocoa butter	2.5	12
Full cream milk	4	20
Chili extract	1.5	2
Aromatic	5.5	-
Total	***25***	

If the origin rule is: "a manufacture in which the value of all the materials used do not exceed 40% of the ex-works price".

Based on the above, you have been told that "all the ingredients apart from the cocoa products/ingredients in the final product (Chili Chocolate) are originating from/in Zambia", do you think the product would obtain origin when exported? Show your workings to support your answer **(5 Marks)**.

iii. With examples from SADC or COMESA, explain the WTO principle of non-discrimination **(7 Marks)**

SECTION C (50 MARKS)

Instructions: Answer ANY TWO (2) questions

Q 17. Zengani and Zangi are business partners who often travel together by bus from Lusaka to Johannesburg via Chirundu to buy and sell various merchandize. You have used the same route before; and now in a quest to expand your business you have assigned one of your shopkeepers called Katoka to accompany Zangi and Zengani on their next trip. Katoka is worried about this trip because his friend Chanda we Chinga talked about something called OSBP but Katoka could not understand it.

(a) Based on your experience in Chirundu as well as what you have learnt in DEV 4450, explain to Katoka what an OSBP is, what he should expect at Chirundu border; and whether there are different types of such border facilities he could see if he went to other parts of Africa. If necessary, your explanation could include sketch diagrams **(15 marks)**

(b) Based on your experience, explain to Katoka which stakeholders manage the Chirundu border and what he should expect if he brings from South Africa a vehicle carrying a container full of assorted goods **(10 marks)**

Q18. On Trade Facilitation:

a) Discuss the concept of trade facilitation and the principles guiding the practice of trade facilitation ***(10 Marks)***

b) With practical examples, discuss whether there are any benefits for traders and governments from trade facilitation *(10 Marks)*

c) List and briefly explain the three (3) sections of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement **(5 marks)**

Q19. A local musician called X-buzz comes to you with his friend called Arc Welder man. The musician complains that he is incurring losses and wants to quit producing captivating music because before his albums are launched on the market, both radio stations and individuals locally and in Malawi especially already have his music which was circulated on the internet without his consent. His friend Arc Welder man also laments of similar challenges noting that he invented the sliding window frames five years ago which everyone else in Garden area is now producing and making more money than him especially those who are able to sell such in Lubumbashi. Based on what you have learnt as a student of DEV 4450, what exactly are the problems these two are faced with, and how could they be helped using international and/or local mechanisms/institutions **(25 marks)**

Q20. About trade in services, and Singapore issues:

(a) With the help of a table, discuss what a schedule of specific commitments is and what its contents are **(10 Marks)**

(b) Discuss the Singapore issues; and give examples of how important such issues could benefit Zambia *(15 Marks)*

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

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

2017-2018 Mid-Academic Year Examinations

In DEV 5011: Advanced Development Thinking

July 6, 2018: AM

Instructions

1. There are three sections. Answer all questions in Section One, one question from section two and one question from section three.
2. The duration of the Exam is three hours. Do not spend more than one hour on each of the three questions.

Section One

There are ten questions in this section, Answer all of them

1. Give brief answers to each of the following Ten Questions
   i. List the various development theories in their evolving order
   ii. Mention at least two central themes in Liberal development theories
   iii. Give at least three points of contrast between liberal and radical theories of development
   iv. Explain Keynesian and Social Welfare economics and mention the common group of theories to which it belongs
   v. Mention at least three ways in which Africa's early contact with Europe negatively impacted on Africa's Development
   vi. Mention what according to the radical perspective are the varying methods of International capital's exploitation of third world nations from colonial times top date
   vii. Give at least two positive or two negative aspects of Globalisation with regard to the development of developing nations.
   viii. Mention at least four features of inclusive growth theories and state which group of theories they belong to.
   ix. Give at least two main distinguishing features between Inclusive growth and economic growth theories.
   x. Briefly explain Africa's economic crisis from either the liberal or radical perspective.

Section two

There are three questions in this section, chose one and write an essay on it.

2. Give and describe the modes of production that existed in Africa before contact with Europe and account for the differences amongst them.
3. Use either the radical or socialist perspective to explain what effect Africa's contact with Europe, inclusive of colonisation, affected the continent's development
4. Explain the full consequences of the Atlantic Slave Trade to Africa's Development

Section Three

There are three questions in this section, select one and write an essay on it.

5. Explain what is implied by Neo-colonialism and use it to account for Africa's development predicament from independence to date
6. Explain the relationship between Socialist theories and Keynesian and Social welfare economics
7. *Use radical theory to evaluate the effectiveness of inclusive growth theories' development* policy prescriptions to developing nations

END of Exam. Be sure to arrange your answer sheets in order

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

END OF 2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

Instructions:

- Duration: Three hours
- In section A, you are required to answer **ONE only**
- In section B, you are required to answer any **TWO**

SECTION A

1. Musai is a developed country in the global north which is characterized by public institutions that are effectively performing their duties. Despite having effective public institutions, some development experts are still advocating for the need to support the growth of Civil Society in this country. As a civil society expert, you have been invited to a radio programme to give your views on the necessity of having a Civil Society in such a country. Clearly state your position and justify using practical examples where necessary.**(40 Marks)**

2. Country X has a large population of poor people and low levels of economic development. Some governance experts have advocated for the participation of Civil Society, as being the most legitimate actors in promoting pro- poor development. As a Civil Society expert in country X, you have been asked to articulate the efficacy of Civil Society in promoting pro poor development. In your answer, make reference to other actors in development. **(40 Marks)**

SECTION B

3. Imagine you are a civil society expert working for an organization dealing with capacity building for Civil Society. You have been engaged as a consultant to advise a donor organization on capacity building for Civil Society in Zambia. What areas of capacity building would you recommend and the approaches to be used. In your advice, you are also asked to indicate what donors should **NOT** do if they are to maximize the impacts of the capacity building interventions. **(30 Marks)**

4. Muyawa, a developing country in Southern Africa has numerous governance challenges. Some Civil Society Organizations are contemplating on mobilizing into a social movement that would fight for a new constitution in order to help improve the governance system in the country. You have been approached by these Civil Society Organizations to provide expert advice on how they would go about mobilizing this social movement. Your answer should clearly explain the strategies that they would use, the challenges they are likely to face and how they would overcome them. **(30 Marks)**

5. One of the greatest challenges for Civil Society in Africa has to do with the question of accountability. Imagine you are a civil society expert and you have been tasked to write a paper on Civil Society accountability in Africa, what would you write? In your answer, clearly explain the reasons why there has been an increase in the call for Civil Society to improve on their accountability and also how they can effectively address the concerns. **(30 Marks)**

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

END OF 2017 ACADEMIC DEFERRED YEAR EXAMINATIONS

DECEMBER, 2018

COURSE NAME AND CODE: DS 9050 - CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

DURATION: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

*Section 'A' has 2 questions, Answer ANY one question - **40 Marks**.*

*Section 'B' has Three questions. You are required to attempt ANY Two (2) Questions. Questions in Section B carry **30 Marks** each.*

SECTION A: Each Question is ***40 Marks***

1. There has been general consensus that one of the major challenges to effective service delivery among CSOs in the country is lack of an enabling policy. Discuss key areas of contention among stakeholders on Zambia's 2009 NGO Act and suggest ways in which the legal framework can be improved to reduce the antagonism among opposing factions.

2. Civil Society has recently come under attack from critics for their alleged failure to live up to their fundamental purpose of genuinely serving and empowerment the needy in society. It is instead argued that they are often formed to serve the interests of their founders and for accessing donor funds. Critically discuss this assertion. In your view, in what ways can civil society in Zambia improve on this perception and be more accountable?

SECTION B: *Attempt ANY TWO (2) Questions in this section* *Each Question is **30 Marks***

3. Write concise notes on ALL the following:
   a. The four functions of Civil Society in Governance according to Hearn (1999), and briefly describe what each entails;
   b. The three (3) Factors that determine Success or Failure of Social Movements, and briefly describe what each entails.

4. It has been noted that civil society in Zambia face a lot of challenges in their operations on the one hand, and at the same time they are in dire need of capacity building in many respects. Discuss some of the ways in which the challenges faced by civil society in their operations can be linked to the limitations of most capacity building interventions for Civil Society by external agencies.

5. Civil society plays an important role in supporting good governance. Outline and discuss all the six elements in the recipe for democracy. What challenges does civil society encounter in its effort to promote good governance?

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

INSITUTUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

END OF ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

Instructions:

- Duration: Three hours
- Answer any **THREE** questions
- All questions carry equal marks

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1. Country X has for a long time been engrossed in numerous development problems. Given its huge resource gap, the governments has resorted to working with civil society organizations as potential service providers and partners in tackling most pressing social problems. As a civil society expert, discuss some of the strengths and challenges associated with such a move with regards to promoting a vibrant civil society in a country like Zambia?

2. Country Z, a developing country in Sub Saharan Africa has a weak civil society and weak democratic institutions. Analysts have strongly advocated for the need to strengthen the civil society sector if the country is to realize its long time dream of being a shining democracy on the continent. As a governance expert, would the strength of civil society mean any difference as regards to the growth and consolidation of democratic institutions in this country?

3. Today, there are mixed feelings among development experts as regards the role of the state, the market and civil society in development. The popular view is that both state planning and free markets are seen to have failed and something new is required. The missing ingredient is civil society which is seen as a 'magic bullet' for the problems of development. As a civil society expert, you have been invited to a radio programme to share your views on whether civil society is really the magic bullet that can fill up the development impasse left by the state and the market. What would be your position? Exemplify your answer.

4. Zodwa, a developing country in Africa has a lot of civil society organizations that relate differently with the state. Governance experts in this country have observed two broad ways in which the state and civil society organizations relate. On one hand, the state seems to relate well with those civil society organizations that are into public service delivery (education, health etc). On the other hand however, the relationship seems hostile, fragile and confrontational with those organizations that are into governance (participation, human rights and rule of law). As a governance expert, and having done a lot of research on state civil society relationship in Africa, you have been asked to give a presentation at a public forum explaining why the relationship between the two entities is like this. In addition, to what extent can this relationship be said to be happening in contemporary Zambia? Use practical examples

END OF EXAM

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
END OF [redacted] 2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS IN DEV: 9110

Instructions:

1. There are three sections. Answer all questions from section one. Answer only one question from section two and only one question from section three.
2. The Duration of the exam is three hours. Do not spend more than one hour on each of the three sections.

Section one

1. Give brief answers to each of the following:
   i. Mention major theories prior to the emergence of Human Development
   ii. Mention at least four dimensions of Human Development
   iii. Mention the Indices by which Human development is Measured
   iv. Mention at least four major factors in IIuman Development
   v. Define Climate Change and mention at least two negative factors of Human induced Climate change
   vi. Mention at least four tenets of Democratic Governance
   vii. Explain what Corporate Social Responsibility entails
   viii. Mention at least Four negative effects of HIV and Aids on Human Development
   ix. Mention the various ways in which Human development is reported
   x. Mention the current rating of Zambia on the world Human Development levels

Section Two

There are three essay questions in this section, answer only one of them.

2. Discuss how the Human Development paradigm differs from previous liberal theories of development and comment on the significance of this differences.
3. Distinguish between gender and sex roles and discuss how discrimination against women on the basis of gender roles is unjustified
4. Define Culture and giving practical examples, explain how certain cultural practices can inhibit productivity and Human Development.

Section Three

There are three essay questions in this section, answer only one of them

5. Define social exclusion and use examples to explain how it negatively impacts on Human Development
6. Distinguish between planned and un planned economies and comment on their effectiveness with regard to the realisation of Human Development
7. Define the concept of Human Rights and explain how human rights are said to be critical to the realisation of Human Development

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
END OF ACADEMIC 2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS IN DEV: 9110
December 31st 2018

Instructions:

1. There are three sections. Answer all questions from section one. Answer only one question from section two and only one question from section three.
2. The Duration of the exam is three hours. Do not spend more than one hour on each of the three sections.

Section one

1. Give brief answers to each of the following:
   i. List at least five major topics covered in the Human Development Course.
   ii. Mention at least two economic growth theories
   iii. Mention the school of thought to which Human Development paradigm belong and explain why
   iv. Give a critique of the Human Development paradigm.
   v. Explain what empowerment means
   vi. Mention at least four factors in Human development
   vii. Explain what climate change is and least at least three dangers of human induced climate change
   viii. Define social exclusion and state how it affects Human Development
   ix. Mention at least four tenets of good governance
   x. Define democracy and state how to it could be said to be a precondition of Human Development

Section Two

There are three essay questions in this section, answer only one of them.

2. Giving any examples of your choice discuss how certain cultural habits can affect negatively affect productivity and Development.
3. Explain how Human Development is reported and comment on the positive effect of such reports to the realisation of Human Development
4. Explain Neo liberalism and indicate its major differences with the Human Development paradigm..

Section Three

There are three essay questions in this section, answer only one of them

5. Explain what inclusive growth theories are and show how they are different from previous liberal economic theories.

6. Distinguish between sex roles and gender roles and explain how gender biases affect the realisation of Human Development
7. Explain and comment on the suggested approach to the fight against HIV and AIDS contained in the Zambia National Human Development Report 2007.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2017/18 EXAMINATIONS

DEV 9350: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

a) **ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

b) **ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS**

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1. "Fortress conservation" has been condemned as a natural resources management strategy. What has been the main challenges faced with this strategy? Identify the alternative strategy that claims to remedy these challenges. What are the main strengths of the alternative strategy? Illustrate your answer giving examples from **one specific natural resource sector of your choice**.

2. Explain the doctrine of "Tragedy of the Commons". What are some of challenges associated with seeking solutions to resource degradation problems in developing countries using this conception?

3. Some scholars have attributed the declining quality of the environment to rapid population growth in developing countries. Critically discuss this assertion using different opposing population theories.

4. The concept of Sustainable Development (SD) has evolved since its popularisation in the Brundtland Report. What are the main spheres it incorporates and the major principles embodied in the concept? How useful is the concept as a guiding principle for development in developing countries?

5. What is the rationale behind international agreements/conventions/protocols on global environmental management? Drawing examples from one particular major international agreement/convention/protocol, discuss the significance and problematics of such efforts.

6. Compare and contrast Ecofeminism and WED perspectives to enviornmnetal management. In your view which of the two perspectives is most plausible in understanding and providing remedies to contemporary enviornmental problems?

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

Department of Development Studies

DEV 9450: Economic Policy, Growth and Development

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DATE: THURSDAY, 29TH NOV, 2018 SESSION: AFTERNOON 14 – 17 HOURS

VENUE: UPPER DINING HALL

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS AND 5 MINUTES

Instructions to Candidates:

1. **Read the instructions very carefully**
2. **Check that you have the correct examination paper in front of you.**
3. **All questions must be answered in the answer booklet provided only.**
4. **Write down the number of questions that you have answered on the cover of the examination answer booklet.**
5. **Begin answering each question on a new page.**

SECTION 1: COMPULSORY

1. In the National Industrial Policy 2018 government intends to increase the productivity and growth of the manufacturing sector from an average of 5 percent to 20 percent and its contribution to GDP from 8 percent to 15 percent by 2027.

   i) By drawing on practical experiences of Zambia's agricultural sector outline and discuss key demand-side policy instruments that government would need to undertake to promote value addition in the sector, and contribute to wealth and employment creation. [20 Marks]

   ii) What supply-side policy instruments are required to enhance the complementarity of the agricultural and industrial sector and to boost prospects for vertical integration in the agricultural sector?

   [20 Marks]

   [Total = 40 Marks]

SECTION 2: ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY

1. Since 2015, the Zambian economy has generally experienced volatile prices of its major export commodity, Copper. This has led to a devaluation of the currency by over 100% and a general instability in its external sector. By giving practical examples discuss the differentiated impacts of currency instability on:

   (i) import-dependent local producers? [10 Marks]

   (ii) Export-oriented local producers? [10 Marks]

   [Total = 20 Marks]

2. To build economic resilience of the Zambia's economy and reduce its over dependency on the mining sector, the Government of the Republic of Zambia came up with the Industrialisation and Jobs Creation Strategy in 2012.

   (i) Based on your knowledge and experience, what do you understand as industrialisation? [10 Marks]

   (ii) Why do developing countries seek to industrialize?

   [10 Marks]

   [Total = 20 Marks]

SECTION THREE: ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY

3. At the time of independence, the Cabinet Office, through the Outline of Zambia's Industrial Policy resolved to integrate mining, agriculture and manufacturing as key drivers for economic diversification to create employment of equal attraction in rural and urban areas.

   (i) Outline and discuss the primary reasons that led to the failure of this development strategy?

   (ii) What should the government then have done differently to sustain the growth momentum of the early 1970's?

4. One of key challenges to Zambia's fiscal instability is the rising external debt and mounting arrears, amidst weak export sector and thus growing trade deficits.

   (i) In what ways is Zambia's mounting external debt stock and uncompetitive export sector a cost to both GDP growth and inclusive human development?

   [10 Marks]

   (ii) What should Zambia do to escape from this impending debt overhang and move the country to a more sustainable growth path?

   [10 Marks]

   [Total: 20 Marks]

SECTION FOUR: ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY

5. You have been appointed as the advisor on Mining diversification project to help reduce Zambia's dependency on export of commodities, particularly Copper and Cobalt.

   (i) Based on your knowledge and experience of the Zambian economy critically evaluate the viability of the mining diversification policy of GRZ's to contribute to attainment of zero poverty and zero hunger by 2030.

   [10 Marks]

   (ii) Based on your assessment, what key reform measures should government implement to transform the Mining sector and make it the real driver or engine for economic diversification, growth and development?

   [10 Marks]

   [Total=20 Marks]

6. As a central strategy of promoting inclusive development, the Government of the Republic of Zambia has relaunched the Decentralisation Policy which is seen as a strategy for promoting transparency and accountability in the use of public resources and reducing social and economic inequalities.

   (i) Based on your experience and knowledge, what are some of the policy instruments the government has implemented to help disperse economic activities into rural areas in line with the philosophy of leave no one behind?

   [10 Marks]

   (ii) Using your knowledge and experience, how successful have these policy instruments been in achieving their intended goal of increasing rural incomes and opportunities to earn income?

   [10 Marks]

   Total = 20 Marks]

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER

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

DEV 9550: ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Instructions:

- Duration: Three hours
- Answer any **THREE** questions
- All questions carry equal marks

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1. Mtetwa is a region in Eastern Africa with many underdeveloped countries. Some analysts have advocated that countries in this region should deglobalize and focus on intra regional cooperation as way of equalizing the huge development inequalities that exist between the western developed countries and countries in Mtetwa region. As an expert in globalization, to what extent do you agree with this response?

2. Two students at the University of Sende were engaged on a debate on the extent of Zambia's globalization process. As a graduate in Economic Globalization and Developing Countries at the University of Zambia, you have been approached by these two students to help unlock their deadlock using clear and practical examples. What will be your position on this matter? If possible, use the index taught in the course on how to measure the extent of a country's globalization.

3. Ingundi International is a company which manufactures and sells detergent paste in China. Although its headquarters are in China, it has also set up its business in Swaziland and Lesotho. Ingundi International now intends to set up its operations in Rwanda. The Minister of Commerce from Rwanda has argued against Ingundi International's expansion into Rwanda as she believes that it will destroy local businesses. As an expert in development and globalization, do you agree with the Minister's view? Justify your position with the use of examples where possible.

4. Mukobeko is a developing country in Southern Africa and an active member of the World Trade Organization. The government of Mukobeko wants to start intervening in international trade. However, given the political sensitivity of such a move, it is imperative that a position paper be written as a way of justifying to the public why government intends to undertake such a move. As an expert in Development Studies, what would you write? Your answer should focus on why and how the government should intervene in international trade.

5. Ikabako, a country in Latin America has for a long time been characterized by huge migration flows from within and outside Latin America. Due to the escalating nature of migration flows, some development experts have advocated for a need to govern this migration. As an expert in globalization, you have been asked to explain the necessity of governing international migration and how it can be done.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

DEV 9850: ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

Instructions:

- Duration: **THREE** hours
- All questions carry **EQUAL** marks

Section A: This Section is Compulsory. Answer All Questions

1. Briefly explain two (2) factors that would be important to a manufacturing firm but not to a retail firm when choosing business location? **[2 Marks]**

2. Briefly describe two (2) economic factors that may affect business start-up in Zambia? **[2 Marks]**

3. With the aid of a diagram, briefly explain why the Nitrogen Chemical of Zambia (NCZ) collapsed despite the Government subsidizing the industry during the growth stage? **[6 Marks]**

4. Intercontinental Hotel has been contracted to provide outside Catering Services to University of Zambia for **three (3) months**. The meals will be served on the **first day** of the month and on the **last day** of the month. The Hotel charges a variable cost of **76** Kwacha per customer per meal and the University anticipate that **400 staff** will be covered during this period. The Hotel has a fixed transport and operational cost of **1,200** Kwacha per delivery. The company is by law mandated to remit ZRA returns at 16% of the gross income accruing to the company. **[10 Marks]**

   i. Calculate:

      a) The Hotel expected revenue
      b) Total cost incurred by the Hotel
      c) The company Gross Profit
      d) The company Net Profit
      e) The amount of tax paid to ZRA

   ii. Briefly explain if the company is making a loss or profit

Section B: There are two (2) essay questions in this section. Please answer only *one (1) question* of your choice. All questions carry equal marks.

5. Vision Master is a new company on the Zambian Market that deals with vision impairment and offer eye clinic services. The company would like to open a New Branch in Chongwe District. You have been recruited as a Consultant to assess the company's feasibility in the area. Describe the feasibility analysis in relation to Vision Master and evaluate the critical factors that are important to consider? **[20 Marks]**

6. Chola Makasa is a young Entrepreneur specialized in pharmaceutical products and runs a drug store in Chelstone. His company/drug store has not been registered and the Pharmaceutical Society of Zambia, Zambia Police, Lusaka City Council, Medical Stores and PACRA, ZRA and Zambia Bureau of Standards have launched an investigation on his business. Preliminary results of the investigation show that he is selling sub-standard drugs, and some have expired. With your knowledge in business environment, use a combination of PESTEL and SWOT analysis and examine the challenges his business is facing? **[20 Marks]**

Section C: There are two (2) essay questions in this section. Please answer *only one (1) question* of your choice. All questions carry equal marks.

7. Lackson has come across an advert in the Sunday Times from ZANACO Bank, **"Give away loans at low interest rate, all you do, is drop your business plan at your nearest Branch."** Lackson has no ideas about writing the business plan but has already summarized his business idea in an executive summary. He has been teaching for 6 years and has a start-up capital of ZMW 10,000 but want to combine teaching with a private business - **Rearing Chickens for sale.** You have been requested to assist him write a summarized bankable business plan. Give an outline and briefly describe each section of the business plan **[20 Marks]**

8. Globalization is both a threat and an opportunity for micro, small and medium enterprises in Zambia. Using Michael Porter's Five Forces Model, critically analysis this statement. **[20 Marks]**

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

DRA 4120: THEATRE FOR DEVELOPMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION 2018

TIME: THREE HOURS.

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS.

ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

1. Aimé Cesaire wrote ***La Tempête***, an African version in French of Shakespeare's ***The Tempest***, as a critique of colonialism. In the light of this version, how far is Shakespeare's play relevant to the colonial experience, whether from the point of view of the coloniser or that of that colonised?

2. What are the strengths and limitations of realism in the modern theatre? Refer to any realist plays you have studied such as Ibsen's ***A Doll's House.***

3. Bertold Brecht's didacticism has been a formative influence on popular theatre, on the Freirean notion of conscientisation, and on drama as a pedagogical, educational tool. Discuss **either** Brecht's ***Mother Courage*** **or** ***The Life of Galileo*** as educational, didactic, conscientising plays.

4. Summarise Grotowski's expressionist theory and practice of 'Poor Theatre', and say to what extent such a theatre can be adapted in the context of African popular theatre.

5. Theatre of the Absurd, such as the plays of Beckett and Ionesco, has been associated with the European intellectual elite, but can the Absurd, or aspects of Absurdist theatre, also find a place in African popular theatre, even in Theatre for Development?

6. ***Waiting for Godot*** has been performed many times by a wide variety of actors including women. Imagine you are directing an African production of the play with two black women actors. What results would you see?

7. A prevailing contention is that Theatre for Development is based on the Freirean theory of 'conscientisation', especially the idea that through developing their own dramatisations communities can change their behaviour and their ways of relating to the social, economic and political environment in which they live. Is this possible, and if so, where and when has it occurred?

8. Following Freire's ***Pedagogy of the Oppressed***, Augusto Boal published his ***Theater of the Oppressed*** in 1974. What theatrical ideas and practices put forward by Boal are in your opinion still important and continue to be adopted and applied by today's theatre practitioners?

9. Analyse and evaluate Osofisan's provocative play ***No More the Wasted Breed*** as a response to Soyinka's tragic play ***The Strong Breed***.

10. Was the Kamiriithu (KCECC) experiment in Kenya a failure or a success in the long term? Discuss with specific reference to the play ***I Will Marry When I Want***.

11. What is the current situation in Zambia with regard to the theory and practice of popular theatre and Theatre for Development, and how far has the Freirean model been changed, modified or discarded?

END OF EXAMINATION

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

ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMIC THEORY
TIME: TWO (2) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** IN SECTIONS AND CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B. SHOW ALL NECESSARY WORKINGS TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS

SECTION A [50 Marks]– Answer ALL, short answers

Question 1 [5 marks]

'The demand for luxury cars is elastic, but the coefficient for Jaguar cars is higher than that for the luxury part of the car market as a whole'.
Why is this the case?

Question 2 [5 marks]

'The price elasticity of demand for commuter rail travel is inelastic but that for vacation rail travel is elastic'. Comment on this fact.

Question 3 [15 marks]

An exclusive pen manufacturer sells 4,000 pens per month at a price of K40 each. When the price is reduced to K30 sales increase to 6,000 pens per month.

(a) Calculate the price elasticity of demand for the pens over this price range.

(b) Is demand elastic, unit elastic or inelastic?

(c) Calculate the change in revenue due to the change in price.

Question 4 [10 marks]

The table below shows the demand schedule for a good. Complete the following table with the total expenditure and indicate in the elasticity column whether the good is elastic or inelastic over that price range.

Price (K)	Demand (per week)	Total expenditure	Elasticity - elastic / inelastic?
1	50		****
2	40		
3	30		
4	25		
5	20		
6	16		
7	13		
8	10		
9	8		
10	5		

Question 5 [15 marks]

(a) What factors actually cause Long-Run Average Cost Curve to fall or rise?

(b) Discuss these factors by citing three appropriate examples for each (factor).

SECTION B [50 Marks] – Answer any TWO

Question 6 [25 marks]

(A) It often suggested that the rule for rational consumer behaviour is known as the equi-marginal principle. What is the main argument which underpins this principle?

(B) What are the main dynamics within consumer choice theory which help us to understand why marginal rate of substitution diminishes as we move downwards from left to right along an indifference curve? Start by explaining what marginal rate of substitution is.

Question 7 [25 marks]

With the help of graphical illustrations, compare and contrast the Perfect Competition and Monopoly models of Market Organisation, highlighting the various types of economic efficiency - static, dynamic, productive and allocative.

Question 8 [25 marks]

(a) What is a contestable market?

(b) Discuss the implications or criticisms of the theory of contestable markets.

--- THE END ---

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMIC THEORY

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL

Question One

Give an outline of Government spending multiplier and Tax multiplier, and explain why they are different **(17 pts.)**

Question Two

Outline Keynes Theory of the Demand for money **(17 pts)**

Question Three

a) Outline the roles/ functions of Financial Intermediation **(11 pts)**
b) Outline six (6) arguments in favour of protection against foreign trade (11 pts)
c) Given the following production in the textile sector, calculate contribution of the sector to the GDP **(11 pts)**

STAGE OF PRODUCTION	**VALUE OF SALES**
Cotton from farmer	2,000
Ginnery	2,400
Textile milling	3,000
Suit tailor	3,200

d) With help of circular flow diagram, show that under the Saving/ Investment Approach to equilibrium, only when S=I can you have equilibrium **(11 pts)**

e) Outline:

- Frictional unemployment
- Structural unemployment
- Demand-deficient unemployment
- Classical unemployment
- Natural rate of unemployment **(11 pts)**

f) Outline sources of Comparative Advantage and other explanations for international trade **(11 pts)**

END OF EXAMINATION

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

ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMIC THEORY

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL

QUESTION ONE

Present the three tools used by central banks to control money supply (17 pts.)

QUESTION TWO

Outline the presentation format for Zambia's Balance of Payments with detailed breakdown of its major categories (17 pts)

QUESTION THREE

a) Discuss the concept of Trade Feedback effect (11 pts)

b) Outline the Demand Pull and Cost Push inflation (11 pts)
c) Outline the limitations of GDP in social welfare assessment (11pts)
d) Discuss balanced Budget Multiplier (11 pts)
e) Define money in terms of its functions and characteristics (11 pts)
f) Define Exchange rate and Terms of Trade (11 pts)

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017/18 DEFERRED FINAL EXAMINATION

ECN2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMIC THEORY

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. BE CLEAR IN YOUR ANSWER AND LABEL YOUR WORK.

Question 1.

A local ice-cream shop has hired a student majoring in economics at the University of Zambia to advise it on how to deal with the surge from business from the super markets in Lusaka. Because these super markets dominate the business, the local ice-cream shop operates as a price taker in the market. Using data, that the student, has collected, he finds that the ice-cream shop has fixed costs at K10 per day and the daily variable costs for ice-cream production is $q + 0.1q^2$ where q is daily ice-cream production.

a) What is the ice-cream shop's short-run supply curve?

b) What is the shop's shut down price?

c) What is the shop's short run average cost? The student claims this reaches a minimum at q= 10. Verify this claim!

d) Currently, the price of ice-cream is low at K2 per unit because one major supermarket is having a valentine special. Because this price does not cover average costs, the student advisers that the ice-cream shop should close until the valentine special is over. Do you agree? Explain.

Question 2.

a) The monopoly and perfect competitive models are said to be the two extreme market structures. Show and contrast the equilibrium conditions for the two market models. Why should one choose one over the other?

b) With the aid of a diagram, discuss the market long equilibrium and supply curve of a perfectly competitive market structure with constant input costs .

Question 3.

The Zambezi Corporation operates in a market where the demand for its product is exhibited by the following function:

$$Q = 6{,}000 - 50\,P$$

Where Q is Zambezi Corporation monthly output and P is the price in Kwacha per unit.

Zambezi Corporation cost function is given by the function $C = 60Q + 25{,}000$. Assume that the corporation maximizes profits.

a. What is the monthly level of output , price, and total profit?

b. What if the State decides to levy a tax of K14 per unit on this output , what will be the new output , price, and profit levels?

c. What would be the result if the monopolist had to pay a lump-sum tax instead of a per unit tax?

Question 4.

A firm sells in two distinct markets, which are sealed off from one another. The demand curve for the firm's output in the one market is :

$$P_1=200-10Q_1$$

Where P_1 is the price of the product and Q_1 is the amount sold in the first market. In the second market, the demand curve for the firm product is :

$$P_2=100-5Q_2$$

where P_2 is the price of the product and Q_2 is the amount sold in the second market. The firm's marginal cost curve is $MC = 10Q$.

where Q is the firm's entire output (Q_1+Q_2).

a) How many units should the firm sell in the first market

b) What price should it charge in the first market?
c) How many units should the firm sell in the second market?
d) What price should it charge in the second market?

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2017/2018 MID YEAR EXAMINATIONS

ECN 2115: Intermediate Microeconomic Theory
TIME: **Two Hours**
INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS**

QUESTION ONE.

a. Suppose the Lusaka Urban governing authority supplies gas from Mozambique for heating in urban households. The authority decides to subsidize the cost of heating for low income households in the winter. The subsidy pays half the price of gas purchased by the low income households. Assume that all those eligible use gas. The subsidy reduces the price of gas from K1.00 to 50 ngwee per litre of natural gas. Consumption increases from 2 million to 3 million litres that winter. Calculate the gain in total consumer surplus.

b. A market experiment suggests that the short-run demand elasticity for a certain brand of shoes is -3. The firm is planning to raise prices by 20%. Calculate the percentage change in quantity demanded from the price increase and the change in the firm's total revenues.

QUESTION TWO.

Suppose you run a competitive firm that produces tomatoes. The market price is K1 per kilo. At that price, you are able to produce 100,000 kilos per year. Average cost of production at that level of output is 50 ngwee per Kilo.

a. Calculate profits.
b. Use graph to show ~~average costs, a~~verage costs, marginal cost and demand curve for tomatoes.
c. Show how an increase in price of fertilizer will affect costs and output
d. How will lump sum tax affect costs and output
e. How a lump-sum subsidy will affect short-run supply of tomatoes.

QUESTION THREE.

Avic International, a chair manufacturing company located in Zambia, produces good quality chairs for sale in Kenya and Tanzania. The cost function for the total output of chairs (Q) is given by

$$TC = 0.25Q^2$$

where TC is total cost and Q is output.

The high quality chairs are demanded only in Kenya and Tanzania. The demand curve in Kenya is given by

$$Q_K = 100 - 2P_K$$

and the demand curve in Tanzania is given by

$$Q_T = 200 - 4P_T$$

Avic International can control the quantities supplied in both Kenya and Tanzania.

a. How many chairs should Avic International sell in Kenya and Tanzania to maximize total profits?
b. What would be the price per chair in Kenya and Tanzania?

QUESTION FOUR.

Uncle Rex consumes two goods, Mosi beer and Savage cigarettes. The price of a bottle of Mosi is $K5$ per bottle and the price of a pack of Savage cigarette is $K7$ per pack. The marginal utility of a bottle of Mosi is 10; the marginal utility of a pack of Savage cigarettes is 21. Uncle Rex spends the entire income on purchases of Mosi beer and Savage cigarettes.

a. What should Uncle Rex do?
b. The marginal utility of a Savage cigarette falls to 14; What should Uncle Rex do now?
c. Explain using a diagram how price changes affect the equilibrium consumption of Mosi and Savage cigarettes

QUESTION FIVE.

A firm's production function is given by

$$Q = K.L$$

where K and L are capital and labour inputs used by the firm and Q is output.

a. Check the returns to scale for this production function
b. Draw the isoquant map
c. Calculate the marginal rate of technical substitution between L and K. What will the expansion path look like?
d. What are the three stages of production in the short run? Depict them graphically. Why does it not make sense to produce in stage 1 or 3?

QUESTION 6.

Zanzibar has two big firms that supply salmon in that country. The country is closed to international trade. The first firm Kwalelo Ltd has a cost function

$$C_1(Y_1) = {Y_1}^2 \ for\ Y_1 \geq 0$$

And the other firm Mailo Ltd has a cost function

$$C_2(Y_2) = 12Y_2 \ for\ Y_2 \geq 0$$

The industry's total fish production is given by $Y = (Y_1 + Y_2)$, while the demand function for fish in Zanzibar is given by:

$$Y = 100 - P.$$

Answer the following questions:

a. Find the best response function of each of the duopolists
b. Compare and contrast the output that will be produced, the prices and profits in the Cournot-Nash equilibrium and Stackelberg Nash equilibrium
c. Show the counot nash equilibrium solution in a suitable diagram

QUESTION 7

Suppose the food industry is monopolized but the clothing industry is not. These are the only two industries, and it is impossible to break up the food monopoly. Show the general equilibrium implications of the food monopoly. Show how efficiency could be achieved by taxing the clothing industry.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

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

ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMIC THEORY

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS. BE CLEAR IN YOUR ANSWER, LABEL ALL YOUR WORK, AND SHOW ALL NECESSARY WORKINGS TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS

Question 1

(a) A monopolist faces the following demand and cost functions;

$Q = 360 - 20P$ and $C = 6Q + 0.05Q^2$

The monopolist wants to set the price at K17 per unit and produce at 20 units.

i. Show how you would convince the monopolist that this is not an efficient point.
ii. By how much would the monopolist reduce his price and increase his quantity in order to maximize profits.
iii. Show that your advice in (ii) satisfies your argument in (i)

(b) Suppose you are the manager of a watch-making firm operating in a competitive market. Your cost of production is given by $C = 200 + 2q^2$, where q is the level of output and C is total cost.

i. If the price of watches is $100, how many watches should you produce to maximize profit?
ii. What will the profit level be?
iii. At what minimum price will the firm produce a positive output?

Question 2

Given below two utility functions that are said to be equivalent. Since the utility functions are equivalent they both generate identical demand functions for goods X and Y.

a) $U(X, Y) = \log(X) + \log(Y)$

b) $U(X, Y) = (XY)^{0.5}$

Prove that the above utility functions generate identical demand functions for goods X and Y by deriving their demand functions.

Question 3

Consider two firms facing the demand curve $P = 50 - 5Q$, where $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$. The firms' cost functions are $C_1(Q_1) = 20 + 10Q_1$ and $C_2(Q_2) = 10 + 12Q_2$.

a) What is each firm's equilibrium output and profit if they behave non-cooperatively? Use the Cournot model.

b) Draw the firms' reaction curves for each firm and show the equilibrium.

Question 4

Mrs. Zamboni consumes two goods, amarula and sausages in a night. Her utility function can be described as U = U (A, S);

Where A is a glass of amarula and S is a piece of sausage.

The market price of a glass of Amarula is K3 and a piece of Sausage cost K2 each. Mrs. Zamboni can neither buy half a glass of Amarula nor buy half a piece of Sausage. Mrs. Zamboni's total income that she can spend per night is K20. The specific form of Mrs. Zamboni's utility function can be described as:

$U = 3A^2 + 4S^2$

a) What is Mrs. Zamboni's optimal bundle for the night?

b) How much does Mrs. Zamboni spend for the night?

c) Suppose Mrs. Zamboni's total income for the night is increased and by the benevolence of an old friend she is able to spend K40 per night. Sketch the Engel curves for her consumption of Amarula and Sausages.

Question 5

Mr. Phiri has opened a local pizza shop. He has hired a consultant to advise him on how to compete with the national pizza chains in the area. Because most business is handled by these national chains, the local shop operates as a price taker. Using historical data on costs, the consultant finds that short-run total costs each day are given by:

$STC = 10 + q + 0.1q^2$, where q is daily pizza production

a) What is this price-taking firm's short-run supply curve?

b) Does this firm have a shutdown price? What is this price?

c) The pizza consultant calculates this shop's short-run average costs as $SAC = 10/q + 1 + 0.1q$ and claims that SAC reaches a minimum at $q=10$. Verify this claim without using calculus.

d) Currently the price of pizza is low (US$2) because one major chain is having a sale. Because this price does not cover average costs, the consultant recommends that this shop cease operations until the sale is over. Do you agree? Explain.

Question 6

You are given an economy of two people and two goods (X and Y). You are given an initial allocation of the two goods to each person.

a) When is the allocation of goods Pareto *optimal?*

b) If we use an Edge worth box to picture the optimal allocations, show graphically where the optimal points would lie.

c) For an allocation of resources to be efficient within an economy (i, e, Pareto *optimal*), it is necessary that three conditions hold in, consumption, production and in the relationship between producers and consumers. State and explain these conditions.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

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

ECN 2215: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMICS

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL

SECTION A.

1. If a country has negative net property income from abroad then:
   A. Gross Domestic Product is greater than Gross National Product.
   B. Gross Domestic Product is less than Gross National Product.
   C. Gross Domestic Product is the same as Gross National Product.
   D. we cannot say whether Gross Domestic Product differs from Gross National Product from this information.
2. Which one of the following statements about real variables in the economy is always TRUE?
   A. If the nominal money stock is constant and the general price level falls then the real money stock will have risen.
   B. Real interest rates are negative if the nominal interest rate exceeds the expected inflation rate.
   C. If nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) falls by 10 per cent and the GDP deflator falls by 2 per cent then real GDP has risen.
   D. If real wages rise then this must mean that the domestic price level has fallen.
3. Which one of the following will increase the size of the multiplier?
   A. A decrease in the marginal propensity to save.
   B. An increase in the marginal propensity to import.
   C. An increase in the marginal tax rate.
   D. A decrease in the marginal propensity to consume.
4. The macroeconomic demand schedule slopes downwards because at higher price levels the real money supply:
   A. decreases and national income is lower.
   B. increases and national income is lower.
   C. increases and national income is higher.
   D. decreases and national income is higher.

5. A fall in real Gross Domestic Product would result from an increase in all of the following with the exception of:
   A. government expenditure
   B. saving.
   C. imports.
   D. taxation.
6. Points on the LM curve show combinations of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the interest rate where:
   A. the money market is in equilibrium
   B. the product market is in equilibrium
   C. aggregate demand equals aggregate supply
   D. both the product and money markets are in equilibrium
7. If a country has a positive balance of net property income from abroad then:
   A. Gross Domestic Product is less than Gross National Product.
   B. Gross Domestic Product is greater than Gross National Product.
   C. Gross Domestic Product is the same as Gross National Product.
   D. We cannot say whether Gross Domestic Product differs from Gross National Product from this information.
8. Which of the following will decrease the value of the multiplier?
   A. An increase in the marginal propensity to import.
   B. A decrease in the marginal propensity to consume.
   C. A decrease in the marginal tax rate.
   D. A decrease in government expenditure.
9. If the level of real output is assumed to be fixed, the quantity theory of money in its simplest form assumes that the:
   A. ratio of the money supply to the price level is fixed
   B. ratio of the velocity of circulation to the price level rises when the money supply increases
   C. ratio of the velocity of circulation to the price level is fixed
   D. ratio of the money supply to the velocity of circulation is fixed
10. Which one of the following statements about real variables in the economy is TRUE?
   A. Real interest rates are positive if the expected rate of inflation is less than the nominal rate of interest.
   B. If nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rises by 10 per cent, the GDP deflator rises by 15 per cent and the population rises by 10%, then real GDP per capita has fallen.
   C. Real wages must rise if inflation is positive.
   D. An increase in real income will lead to a reduced demand for real money balances.

11. The relationship between planned investment and the rate of interest is:
    A. positive because at higher interest rates the returns to investment are higher
    B. negative because the interest rate is the opportunity cost of capital
    C. negative because at higher interest rates the returns to investment are higher
    D. positive because the interest rate is the opportunity cost of capital
12. If both government spending and the money supply are increased:
    A. national income and interest rates will both rise
    B. national income will rise but the effect on interest rates is uncertain
    C. national income and interest rates will both fall
    D. the effect on both national income and interest rates is uncertain
13. Which of the following views will be held by a typical Keynesian?
    A. Markets work efficiently.
    B. Most individuals suffer from money illusion.
    C. Increased government spending will do little to influence the level of economic growth.
    D. Supply side policies should be used to improve the efficiency of markets
14. The accelerator principle states that:
    A. investment is increased when interest rates fall
    B. an increase in national income can lead to a more than proportionate increase in the level of investment
    C. an increase in investment can lead to a more than proportionate increase in national income
    D. the rate of change of investment affects the rate of change of output
15. The quantity theory of money in its simplest form assumes that the:
    A. velocity of circulation and nominal output are reasonably stable
    B. velocity of circulation and real output are both reasonably stable
    C. ratio of the velocity of circulation to the price level is reasonably stable
    D. ratio of the money supply to the velocity of circulation is reasonably stable
16. The nominal rate of interest is 2% and the rate of inflation is negative at 3%. Which one of the following is TRUE?
    A. The real rate of interest is negative.
    B. The real rate of interest is greater than the nominal rate of interest.
    C. The rate of inflation is greater than the real rate of interest.
    D. The real rate of interest is 1%.
17. If national income is K100 billion and the total level of planned expenditure is K80 billion then there will be an:
    A. accumulation of stock and output will rise
    B. accumulation of stock and output will fall
    C. unplanned reduction in stock and output will fall
    D. unplanned reduction in stock and output will rise

18. If an economy experiences an unplanned increase in its inventories (stocks of goods) then:
    A. Gross Domestic Product will have increased.
    B. Recorded investment will have increased.
    C. Producers desired level of inventories is more than the actual level.
    D. Total expenditure in the economy is greater than the value of total output produced.
19. Which one 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 negatively related to the general price level.
    C. The demand for money is positively related to nominal income.
    D. The demand to hold money is positively related to real income.
20. An increase in the general price level with no change in the money supply will:
    A. Raise aggregate demand and increase real money balances.
    B. Lower aggregate demand and decrease real money balances.
    C. Raise aggregate demand and decrease real money balances.
    D. Lower aggregate demand and increase real money balances.
21. The level of consumption in a closed economy with no government sector is 80% of national income and planned investment is K50 billion. The equilibrium level of national income is:
    A. K250 billion
    B. K400 billion
    C. K40 billion
    D. indeterminate from the information given
22. The IS curve for a closed economy shows different combinations of the rate of interest and level of national income for which the sum of:
    A. savings and taxation equals the sum of investment plus government expenditure
    B. savings and taxation equals the sum of consumption plus government expenditure
    C. savings and taxation equals the sum of consumption plus investment expenditure
    D. savings and investment equals the sum of consumption plus government expenditure
23. Which one of the following statements about real variables in the economy is FALSE?
    A. Real interest rates are negative if the rate of inflation is negative.
    B. If all else is constant, a rise in money wages is also a rise in real wages.
    C. Real interest rates are negative if the rate of inflation exceeds the nominal rate of interest.
    D. If nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rises by 10 per cent and the GDP deflator rises by 5 per cent then real GDP has risen.

24. The accelerator principle implies that:
    A. Investment is determined by the rate of change of national income
    B. National income is determined by the rate of change of investment
    C. Investment is increased when interest rates fall
    D. National income is increased when interest rates fall
25. "Crowding out" describes the:
    A. extent to which government expansionary policy is counteracted by lower private spending resulting from higher interest rates
    B. extent to which government contractionary policy is counteracted by lower private spending resulting from higher interest rates
    C. increase in interest rates caused by contractionary monetary policy
    D. increase in consumption expenditure caused by lower taxes
26. A crucial difference between the approaches of the Monetarist and Keynesian economists to achieving full employment when an economy is in recession is that:
    A. Keynesians advocate the use of an expansionary fiscal policy while Monetarists do not
    B. Monetarists advocate the use of an expansionary monetary policy while Keynesians do not
    C. Monetarists advocate the use of an expansionary fiscal policy while Keynesians do not
    D. Keynesians advocate the use of an expansionary monetary policy while Monetarists do not
27. Following an expansionary fiscal policy to boost national income, a government can avoid Keynesian crowding out by:
    A. increasing the money supply
    B. altering the multiplier
    C. reducing private sector investment
    D. imposing price controls
28. Starting at the equilibrium position of a standard IS-LM analysis with a fixed money supply, a fiscal contraction will lead to:
    A. a fall in the level of national income and fall in the interest rate
    B. a rise in the level of national income and fall in the interest rate
    C. a rise in the level of national income and rise in the interest rate
    D. a fall in the level of national income and rise in the interest rate
29. To reduce the crowding out of private expenditure when government expenditure is increased the authorities could:
    A. direct the central bank to increase the money supply.
    B. direct the central bank to pursue contractionary open market operations.
    C. increase the tax rate on income.
    D. raise indirect taxes.

30. In IS/LM analysis an increase in government spending may be illustrated as follows:
    A. The IS curve shifts right and the LM curve remains in the same place.
    B. The IS curve shifts left and the LM curve remains in the same place.
    C. The LM curve shifts left and the IS curve remains in the same place.
    D. The LM curve shifts right and the IS curve remains in the same place.

SECTION B:

Indicate whether the following are true or false or uncertain. (Hint: Do not explain anything

1) The Neoclassical Model is a general equilibrium model which Involves multiple markets, each with own supply and demand and prices in each market adjusts to make quantity demanded equal quantity supplied.
2) The quantity theory and the Fisher equation together tell us how money growth affects the nominal interest rate. According to the quantity theory, an increase in the rate of money growth of one percent causes a 1% increase in the rate of inflation.
3) When the competitive profit-maximizing firm is deciding whether to hire an additional unit of labor, it considers how that decision would affect profits. It therefore compares the extra revenue from the increased production that results from the added labor to the extra cost of higher spending on wages.
4) The rational-expectations hypothesis assumes people know the "true model" of the economy and that they use this model to form their expectations of the future.
5) The rational expectations theory is an economic idea that the people make choices based on their rational outlook, available information and past experiences.
6) If firms have rational expectations, on average, prices and wages will be set at levels that ensure equilibrium in the goods and labour markets. In other words, on average, there will be no unemployment.
7) When expectations are rational, disequilibrium exists only temporarily as a result of random, unpredictable shocks. On average, all markets clear and there is full employment. There is no need for government intervention.
8) The most important implication of the rational expectations model on economics during the last decade or so has been that aggregate demand management designed to lower unemployment will always be ineffective.
9) The Lucas supply function is the supply function that embodies the idea that output (Y) depends on the difference between the actual price level (P) and the expected price level (P^e):
    a. $Y = f(P - P^e)$
10) The rationale for the Lucas supply function is that unexpected increases in the price level can fool workers and firms into thinking that relative prices have changed, causing them to alter the amount of labor or goods they choose to supply.
11) The argument against rational expectations is that it required households and firms to know too much. People must know the true model, or at least a good

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

ECN 2322: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS II

TIME : 2 HOURS,

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE [30 Marks]

a) Determine the sign definateness of the following functions using the deterninant test method

i) $q = 3u^2 - 2u_1u_2 + 4u_1u_3 + 5u_2^2 + 4u_3^2 - 2u_2u_3$

ii) $z = 2x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2 + x_1x_3 + x_3^2 + 2$

b) Determine the sign definateness of the following functions using the characteristic roots method

i) $q = -u^2 + 4uv - 6uw - 4v^2 - 7w^2$

ii) $Z = x_1x_2 + x_1^2 - x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2$

QUESTION TWO [30 Marks]

a) Consider the following optimization problems. Find, using an appropriate method, the optimal values and ascertain if they are maximum or minimum

i) $z = x + 2y + 3w + xy - yw \quad \text{subject } to\ x + y + 2w = 10$

ii) $z = x^2 + 2xy + yw^2, \text{subject } to\ 2x + y + w^2 = 24 \text{ and } x + w = 8$

QUESTION THREE [40 marks]

The solution to the following Second Order Linear Difference Equation with Constant Coefficients and Constant term consists of two terms. A complimentary function and a particular integral.

$$y_{t+2} + a_1y_{t+1} + ay_t = c$$

i) Depending on the conditions of the equations three possible solutions for the particular integral are possible. Explain how you would go about solving for these three possible solutions and the conditions that must be fulfilled in each case.

ii) Solve the following differential equation $\ddot{y} + \dot{y} - 2y = -10$ and comment on the dynamic stability of solutions to the equation.

END

QUESTION THREE

a) A company sells 500 units of its output in the current year and projects demand for the output to increase by 8% every year for 15 years. What will be the total sells at the end of the fifteenth year?

b) If K4, 000 invested for 10 years is projected to accumulate to K6, 000, what interest rate is used to derive this forecast?

c) Jackie's Beauty parlor records ZMW 1, 000, 000 worth of sales during its first year. She has set a goal of increasing annual sales by ZMW 500, 000 each year for 19 years. Assuming that the goal is met, find the total sales during the first 20 years this business is in operation.

QUESTION FOUR

A manufacturer produces phones using capital (K) and labour (L) with the production function given as follows$Q = \sqrt{K} + \sqrt{L}$, where Q is the number of phones produced.

a) Is the production function homogeneous?

b) Determine the returns to scale of the manufacturer's production function.

c) If the manufacturer can hire labour at 20 kwacha per unit and capital at 1 kwacha per unit and has 1680 kwacha to spend on labour and capital, find:

(i) The amount of labour (L) and capital (K) that should be hired to maximise the number of phones (Q) produced.

(ii) The number of phones (Q) that should be produced.

(iii) The number of phones (Q) to be produced if the manufacturer increases his expenditure on capital and labour to 1681 *(hint: do not solve the problem)*.

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

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 2311: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS I
TIME: TWO (2) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS SHOWING ALL YOUR NECESSARY WORKINGS

QUESTION ONE

a) Define a set.

b) Given sets A and B, how can you prove the equivalence of these two sets?

c) Suppose there are three newspapers published in Lusaka: The Sun, the Moon, and the Star. It has been found that 35% of the town's population read the Sun, 42% read the Moon, 51% read the Star, 4% read the Sun and the Moon only, 10% read the Sun and the Star only, 15% read the Moon and the Star only, and 7% of the population reads all three newspapers.

(i) Draw a Venn diagram to represent this information. Label A, the set that represents the Sun readers, B the set that represents the Moon readers, and C the set that represents the Star readers.

(ii) What percentage of the population does not read any of the three newspapers?

(iii) Find the percentage of the population that reads exactly one newspaper.

(iv) Find the percentage of the population that reads the Sun or the Moon but not the Star.

(v) A local radio station states that 71% of the population reads either the Moon or the Star. Use your Venn diagram to decide whether the statement is true and justify your answer.

QUESTION TWO

a) Define continuity of a function $f(x)$.

b) Determine whether the function below is continuous at $x = 4$:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2+3x+12}{x-3}, \quad x \neq 3$$

c) For the function below, find the derivate with respect to x:

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{3x-1}{2x+5}\right)^3$$

d) Find $\int (xlnx)dx$

approximation of it, and this is a lot to expect.

12)The Real Business cycle theory accepts the Rational Expectations Hypothesis, but views cycles arising in frictionless, perfectly competitive economies with complete markets.

13)Key conclusions of Real Business cycle theory are as stated below;

a. Economy not susceptible to aggregate demand shocks (Keynesian view), but is susceptible to shocks that affect output.
b. Government aggregate demand management policies are not useful in curing recessions. Recessions are caused on the supply side not on the demand side.

14)Supply-side economists believe that the real problem was that high rates of taxation and heavy regulation had reduced the incentive to work, to save, and to invest.

15)The Laffer curve shows there is some tax rate beyond which the supply response is large enough to lead to a decrease in tax revenue for further increases in the tax rate.

16)According to the laffer curve, when tax rates are very high, an increase in the tax rate could cause tax revenues to fall.

17)Among the criticisms of supply-side economics is that it is unlikely a tax cut would substantially increase the supply of labor. When households receive a higher after-tax wage, they might have an incentive to work more, but they may also choose to work less.

18)The quantity theory of money states that the central bank, which controls the money supply, has the ultimate control over the inflation rate. If the central bank keeps the money supply stable, the price level will be stable. If the central bank increases the money supply rapidly, the price level will rise rapidly.

19)The theory of efficiency Wages argue that Wages above the reservation wage that increase productivity and increase the turnover rate.

20)Monetary policy, fiscal policy, consumer confidence does not impact the natural level of unemployment and output

SECTION C

QUESTION ONE

a) Define a policy mix?

b) Explain with the aid of a diagram your understanding of "crowding out effect"

c) Using the IS-LM model, briefly explain and show graphically using a well labelled diagram;

i. Central Bank buys securities on the open market

ii. Government increases its expenditure

iii. Briefly compare the results of the above two (2) policies

d) With the aid of a well labelled diagram for the demand for and the supply of money, briefly explain the following *(Hint: the demand for and the supply of money should be drawn on the same diagram);*

i. Impact of an expansionary monetary policy

ii. Impact of a contractionary monetary policy

iii. Impact of an increase in income (ceteris paribus)

QUESTION TWO

Consider an economy with the following data:

$C(Y-T) = 135 + 0.7(Y-T)$

$I = 210 - 10r$

G is the level of government purchases

$T = 120$

$Ms = 900$ and the price level is P

$L(Y,r) = 0.8Y - 16r$ and future expected inflation is zero.

Please note that consumption does not depend on the interest rate but investment does. Note also that the initial price level and government purchases are some constant P and G, respectively. Exports are equal to imports. Assume that the full-employment level of output equals 1,600.

i. Derive the IS curve mathematically showing all your steps.

ii. What is the slope dr/dY?

iii. Derive the the LM curve mathematically showing all your steps

iv. What is the slope dr/dY?

v. Calculate the short-run equilibrium for this economy and graph it (using the IS and LM curves). Suppose G=150 and P=1.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
ECN 2322: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS II
DIFFERED FINAL EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS: TIME: 2 HOUR, ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE [30 Marks]

i) Consider the following dynamic macroeconomic model

$$C = 200 + 0.75Y$$
$$E = C + I \quad and\ I = 100$$
$$\frac{dY}{dT} = 0.8(E - Y)$$

If Y_0 =1,200 derrive the function for Y in terms of t and comment on the stability of the dynamic macroeconomic model

ii) Determine the sign definateness of the following functions using the characteristic roots method

i) $q = -u^2 + 4uv - 6uw - 4v^2 - 7w^2$

ii) $Z = w_1w_2 + w_1^2 - w_2 + w_2w_3 + w_2^2 + 3w_3^2$

QUESTION TWO [30 Marks]

a) Consider the following constrained optimization problems. Find, using an appropriate method, the optimal values and ascertain if they are maximum or minimum

i) $z = x + 2y + 3w + xy - yw \quad subject\ to\ x + y + 2w = 10$

ii) $z = x^2 + 2xy + yw^2, subject\ to\ 2x + y + w^2 = 24\ and\ x + w = 8$

QUESTION THREE [40 marks]

The solution to the following Second Order Linear Difference Equation with Constant Coefficients and Constant term consists of two terms. A complimentary function and a particular integral.

$$y_{t+2} + a_1y_{t+1} + ay_t = c$$

i) Depending on the conditions of the equations three possible solutions for the particular integral are possible. Explain how you would go about solving for these three possible solutions and the conditions that must be fulfilled in each case.

ii) In a basic Keynesian model with a government sector

$Y_t = C_t + I_t + G_t$ where $I_t = 269, \quad G_t = 310 \quad and\ C_t = 80 + 0.8Y_{t-1}^D$

Where Y_t^D is disposable (After Tax) income. Assuming all income is taxed at 25%. If government expenditure is raised (increased to) 450 and kept at this level, what tax revenue can government expect to raise five time periods after this initial rise in expenditure.

END

QUESTION FIVE

a) In the last topic of ECN 2311, you were introduced to the branch of applied mathematics in Economics called input-output analysis. Briefly explain the importance of this kind of analysis.

b) Consider a three sector economy with the input output matrix given below:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(i) Give the economic interpretation of 0 and 0.5 in the input output matrix A above.

(ii) Find the Leontief Matrix

(iii) Given that the gross vector of the three sectors' output is $X = \begin{bmatrix} 2500 \\ 2500 \\ 3125 \end{bmatrix}$,

I. Find the input vector of output that satisfies the input output matrix A above.

II. Find the vector of output that satisfies the final demand.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAM

ECN 2331: STATISTICS - THEORY AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** IN SECTION A AND CHOOSE ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B, AND CLEARLY SHOW ALL YOUR WORK TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

Question One

a. The number of hours that 50 employees of a certain organisation spend in the office in a week is given in the following grouped cumulative distribution table:

Hours	Cumulative frequency
15 – 17	2
18 – 20	6
21 – 23	13
24 – 26	22
27 – 29	32
30 – 32	44
33 – 35	50

i. Construct a grouped frequency distribution table

ii. Find the mean, median and mode of the distribution and interpret your results.

iii. Describe the distribution of the number of hours spent in the office

b. Two judges gave the following ranks to eight competitors in a beauty contest. Examine the relationship between their judgements.

Judge A	4	5	1	5	3	6	7	8
Judge B	8	6	2	3	1	4	4	7

Question Two

A black box contains three white balls and four blue balls, and Hildah is interested in selecting two balls without replacement from the black box. Let's suppose the random variable (X) of interest is the number of white balls Hildah selects, answer the following.

a. Define a random variable

b. Find the probability distribution for the random variable X.

c. Using your results in (b) above, show that the function f(x) is a probability distribution function (pdf).

d. Use your results in (b) above to answer the following;

   i. $P(X \geq 2|X < 1)$

   ii. $P(X > 2|X \geq 1)$

   iii. $P(X \geq 1|X \geq 0)$

   iv. $P(X \geq 1|X \leq 2)$

e. Use your knowledge of set theory to answer the following;

   i. Suppose you are given $P(A^c \cap B^c)$, find $P(A \cup B)$

   ii. Let's assume A, B and C are independent events, and that P(A)=0.3333, P(B)=0.4, and P(C)=0.75. Find $P(A \cup (B \cap C))$and $P(A \cap B')$

   iii. Find P(A) given that P(A∪B) = 0.7 and P(A∪B')= 0.9

Question Three

Trade Kings Group of Companies employs two teams of employees to package their products that are subsequently distributed to every corner of the country. An internal investigation revealed that 130 products were correctly packaged out of a random sample of 145 packaging from team one whereas a random sample of 125 packaging from the second team revealed 8 undesirable packaging.

i. Using the above information, construct a 90% confidence interval for the difference between the share of undesirable packaging generated by the two teams which Trade Kings Group of Companies employs.

ii. Using your answer above, is there sufficient evidence to conclude that the two teams that Trade Kings Group of Companies employs differ with regard to the segment of undesirable packaging at the 10% level of significance?

iii. Suppose the decision in (ii) above is actually incorrect, what type of error have you committed?

iv. What could you do to reduce the chance of committing the type of error in (iii) above?

v. Let's assume you have been asked to test the following hypothesis at the 5% level of significance. $H_0 : \mu = 100$ versus $H_a : \mu < 100$.

Besides the above, lets further assume that you reject the null hypothesis H_0 after observing the values of the sample mean and sample variance given a sample size of 50. Given the same values of the sample mean and sample variance from a sample with n > 50, is it true that you might fail to reject H_0? Please explain your answer

SECTION B (CHOOSE ANY ONE QUESTION)

Question Four

The Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) has noted with concern the increase in pollution levels arising from the increase in the number of second-hand Japanese vehicles on Zambian roads. It has been observed by RTSA that there is a 70% chance that a buyer will neither buy a Japanese vehicle nor second-hand vehicle during a visit to any particular car supplier. Assuming that 35% and 25% of the buyers visiting a car trader buys a second-hand car and Japanese car respectively, find

a. The likelihood that a visit to a car dealer results in buying a second-hand Japanese car?
b. Given that 35% of the car owners own a Japanese car, 15% own a second-hand car, and 40% own at least one of the above cars, what is the probability that a randomly selected car owner owns a second-hand car given that the owner owns a Japanese car?
c. A mechanic observes that each car has a 15% chance of having a mechanical fault. If a car has a mechanic fault, the diagnostic machine finds the fault with probability 0.9, and if the car does not have a mechanical fault, the diagnostic machine still generates a false alarm and report a fault with probability 0.1. If the diagnostic machine reports a fault, what is the probability that the car is faulty?
d. Assume the events A and B are independent. Show that the events A and B' are independent

Question Five

Official Government statistics suggest an increase in the rate of unemployment among university graduates across the country. A survey suggests that the average rate of online job applications at a busy computer centre is 5 per minute. Assuming that the number of job applications per minute interval is Poisson distributed, find;

a. The probability that at least 10 seconds will elapse between any two jobs applications.
b. The probability of more than 5 applications in half a minute.
c. The probability that less than a minute will elapse between any two jobs applications.
d. Assuming no jobs were secured in the last 25 seconds, find the probability that a job will arrive in the next 20 seconds?

Question Six

a. A researcher investigating the factors which determine the price of a house in the US-Housing market estimated the following regression model. The dependent variable is log of price (**lprice**) and the regressors are square feet (**sqft**), square of square feet (**sqft2**), pool (**pool=1 if present**) and fireplace (**fireplace=1 if present**).

```
. reg lprice sqft sqft2 pool fireplace
```

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	193.328777	4	48.3321943
Residual	103.543589	1075	.096319618
Total	296.872366	1079	.275136577

Number of obs	= 1080
F(4, 1075)	= 501.79
Prob > F	= 0.0000
R-squared	= 0.6512
Adj R-squared	= 0.6499
Root MSE	= .31035

lprice	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
sqft	.0004498	.000032	14.06	0.000	.000387	.0005126
sqft2	-1.13e-08	4.76e-09	-2.37	0.018	-2.06e-08	-1.94e-09
pool	.0112872	.0362649	0.31	0.756	-.0598708	.0824452
fireplace	.1699412	.0208785	8.14	0.000	.1289738	.2109085
_cons	10.72483	.0449664	238.51	0.000	10.6366	10.81306

i. Use the p-value approach to test the significance of fireplace and pool in this regression model.
ii. Interpret the meaning of the 95 percent confidence interval for square feet (**sqft**).

b. Consider the output below and answer the questions which follow:

```
. reg wage educ exper married
```

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	33128.0542	[redacted]	11042.6847
Residual	[redacted]	996	131.965235
Total	[redacted]	[redacted]	164.730158

Number of obs =	1000
F(3, 996) =	83.68
Prob > F =	0.0000
R-squared =	[redacted]
Adj R-squared =	0.1989
Root MSE =	11.488

wage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
educ	2.027998	.1359883	[redacted]	0.000	1.761142	2.294854
exper	.1297989	.0290435	4.47	0.000	.0728054	.1867924
married	2.007108	.7527934	2.67	0.008	[redacted]	
_cons	-11.97552	2.132767	-5.62	0.000	-16.16076	-7.790292

i. Find all the missing values in the regression.

ii. Test the following hypothesis:

$$H_O: \beta_{educ} = \beta_{exper} = \beta_{married} = 0 \quad vs \quad H_1: H_0 \text{ is not true}$$

c. Suppose you are provided with the following information;

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} X_i = 21, \sum_{i=1}^{6} Y_i = 44, \sum_{i=1}^{6} (Y_i - \bar{Y})\ X_i = 22, and \sum_{i=1}^{6} X_i^2 = 91$$

i. Derive the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimators of the slope and intercept.

ii. Use the information provided and your answer in (i) above to find the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimates of the slope and intercept.

iii. State and explain the properties of OLS estimators.

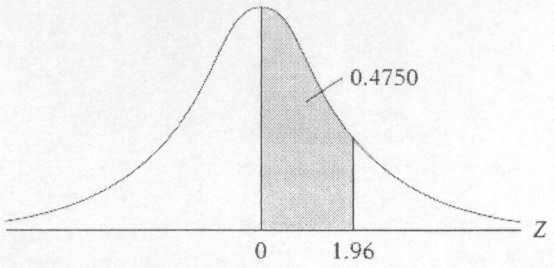
END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

AREAS UNDER THE STANDARDIZED NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Example

$\Pr(0 \leq Z \leq 1.96) = 0.4750$

$\Pr(Z \geq 1.96) = 0.5 - 0.4750 = 0.025$



Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990
3.1	.4990	.4991	.4991	.4991	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4993	.4993
3.2	.4993	.4993	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4995	.4995	.4995

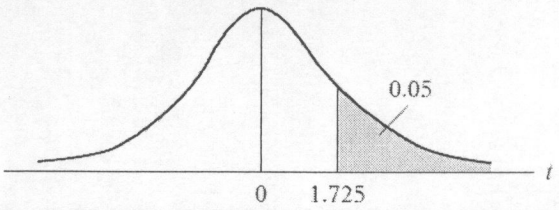
PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE t DISTRIBUTION

Example

$\Pr(t > 2.086) = 0.025$

$\Pr(t > 1.725) = 0.05$ for df = 20

$\Pr(|t| > 1.725) = 0.10$



	Upper-tail probability p								
df	0.2500	0.1000	0.0500	0.0250	0.0100	0.0050	0.0025	0.0010	0.0005
1	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	0.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	0.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	0.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	0.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	0.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	0.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	0.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
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12	0.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
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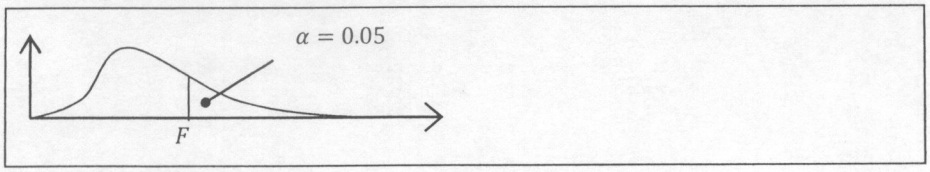
60	0.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
90	0.677	1.291	1.662	1.987	2.368	2.632	2.878	3.183	3.402
120	0.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373
∞	0.675	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.327	2.576	2.808	3.091	3.291

Critical values of the F-distribution for $\alpha = 0.05$



Upper Percentage Points of the *F* distribution

Denominator df	Numerator df																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	100	∞
1	161	200	216	225	230	234	237	239	241	242	244	246	248	249	250	251	252	252	253	254
2	18.5	19	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
3	10.1	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.7	8.66	8.63	8.62	8.59	8.58	8.57	8.55	8.53
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.8	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.7	5.69	5.66	5.63
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.52	4.5	4.46	4.44	4.43	4.41	4.37
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.1	4.06	4	3.94	3.87	3.83	3.81	3.77	3.75	3.74	3.71	3.67
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.4	3.38	3.34	3.32	3.3	3.27	3.23
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.5	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.11	3.08	3.04	3.02	3.01	2.97	2.93
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.8	2.79	2.76	2.71
10	4.96	4.1	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.73	2.7	2.66	2.64	2.62	2.59	2.54
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3	2.91	2.85	2.8	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.5	2.47	2.43	2.4	2.38	2.35	2.3
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.9	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.4	2.33	2.28	2.25	2.2	2.18	2.16	2.12	2.07
20	4.35	3.49	3.1	2.87	2.71	2.6	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.2	2.12	2.07	2.04	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.91	1.85
24	4.26	3.4	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.3	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.97	1.94	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.8	1.74
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.76	1.74	1.7	1.63
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.78	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.64	1.59	1.52
50	4.03	3.18	2.79	2.56	2.4	2.29	2.2	2.13	2.07	2.03	1.95	1.87	1.78	1.73	1.69	1.63	1.6	1.58	1.52	1.45
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.1	2.04	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.69	1.65	1.59	1.56	1.53	1.48	1.4
90	3.95	3.1	2.71	2.47	2.32	2.2	2.11	2.04	1.99	1.94	1.86	1.78	1.69	1.63	1.59	1.53	1.49	1.46	1.41	1.31
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.6	1.55	1.5	1.46	1.43	1.37	1.27
∞	3.85	3	2.61	2.38	2.22	2.11	2.02	1.95	1.89	1.84	1.76	1.68	1.58	1.52	1.47	1.41	1.36	1.33	1.26	1.11

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAM

DISTANCE EDUCATION

ECN 2331: STATISTICS - THEORY AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

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

Question One

A doctor proposes that there is a relationship between the temperature (X) of the patient and the heart rate (Y). The following information was collected on ten patients;

Patient	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Temp (X)	30	32	36	37	38	40	38	32	43	42
Heart Rate (Y)	60	62	67	70	68	72	80	78	80	70

a. Explain the difference between regression and correlation analysis
b. Find the correlation between temperature (X) and Heart rate (Y)
c. Find the mean and standard deviation of temperature
d. Find the range and median of heart rate
e. Estimate the regression of heart rate (Y) as the dependent variable and temperature (X) as the independent variable.

Question Two

Lusaka City Council wishes to establish a road accident compensation fund. Any person who is involved in a road traffic accident would be compensated if they survive. Otherwise the family of the victims would receive the compensation on their behalf. The council would not be able implement the project if the average number of traffic accidents exceeds 1,700 per month.

a. Given that a period of 25 months had an average of 1,900 accidents with a standard deviation of 36, test whether the project would be implemented at 10% significance level.
b. If the population variable is 100, estimate the 95% confidence interval of the mean of 1880 accidents within 20 months.
c. Test whether the project will be implemented if there are 2000 accidents on average within 60 months and a standard deviation of 8. Use 5% level of significance.

Question Three

Trade Kings Group of Companies employs two teams of employees to package their products that are subsequently distributed to every corner of the country. An internal investigation revealed that 130 products were correctly packaged out of a random sample of 145 packaging from team one whereas a random sample of 125 packaging from the second team revealed 8 undesirable packaging.

i. Using the above information, construct a 90% confidence interval for the difference between the share of undesirable packaging generated by the two teams which Trade Kings Group of Companies employs.
ii. Using your answer above, is there sufficient evidence to conclude that the two teams that Trade Kings Group of Companies employs differ with regard to the segment of undesirable packaging at the 10% level of significance?
iii. Suppose the decision in (ii) above is actually incorrect, what type of error have you committed?
iv. What could you do to reduce the chance of committing the type of error in (iii) above?
v. Assume the events A and B are independent. Show that the events A and B' are independent
vi. Use your knowledge of set theory to answer the following;
    i. Let's assume A, B and C are independent events, and that P(A)=0.3333, P(B)=0.4, and P(C)=0.75. Find $P(A \cup (B \cap C))$and $P(A \cap B')$
    ii. Find P(A) given that P(A∪B) = 0.7 and P(A∪B')= 0.9

Question Four

A black box contains three white balls and four blue balls, and Hildah is interested in selecting two balls without replacement from the black box. Let's suppose the random variable (X) of interest is the number of white balls Hildah selects, answer the following.

a. Define a random variable
b. Find the probability distribution for the random variable X.
c. Using your results in (b) above, show that the function f(x) is a probability distribution function (pdf).

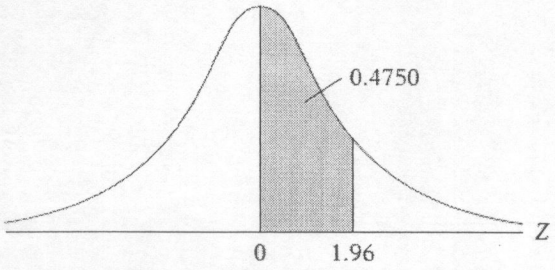
END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

AREAS UNDER THE STANDARDIZED NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Example

$\Pr(0 \le Z \le 1.96) = 0.4750$

$\Pr(Z \ge 1.96) = 0.5 - 0.4750 = 0.025$



Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990
3.1	.4990	.4991	.4991	.4991	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4993	.4993
3.2	.4993	.4993	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4995	.4995	.4995

PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE t DISTRIBUTION

Example

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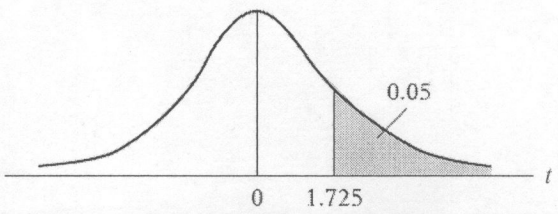

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4	0.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
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TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

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Question One

a. Define the following
   i. Mean
   ii. Mode
   iii. Median
   iv. Range
   v. Variance

b. The grades of a first year student at the University of Zambia on first six assessments were 84, 91, 72, 68, 87, and 78. Find the arithmetic mean of the grades.

c. Given the following set of values (A) 12, 6, 7, 3, 15, 10, 18, 5 and (B) 9, 3, 8, 8, 9, 8, 9, 18.
   i. Find the range
   ii. Calculate the standard deviation.

d. The following table shows the number of times that each of the 100 Members of Parliament had lost a parliamentary election before first getting elected

x	f	fx
0	8	0
1	17	17
2	36	72
3	22	66
4	11	44

5	5	25
6	1	6

Find or calculate the following;

i. Mean, Mode, and Median
ii. Pearson's coefficient of skewness
iii. The measure of kurtosis
iv. Comment on the symmetric and peakedness of the distribution.

Question Two

Suppose you are provided with the following information;

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} X_i = 21, \sum_{i=1}^{6} Y_i = 44, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{6} (Y_i - \bar{Y})\ X_i = 22, and \sum_{i=1}^{6} X_i^2 = 91$$

i. Derive the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimators of the slope and intercept.
ii. Use the information provided and your answer in (i) above to find the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimates of the slope and intercept.
iii. State and explain the properties of OLS estimators

Question Three

Campus relationships have now become commonplace among students. Poor James is hopelessly in love with Rita. Regrettably for James, Rita does not feel the same way for reasons best known to Rita. However, James remains optimistic that Rita will have a change of heart with the passage of time since on any given independent day, assuming a month has 30 days, there is a 10% chance that Rita smiles at him.

a. Find the probability that James goes more than a month without a smile from Rita.
b. Find the likelihood that James waits no more than two months to see a smile from Rita.
c. Find the probability that Rita smiles at James on exactly four days in a month.

Question Four

In an air pollution study, a town engineer took a sample of carbon monoxide measurement near a power plant to compare with another sample obtained from other locations in the town. The results follow: (in milligram/meter cubed or mg/m^3 of air)

Near plant:

40, 16, 44, 47, 36, 64, 35, 53
45, 52, 31, 38, 44, 29, 45, 47

Other locations

34, 28, 15, 43, 26, 27, 35
9, 32, 25, 27, 35, 44, 18

i. Find a 99% confidence interval for the difference between the population means, assuming that the populations are normally distributed with equal variances. Please interpret your results.

ii. Using your answer above, is there sufficient evidence to conclude that the two means differ at the 1% level of significance?

iii. Suppose the decision in (ii) above is actually incorrect, what type of error have you committed?

iv. What could you do to reduce the chance of committing the type of error in (iii) above?

v. Let's assume you have been asked to test the following hypothesis at the 5% level of significance. $H_0 : \mu = 100$ versus $H_a : \mu < 100$.

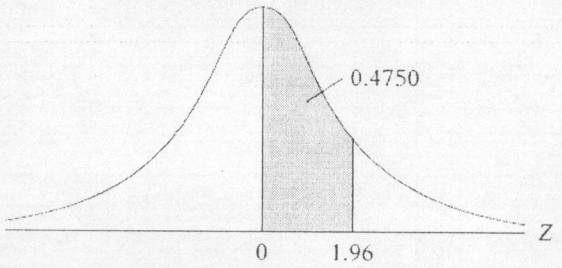
Besides the above, lets further assume that you reject the null hypothesis H_0 after observing the values of the sample mean and sample variance given a sample size of 50. Given the same values of the sample mean and sample variance from a sample with $n > 50$, is it true that you might fail to reject H_0? Please explain your answer

AREAS UNDER THE STANDARDIZED NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Example

$\Pr(0 \leq Z \leq 1.96) = 0.4750$

$\Pr(Z \geq 1.96) = 0.5 - 0.4750 = 0.025$



Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974

2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990
3.1	.4990	.4991	.4991	.4991	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4993	.4993
3.2	.4993	.4993	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4995	.4995	.4995

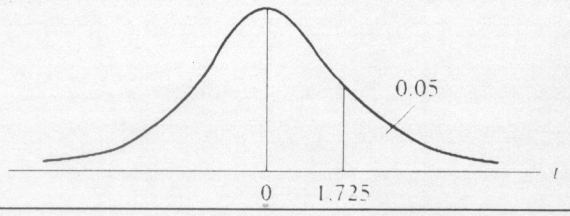
PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE t DISTRIBUTION

Example

$\Pr(t > 2.086) = 0.025$

$\Pr(t > 1.725) = 0.05$ for df = 20

$\Pr(|t| > 1.725) = 0.10$



	Upper-tail probability p								
df	0.2500	0.1000	0.0500	0.0250	0.0100	0.0050	0.0025	0.0010	0.0005
1	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	0.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	0.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	0.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	0.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	0.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	0.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	0.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	0.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	0.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	0.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	0.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	0.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	0.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	0.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	0.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	0.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922
19	0.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	0.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	0.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	0.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	0.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	0.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	0.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725

26	0.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	0.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	0.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	0.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	0.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	0.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
60	0.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
90	0.677	1.291	1.662	1.987	2.368	2.632	2.878	3.183	3.402
120	0.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373
∞	0.675	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.327	2.576	2.808	3.091	3.291

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

ECN 2342: APPLIED STATISTICS
TIME: TWO (2) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL QUESTIONS** IN ANY ORDER OF YOUR CHOICE, AND CLEARLY **SHOW ALL** YOUR WORK **TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS**

Question One

a. Why is sampling important and necessary?
b. State and explain any two characteristics of a good sample design.
c. Briefly discuss the following sampling techniques and provide necessary examples for each case.
   i. Simple Random Sampling
   ii. Systematic Sampling
   iii. Snow Sampling
   iv. Sequential Sampling
d. Briefly discuss the role of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of economic statistics.

Question Two

Provide concise coherent answers for the following questions;

a. Why are control charts useful?
b. What is meant by a process being "in statistical control"?
c. It is argued that looking for common-cause variation is fruitless. Why is that the case?
d. When all variation is common-cause variation, there is something we should not do with the process. What is it and why?
e. Which one should be dealt with first if both the x–chart and the R–chart are out of control?
f. Why do we need both an x–chart and an R–chart?
g. Negative values of D3 are not permitted when calculating the lower control limit for the range chart. Why is that the case?

Question Three

In the contemporary world, Index numbers are widely used to not only judge the pulse of the economy but also to gauge the comparative economic conditions between two periods.

a. Define an index number
b. List and explain four problems associated with the construction of index numbers
c. List and explain three limitations of index numbers
d. Nominal increases in the output of any economy tend to be misinterpreted by political cadres to mean real growth. However, a closer inspection of the economy may depict a different story. The table below shows real GDP figures for the period 2014-2017.

Year	Real GDP(K'Billion)	CPI(1995=base year)
2014	663	113.1
2015	6823	116.3
2016	7143	121.2
2017	7301	127.7

i. Is the base period used to calculate real GDP in the table above appropriate? Please briefly explain
ii. As a knowledgeable applied statistics student, re-calculate the real GDP figures using 2015 as the base year.
iii. Notwithstanding your answers in (i) and (ii) above, comment on the relative size of the real economy.

Question Four

Adidas, a popular brand of tennis shoes has had the following demand history by quarters over a three -year period. Use the centred moving averages method to determine the seasonal factors for each quarter

1990	Demand	1991	Demand	1992	Demand
1	12	1	16	1	14
2	25	2	32	2	45
3	76	3	71	3	84
4	52	4	62	4	47

Question Five

ORCA Deco Zambia - a furnisher and furnishings company - works with a local distribution company to deliver all its orders to its customers within Lusaka. At the point of purchase, ORCA Deco assures its customers that it will deliver their order, assuming the items are in stock, within three hours anywhere within Lusaka. Following a series of complaints, ORCA Deco started tracking the delivery time to establish whether or not the orders were delivered on time. The table below shows seven sample orders that were randomly selected for the tracking exercise.

Sample	Delivery Time (in hours)							
1	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	1
2	3	3	4	4	1	1	2	6
3	4	3	4	6	2	5	4	2
4	1	1	5	3	4	5	3	2
5	4	4	1	4	4	4	5	4
6	4	4	4	2	4	5	3	4
7	1	2	4	3	5	4	5	3

a. Using the information above, construct the appropriate control chart(s) to monitor the delivery quality using 3 sigma limits. Clearly show on the graph the values for the centre line, UCL and LCL.

b. Using the result in (a) above, is the process in control? Please justify your answer

c. In the table below, two additional samples are provided. Using the chart(s) you have constructed in (a) above, should ORCA Deco be concerned about the delivery process? Please explain your answer

Sample	Delivery Time (in hours)							
8	6	3	3	3	5	3	1	2
9	6	4	4	3	5	4	5	4

d. Using your knowledge of statistics, is the control chart(s) constructed by the statistician employed by ORCA Deco in (a) above a good choice of monitoring the delivery quality? Please explain your answer

END OF EXAM

Never to take ECN 2342 again! C.K.S18

TABLE 11 FACTORS FOR $\bar{x}$ AND R CONTROL CHARTS

Observations in Sample, n	d_2	A_2	d_3	D_3	D_4
2	1.128	1.880	0.853	0	3.267
3	1.693	1.023	0.888	0	2.574
4	2.059	0.729	0.880	0	2.282
5	2.326	0.577	0.864	0	2.114
6	2.534	0.483	0.848	0	2.004
7	2.704	0.419	0.833	0.076	1.924
8	2.847	0.373	0.820	0.136	1.864
9	2.970	0.337	0.808	0.184	1.816
10	3.078	0.308	0.797	0.223	1.777
11	3.173	0.285	0.787	0.256	1.744
12	3.258	0.266	0.778	0.283	1.717
13	3.336	0.249	0.770	0.307	1.693
14	3.407	0.235	0.763	0.328	1.672
15	3.472	0.223	0.756	0.347	1.653
16	3.532	0.212	0.750	0.363	1.637
17	3.588	0.203	0.744	0.378	1.622
18	3.640	0.194	0.739	0.391	1.608
19	3.689	0.187	0.734	0.403	1.597
20	3.735	0.180	0.729	0.415	1.585
21	3.778	0.173	0.724	0.425	1.575
22	3.819	0.167	0.720	0.434	1.566
23	3.858	0.162	0.716	0.443	1.557
24	3.895	0.157	0.712	0.451	1.548
25	3.931	0.153	0.708	0.459	1.541

Adapted from Table 27 of ASTM STP 15D, *ASTM Manual on Presentation of Data and Control Chart Analysis.* Copyright 1976 American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA. Reprinted with permission.

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

ECN 3115:	ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS
TIME:	TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS:	ANSWER **ALL** THE QUESTIONS, SHOWING ALL THE NECESSARY WORKING.

Question One

a. Explain the consumer preference relation in detail.

b. Given that a rational consumer has the following utility function

$$U(x_i) = (x_1 + b_1)^{\alpha}(x_2 + b_2)^{\beta}(x_3 + b_3)^{\gamma}$$

i. Calculate the Marshallian demand functions

ii. Find the indirect utility function

iii. Find the Hicksian demand function

iv. Verify the Slutsky equation

c. Briefly explain the major equations and classic conclusions of Hirshleifer (1965) "Investment under Uncertainty: Choice Theoretic Approaches, Quarterly Journal of Economics".

Question Two

Suppose that you are employed at Konkola Copper Mine with only two types of jobs sections: relatively dangerous jobs and relatively safe jobs. Workers at safe jobs make $Y = X$ per year and the probability of injury is P_S . Workers at dangerous section of the mine are injured on the job with a higher probability, so they make a greater salary of

$Y = X + D$ per year. In either industry, an injury leads to a loss of ¾ of the worker's salary, so an injured worker in the safe job ends up with $X/4$ and an injured miner in the dangerous section ends up with $(X + D)/4$.

a. Calculate the expected income in the safe industry and the expected income in the dangerous industrial section.

b. Suppose that workers are risk neutral and choose jobs only based on expected income. Find the value of the salary premium for dangerous jobs, D, that will make risk-neutral workers indifferent between jobs.

c. Now suppose that workers are risk averse and that every worker has the utility function $U = \sqrt{Y}$. Calculate the expected utility of a worker who has a safe job and the expected utility of a worker who has a dangerous job.

d. Using the expected utilities, find the value of D that will make risk-averse workers indifferent between jobs, draw an appropriate diagram

e. Now, suppose you're a worker in a dangerous job and you want to buy insurance to cover you in case of an on-the-job injury. Find the actuarially fair premium (defined as the insurance company's expected loss). Using this premium and keeping D as a variable, calculate your expected utility with the insurance policy.

f. Briefly analyze the works of Akerlof (1970) in the light of the insurance business.

Question Three

Given a production technology is given as:

$f(x_i) = (x_1 + x_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ where $i = 1,2$. Given that the price for x_1 and x_2 are w_1 and w_2 respectively. Consider the case where $w_1 = w_2$.

a. Derive the firm's profit function explaining each stage of the derivation

b. Derive the conditional input demand function

c. Derive the supply function

d. If the firm is in a perfectly competitive market environment without government regulation. With the help of an appropriate diagram in the long run, explain the shape of the supply function.

Question Four

Suppose there are two firms A and B in an industry facing the market demand curve given by

$Q(P) = 140 - P \; if \; Q < 140 \; and \; P(Q) = 0 \; otherwise$ with an average cost function of K20 apiece competing simultaneously in the outputs supplied to the market. Find

a. The equilibrium price and profits.

b. Compare the equilibrium in (a) above to;

   i. The perfectly competitive outcome

   ii. The monopoly outcome

c. Assuming the two firms were to produce half the quantity in b(ii) above, do you expect the resulting outcome to be Pareto dominant?

d. Please explain why the outcome in (c) above the equilibrium outcome under a Cournot game would never be.

e. Assuming the two firms competed sequentially in output with firm A being the follower, do you anticipate the equilibrium price and the profits for firm B to be relatively higher than that observed in (a) above?

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 3225: MONEY AND BANKING

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE

Discuss the tools of monetary policy and their advantages and disadvantages (22 pts.)

QUESTION TWO

Present Friedman's contribution to the theory of Demand for money (18 pts.)

QUESTION THREE

a. Outline CAMELS (12 pts)
b. Present arguments for and against Central Bank independence (12 pts)
c. Outline criteria for choosing intermediate and instrument targets (12 pts)
d. Outline commercial bank strategies for Asset Management (12 pts)
e. Given the following balance sheet of a commercial bank: Rate sensitive assets=K100m, and fixed rate assets=K200m; with K140m rate sensitive liabilities and K160 fixed rate liabilities. If interest rate rises by 5%, use Basic Gap analysis to find impact on the profitability of the bank (12 pts.)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
INSTITIUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION FINAL EXAMINATIONS

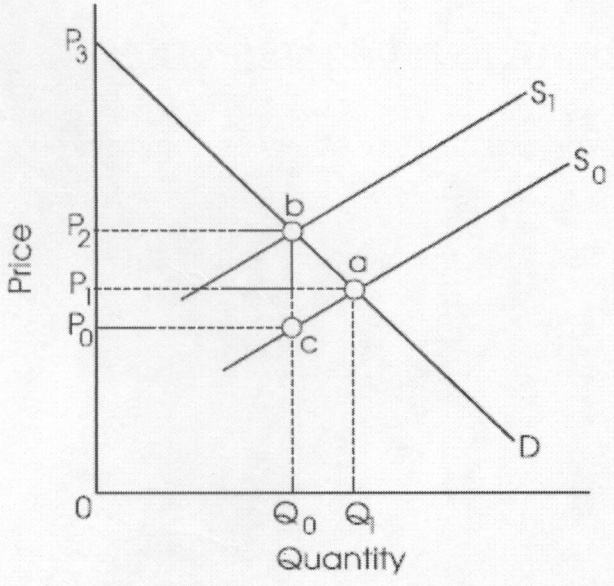
ECN 3235: PUBLIC FINANCE

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL IN SECTION A AND CHOOSE ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B

SECTION A.

The figure below shows supply and demand curves for the market of lemons. When a per unit tax is imposed on the supply of lemons, the supply curve shifts from S_0 to S_1. The demand is represented by the schedule D. Study the figure carefully and state whether **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)** for each of the statements (a) to (j).



(a) The consumer surplus of the individual who bids the highest price for a lemon before the imposition of the tax is equal to area $P_1P_2P_3ba$.

(b) The size of the per unit tax imposed is equal to the distance from P_0 to P_1 or P_1-P_0.

(c) Before the tax, producer surplus is given by the area P_0P_1ac.

(d) The price of lemons rises by the full amount of the tax.

(e) After imposition of the tax, consumer surplus equals the area P_2P_3b.

(f) If the imposition of the tax causes the quantity of lemons to decrease by one unit and given that $P_0=4$, $P_1=5$ and $P_2=7$, then the excess burden of the tax is estimated by value 1.5 money units.

(g) The total revenue yielded by the tax equals P_0P_2bc.

(h) The economic incidence of the tax falls on both consumers and producers.

(i) The greater the elasticity of supply or demand, the greater the tax-induced fall in the quantity of lemons bought and sold.

(j) The Coase theorem is most applicable for localized externalities affecting a small number of people.

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

QUESTION ONE

a) Outline at least four canons of taxation and hence or otherwise comment on the apparent features of the Zambia tax system.

b) The X Revenue Authority collected US$ 2148 million at the end of 2017 broken down as follows:

Company Tax $301;

Excise Duty $304 million;

Windfall tax $28;

Import VAT $587 million;

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) $562;

Export Duties $42 million;

Mineral Royalty $ 53 million;

Domestic VAT $ -96 million;

Import Duties $267 million; and

Withholding Tax $100 million.

Compute and show your calculation how much the Authority collected in:

i. Direct Taxes

ii. Indirect Taxes

c) It is often argued that direct taxes are better than indirect taxes. Briefly explain this argument.

QUESTION TWO

With the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain the following;

a. Positive Production Externalities

b. Negative Production Externalities

c. Define public sector debt

d. Briefly distinguish between domestic and foreign borrowing.

QUESTION THREE

a) Explain what is meant by equity in taxation from the ideal tax policy design perspective.

b) Briefly discuss equity under the following headings:

i. Horizontal equity versus vertical equity;

ii. Benefits principle versus ability to pay principle;

iii. Income taxes versus Product taxes.

c) Establish a clear link between equity and public expenditure.

QUESTION FOUR

a. Define welfare economics

b. State and briefly explain your understanding of the following;

i. First Fundamental Theorem of Welfare Economics

ii. Second Fundamental Theorem of Welfare Economics

c. Explain the difference between tax evasion and tax avoidance *(You must use appropriate examples in your answer and be sure to be brief).*

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

MID YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 3311:	ECONOMETRICS I
TIME:	TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS:	ANSWER **ALL** THE QUESTIONS, SHOWING ALL THE NECESSARY WORKING. NECESSARY STATISTICAL TABLES ARE PROVIDED AT THE END OF QUESTIONS.

Question One

a. Explain with a relevant example the survey method in forecasting.

b. Mention one weakness of the method in (a).

Question Two

You are given the following age and price data for 10 randomly selected cars of a particular make that are between 1 and 6 years old. Here, age is in years, and price is in thousands of Kwacha.

Age (X)	6	6	6	2	2	5	4	5	1	4
Price (P)	205	195	210	340	299	230	270	243	340	240

a. Estimate the relationship between age and price using OLS; i.e., obtain the estimated intercept and slope estimates in the equation

$$P_i = \alpha + \beta X_i + u_i$$

b. Interpret your estimated equation in (a).

c. Given the standard error of the slope coefficient as $se(\hat{\beta}) = 2.56$, is there sufficient evidence that price reduces with age?

d. Compute the fitted values and residuals for each observation, and verify that the residuals (approximately) sum to zero.

e. What is the predicted value of price when age = 3?

f. How much of the variation in price for these ten cars is explained by age? Explain.

Question Three

A student estimated the following household demand for chicken.

$$\widehat{\ln Q} = \underset{(0.1162)}{2.0328} + \underset{(0.2247)}{0.4515}\ln I - \underset{(0.2635)}{0.3772}\ln P, \qquad n = 31 \;\&\; R^2 = 0.9601$$

In the model, I is the real disposable income per capita income, and P is the real retail price of chicken and the values in parenthesis are estimate standard errors.

a. Comment on the significance of the individual regressors in the model.

b. Using the *F*-test, comment on the significance of the overall model (use $\alpha = 0.05$).

c. What is the estimated own price elasticity of demand at price $P = 2$?

d. What would happen to the R^2 if the price of beef, a competing product is added in the model. **Explain**

Question Four

A stochastic process is defined by:

$$y_t = 20 + 0.7u_t + 0.3u_{t-1}$$

The u_t is a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with mean zero and variance four (4), i.e., $u_t \sim N(0,4)$. Find:

a. Expected value of y, $E(y_t)$.
b. The variance of y, $Var(y_t)$.
c. Pearson's correlation coefficient of y_t and y_{t-1}, $Corr(y_t, y_{t-1})$.
d. What is the forecast value of y at time $t + 2$?
e. Comment on the stationarity of y_t.

Question Five

a. In detail explain method of indexing using Laspeyres and Paasche indexes.
b. An investment portfolio on the Lusaka Stock Exchange (LUSE) namely of four selected companies comprise of: Bata shares, Standard Chartered Bank shares, Zambia Breweries shares and Zambia Sugar shares as given below.

Stock	Purchase Price/Share (ZMK)	Current Price/Share (ZMK)	Number of Shares
Bata	15.50	17.00	500
Standard Chartered	18.50	20.25	200
Zambia Breweries	26.75	26.00	500
Zambia Sugar	42.25	45.50	300

i. Construct a weighted average of price relatives as an index of the performance of the portfolio to date.
ii. Interpret your price index in (i) above.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

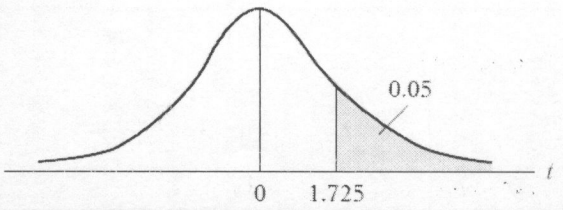
PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE t DISTRIBUTION

Example

$\Pr(t > 2.086) = 0.025$

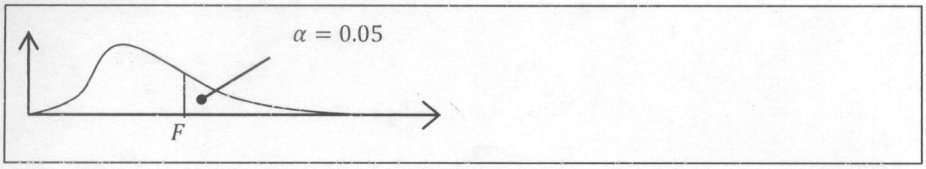
$\Pr(t > 1.725) = 0.05$ for df = 20

$\Pr(|t| > 1.725) = 0.10$



	Upper-tail probability p								
df	0.2500	0.1000	0.0500	0.0250	0.0100	0.0050	0.0025	0.0010	0.0005
1	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	0.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	0.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	0.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	0.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	0.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	0.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	0.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	0.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	0.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	0.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	0.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	0.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	0.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	0.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	0.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	0.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922
19	0.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	0.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	0.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	0.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	0.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	0.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	0.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	0.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	0.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	0.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	0.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	0.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	0.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
60	0.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
90	0.677	1.291	1.662	1.987	2.368	2.632	2.878	3.183	3.402
120	0.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373
∞	0.675	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.327	2.576	2.808	3.091	3.291

Critical values of the F-distribution for $\alpha = 0.05$



Upper Percentage Points of the *F* distribution

Denominator df	Numerator df																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	100	∞
1	161	200	216	225	230	234	237	239	241	242	244	246	248	249	250	251	252	252	253	254
2	18.5	19	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
3	10.1	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.7	8.66	8.63	8.62	8.59	8.58	8.57	8.55	8.53
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.8	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.7	5.69	5.66	5.63
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.52	4.5	4.46	4.44	4.43	4.41	4.37
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.1	4.06	4	3.94	3.87	3.83	3.81	3.77	3.75	3.74	3.71	3.67
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.4	3.38	3.34	3.32	3.3	3.27	3.23
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.5	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.11	3.08	3.04	3.02	3.01	2.97	2.93
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.8	2.79	2.76	2.71
10	4.96	4.1	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.73	2.7	2.66	2.64	2.62	2.59	2.54
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3	2.91	2.85	2.8	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.5	2.47	2.43	2.4	2.38	2.35	2.3
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.9	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.4	2.33	2.28	2.25	2.2	2.18	2.16	2.12	2.07
20	4.35	3.49	3.1	2.87	2.71	2.6	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.2	2.12	2.07	2.04	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.91	1.85
24	4.26	3.4	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.3	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.97	1.94	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.8	1.74
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.76	1.74	1.7	1.63
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.78	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.64	1.59	1.52
50	4.03	3.18	2.79	2.56	2.4	2.29	2.2	2.13	2.07	2.03	1.95	1.87	1.78	1.73	1.69	1.63	1.6	1.58	1.52	1.45
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.1	2.04	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.69	1.65	1.59	1.56	1.53	1.48	1.4
90	3.95	3.1	2.71	2.47	2.32	2.2	2.11	2.04	1.99	1.94	1.86	1.78	1.69	1.63	1.59	1.53	1.49	1.46	1.41	1.31
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.6	1.55	1.5	1.46	1.43	1.37	1.27
∞	3.85	3	2.61	2.38	2.22	2.11	2.02	1.95	1.89	1.84	1.76	1.68	1.58	1.52	1.47	1.41	1.36	1.33	1.26	1.11

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

ECN 3322:	ECONOMETRICS II
TIME :	TWO HOUR
INSTRUCTION:	ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS
DATE:	5TH DECEMBER 2018

Question One

Explain the problem of autocorrelation in regression analysis.

a. Explain one way it can be detected.

b. Explain one remedial measure when the problem of heteroscedasticity is detected in a regression?

Question Two

Suppose a new standardised test is given to 100 randomly selected Grade 7 pupils in Central Province of Zambia. The average score $\bar{Y}$ on the test is 58 points and the standard deviation s_Y is 8 points.

a. The assessors plans to administer the test to all Grade 7 pupils in Central Province. Construct the 95 percent confidence interval for the mean score of all Grade 7 pupils in the province.

b. Suppose the same test in given to 200 randomly selected Grade 7 pupils from Northern Province, producing an average $\bar{X}$ of 62 points and standard deviation s_X of 11 points. Construct a ~~90~~ percent confidence interval for the difference in mean scores between Northern and Central provinces.

c. At ~~10~~ percent level of significance, do you conclude that the population score means are different for the two provinces?

Question Three

Consider a linear model to explain monthly beer consumption C:

$$\ln C_i = \alpha + \beta \ln P_i + \gamma \ln Y_i + \delta \ln E_i + u_i \qquad (1)$$

In the model, P is the price of beer, Y is the income and E is years of schooling. The researcher also discovers that

$$Var(u|P,Y,E) = \sigma^2 Y^2 \qquad (2)$$

a. Interpret the coefficient gamma (γ) in the model.

b. What problem is suggested by the finding of equation 2?

c. Write the transformed equation that will remedy the problem identified in (b).

Question Four

A researcher investigated the determinants of new passenger car prices and the results are presented in the table below.

Variable	Coefficient
H	0.119 (0.029)
W	0.136 (0.046)
L	0.015 (0.017)
V	-0.039 (0.025)
T	0.058 (0.016)
A	0.003 (0.040)
P	0.225 (0.037)
B	0.159 (0.026)
C	0.048 (0.039)

R^2=0.951

The figures in parenthesis are standard errors. H ,is the advertised horsepower ;W, shipping weight (thousands of pounds);L , overall length (tens of inches) ; V , 1 if the car has a V-8 engine, 0 if it has a six-cylinder engine; T, 1 if the car is a hard top, 0 if not; A, 1 if automatic transmission is "standard"(i.e. included in the price) , 0 if not; P , 1 if power steering is "standard" 0 if not; B, 1 if power brakes are "standard" 0 if not; C , 1 if car is designated as "compact"0 if not. The researcher regressed the logarithm of new passenger car prices on various specification.

a. Interpret the coefficient on H.

b. The coefficient on P defines the difference in the prices of new cars between standard powered steering cars and the base category.

   i. What is the base category in this case?

   ii. Mathematically derive the discrimination coefficient on$P$. Hint discrimination operator should be δ.

   iii. Interpret the coefficient on P.

c. In the study above, the variable P is obviously not measuring the effect of power steering alone, but the implications of "luxuriousness" of the car. Which other variable effects does P pick? Explain

d. *Interpret the coefficient on A and why do you think the coefficient is low?*

e. The coefficient on V although insignificant is negative. Clearly explain how this departs from the provision of mathematical formulae of the determinants of new passenger car prices.

f. State the theoretically appropriate parsimonious functional form of the study.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE
TIME: TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**. PROVIDE BRIEF, CLEAR ANSWERS ALONG WITH YOUR REASONING USING GRAPHS AND EQUATIONS TO EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWERS AS NECESSARY.

Question One

a. Define the Net Present Value.

b. State one (1) advantage and one (1) disadvantage of using the NPV criteria in investment decisions.

c. The management of AA Electronics Company is considering to purchase an equipment to be attached with the main manufacturing machine. The equipment will cost K6,000 and will increase annual cash inflow by K2,200. The useful life of the equipment is 6 years. After 6 years it will have no salvage value. The management wants a 20% return on all investments.

i. Compute net present value (NPV) of this investment project.

ii. Should the equipment be purchased according to NPV analysis?

Question Two

a. Define an efficient market?

b. Give a brief description of the 3 forms of efficient market hypothesis.

c. Does market efficiency mean you can randomly pick stocks from a stock exchange to form your portfolio? Explain

d. What does it mean when we say the price you paid for a stock is fair?

e. If securities markets are efficient, what is the NPV of any security, regardless of its risk?

f. Given the following situations, determine in each case whether or not the hypothesis of an efficient capital market (semi-strong form) is violated.

i. Through the introduction of an advanced computer software into the analysis of past stock price movements, a brokerage firm is able to predict price movements well enough to earn a consistent 2% profit, adjusted for risk, above normal market returns.

ii. You have discovered that the square root of any given stock price multiplied by the day of the month provides an indication of the direction in price movement of that particular stock with a probability of 75%

iii. Suppose a firm announced today morning that its profit from last quarter has dropped 15% compared to the previous quarter, the firms' closing price today was up 2% from yesterday.

Question Three

You are evaluating the balance sheet for Goodman's Bees Corporation. From the Problems balance sheet you find the following balances: Cash and marketable securities = K400,000, Accounts receivable K1,200,000, Inventory = K2,100,000, Accrued wages and taxes = K500,000, Accounts payable = K800,000, and Notes payable = K600,000. Calculate Goodman Bee's

i. Current ratio,

ii. Quick ratio,

iii. Cash ratio.

Question Four

Your firm's geologists have discovered a small oil field in Northwestern Province. The field is forecasted to produce a cash flow of C_1 of K2 million in the first year. You estimate that you could earn an expected return of r equal to 12% from investing in stocks with a similar degree of risk to your oil field. Therefore, 10% is the opportunity cost of capital. What is the present value? If

a. The cash flows are forecasted to continue forever, with no expected growth or decline.

b. The cash flows are forecasted to continue for 20 years only, with no expected growth or decline during that period.

c. The cash flows are forecasted to continue forever, increasing by 5% per year because of inflation.

Question Five

A firm has a debt ratio of 20%. The industry average debt ratio is 65%. Is this a good or poor sign about the management of the firm's financial leverage? Prove your answer.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/8 ACADEMIC YEAR
MID-TERM FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN4121:	INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND PRACTICE
TIME:	TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS:	ANSWER **THREE**QUESTIONS IN ALL. **SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.** KEEP YOUR ANSWERS BRIEF. MARKS WILL BE ALLOCATED ON THE BASIS OF CONCISE AND CORRECT AND NOT LONG ANSWER

SECTION A - COMPULSORY

QUESTION ONE

State whether the following are TRUE, FALSE or UNCERTAIN.

(a) Constant opportunity costs arise when all the units of the same factors are homogenous or of exactly the same type.
(b) International trade promotes beneficial political links between countries.
(c) The difference in the production frontiers between nations can be attributed to the use of different technologies.
(d) The factor-price equalization theorem predicts that international trade will eliminate or reduce international differences in returns to homogenous factors.
(e) With increasing returns to scale, mutually beneficial trade can take place even when two nations are identical in every respect.
(f) Trade based on comparative is likely to be large when differences in factor endowments among nations is greater.
(g) Productivity and returns of labour and capital remain the same after growth when both labour and capital grow at the same rate under constant returns to scale.
(h) All types of technical progress cause the nation's production frontier to shift outward.
(i) Consumption is protrade if the nation's consumption of its importable commodity increases proportionately more than the consumption of exportable commodity.
(j) A higher tariff remains prohibitive and a nation would continue to produce and consume at the autarky point.
(k) A small nation's welfare always declines when a tariff is imposed on imports.
(l) For any tariff rate, the steeper or less elastic the nation's offer curve is, the more its terms of trade deteriorate.
(m) Forming a customs union and removing trade barriers only among members will not necessarily produce the second best welfare position.
(n) A trade diverting customs unions results in both trade creation and trade diversion.
(o) Export subsidies can be regarded as a form of dumping.

QUESTIONS CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

SECTION B – ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION TWO

The Chinese government and EU countries have promised to retaliate with their own tariffs against American products in response to the announcement by the Trump administration to impose tariffs on selected products from these countries. The Chinese authorities further stated that it is high time that China and other major economies joined hands to better cope with the challenges created by the U.S.'s aggressive pursuit of trade advantages. Justify the reaction by China and EU countries to the proposed trade measures by the Trump administration.

QUESTION THREE

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

In the context of the Leontief paradox, how can empirical tests of the Heckscher–Ohlin model be improved?

QUESTION FIVE

To what extent do new trade theories provide an elaborate explanation of the current global pattern in international trade?

END OF FINAL EXAMINATIONS

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

ECN4121: INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND PRACTICE
TIME: TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS
KEEP YOUR ANSWERS BRIEF. MARKS WILL BE ALLOCATED ON THE BASIS OF CONCISE AND CORRECT AND NOT LONG ANSWER

QUESTION ONE

Define export subsidies. Provide the rationale for a nation subsidising exports when the loss by domestic consumers and cost of subsidy to the nation's taxpayers exceed the gain by domestic producers. Illustrate your answer with the aid of a diagram.

QUESTION TWO

Countries impose restrictions on international trade for various reasons. Discuss the motivation for countries using infant-industry and strategic trade policies to restrict trade.

QUESTION THREE

Countries engage in international trade if they stand to benefit from it. Discuss in detail the conditions that would inhibit nations from engaging in mutually beneficial trade.

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Define the law of comparative advantage
(b) Determine the opportunity cost of producing one unit of tea and iron in countries X and Y.
(c) Which commodity will country Y specialise in?

	Production Possibilities	
Country	Tea output	iron output
X	300	450
Y	400	350

QUESTION FIVE

The gravity model has significant explanatory power for trade between countries such that Deardorff (1998) referred to it as a "fact of life". Discuss the characteristic features of the international trade gravity model in light of Deardorff's statement.

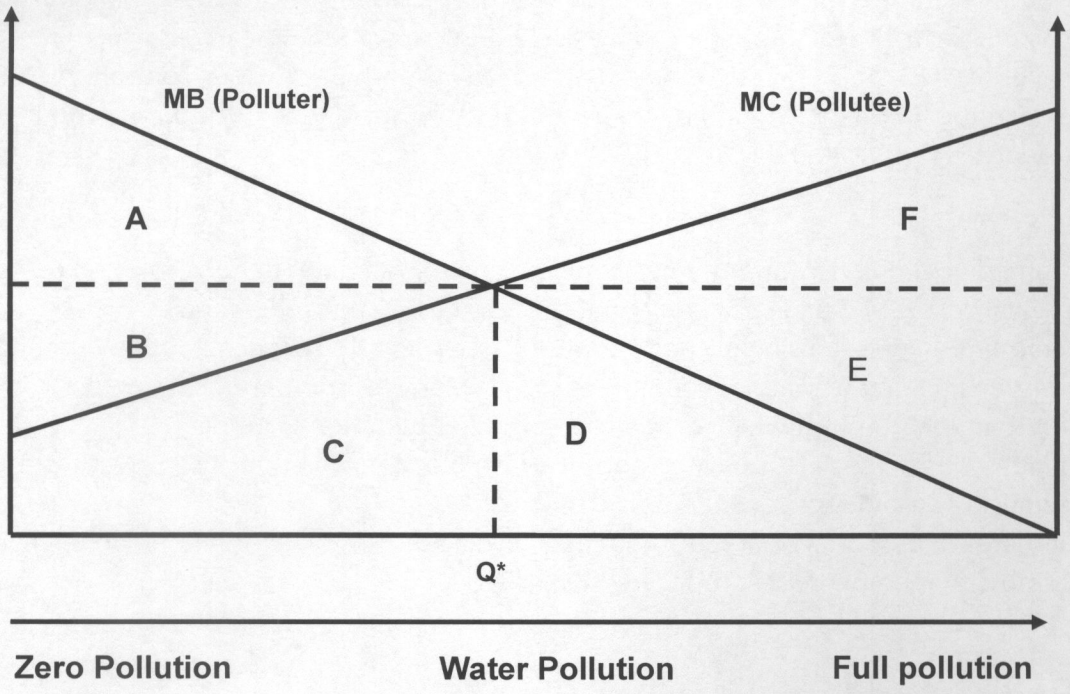
END OF EXAMINATION

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

ECN 4145:	ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS
TIME:	TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS:	ANSWER **ALL** THE QUESTIONS. MAXIMUM POINTS ALLOCATED ARE INDICATED AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION. ANSWERS THAT ARE TOO LONG AND IRRELEVANT WILL BE PENALIZED.

Question One

A Firm pollutes a local river and causes damage to a swim club downstream. The line MB in the figure below represents the firms' Marginal Benefit from polluting and the line MC represents the Marginal Cost of the pollution damages to swimmers. State your answers to each of the following questions in terms of the areas A, B, C, D, E, and F.



a. If the swim club is given the property right to the river, what area represents the minimum total payment the swim club would be willing to accept to allow the firm to pollute the river to the efficient level? [4 marks]
b. If the swim club has the property right for the river, what area represents the maximum total payment that the firm would be willing to pay to pollute the water to the efficient level? [4 marks]

c. If the swim club has the property right for the river, what area represents the swim clubs gain from trading water rights with the firm at the fair bargaining price? [4marks]
d. If the firm has the property right to pollute the water, what area represents the minimum total payment the firm would be willing to accept to reduce water pollution to the efficient level? [4 marks]
e. If the firm has the property right to pollute the water, what area represents the swim clubs gain from trading water rights with the firm at the fair bargaining price? [4marks]
f. In light of the properties necessary for the Coarse Theorem to hold, would you expect an efficient outcome to be more likely when property rights were given to the swim club or firm? And why? [10 marks]

Question Two

Suppose that a timber producing mill is situated on a bank of the River Zambezi. The private marginal cost (MC) of producing timber in Kwacha (K) per ton) is given by the function

$$MC = 10 + 0.5Y$$

where Y is tons of timber produced. In addition to this private marginal cost, an external cost is incurred. Each ton of timber produces pollutant flows into the river which cause damage valued at K10. This is an external cost, as it is borne by the wider community but not by the polluting firm itself. The marginal benefit (MB) to society of each ton of produced timber, in Kwacha (K), is given by,

$$MB = 30 - 0.5Y$$

a. Draw a diagram illustrating the marginal cost (MC), marginal benefit (MB), external marginal cost (EMC) and social marginal cost (SMC) functions. [5 marks]
b. Find the profit-maximising output of timber, assuming the seller can obtain marginal revenue equal to the marginal benefit to society derived from timber? [4 marks]
c. Find the timber output which maximises social net benefits. [3 marks]
d. Explain why the socially efficient output of timber is lower than the private profit maximising output level. [4 marks]
e. How large would marginal external cost have to be in order for it to be socially desirable that no timber is produced? [4 marks]

Question Three

a. Define willingness-to-pay and willingness-to-accept for a change in environmental quality. When are the two concepts the same? [5 marks]
b. Revealed Preference (RP) methods are valuation techniques based on observations of individual choices related to an environmental good/service. State the Stages involved in implementing RP Techniques. [5 marks]
c. One of the popular revealed preference valuation techniques is the Travel Cost method (TCM). Give a basic description of the key features of TCM. [5 marks]

d. What is the key difference between contingent valuation and the travel cost method? Which method of valuing an environmental good can be expected to produce a higher estimate of its value? Explain [5 marks]

Question Four

Efficiency implies cost-effectiveness, but cost-effectiveness does not imply efficiency. With help of a graph, explain this statement. [10 marks]

Question Five

a. The Zambian Government adopted a national conservation strategy in 1985 and the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in 1994, in an attempt to redress the imbalance between economic development and environment. However, in spite of these policy initiatives, little has been achieved on the ground to reduce environmental degradation. State and provide a brief description of top five environmental problems the government of Zambia have identified as priority. [10 marks]

b. The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It primary deals with greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance starting in the year 2020. This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. To this end the agreement identifies three ways towards the achievement of this goal. Write brief notes on each. [10 marks]

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 4235:	DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
TIME:	TWO (2) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS:	Answer **THREE** questions (**TWO** questions in section A and any **ONE** question in Section B)

SECTION A (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION)

Question 1

Large fiscal imbalances and rapid increase in government's debt since 2011 have raised concerns about the sustainability of fiscal policies in Zambia. Following these trends, the country has considered getting into agreement with the IMF for another Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). As a graduate of the University of Zambia,

a. List and explain the core components of the IMF and World Bank stabilisation and structural adjustment programmes.

b. Using Zambia as a country case, explain the impact of the World Bank and IMF SAP policies on the country's economic development.

c. Identify the measures that the country can undertake that will support pro-poor economic growth given the growing levels of poverty in the country to avoid the negative effects, you have listed in (b) above.

Question 2

Attempt all of the following:

a. Explain giving examples: Is it possible to achieve sustainable economic growth over a long period of time without planning?

b. The goal of Zambia's 7th National Development Plan is to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation driven by **agriculture**, tourism and mining. State and briefly explain four impediments to agricultural growth in Zambia.

c. List and explain under what conditions aid is likely to help promote economic growth?

SECTION B (ANSWER ANY ONE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION)

Question 3

Attempt all of the following:

a. The work to end extreme poverty is far from over, and a number of challenges remain. Give an account of the five reasons why policies focused toward reducing poverty levels need not lead to a slower rate of economic growth.

b. If 500 people are poor in a survey that samples 1500 people, what proportion of the population is poor?

c. Assuming a Poverty Line of 125, mean consumption as 100 and 20% headcount index, what is the Poverty Gap?

Question 4

Write short notes on the following:

a. Define Simon Kuznet's hypothesis on income inequality and economic growth and state two causes for this phenomenon.

b. Briefly explain the difference between economic growth and economic development.

c. State and briefly explain six characteristics of developing countries' economies

d. List and explain factors that retard growth of traditional exports in developing countries.

e. What are the factors responsible for the ineffective implementation of development plans?

Question 5

A development plan can be defined as a document which details the overall strategy of the country for proper planning and sustained development. In this context:

a. Outline the significant features of a development plan

b. State and briefly explain the four planning models

c. Suggest measures the government can put in place to ensure a good performance of the 7th National Development plan.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

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

ECN 4235: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer THREE questions (All questions in Section A and ONE question in Section B). Full marks will only be awarded for concise answers. Bonus points will be awarded for neat presentations.

SECTION A

Question 1

Attempt all of the following:

a) Some analysts in Zambia interchange the use of economic development and economic growth.
   i. Provide a comprehensive definition of economic development.
   ii. Define economic growth.

b) The ever-increasing number of privately owned homes by Zambian citizens is a good indicator of economic development taking place in Zambia.
   i. Do you agree with this statement?
   ii. Briefly explain your answer.

c) Neo-classical economists emphasise growth in savings and labour force for an economy to continue growing. Briefly explain:
   i. The significance of the "natural growth rate" in the Harrod-Domar growth model.
   ii. The basis of the prediction of convergence in per capita incomes of countries under Neo-classical theory.

d) The Zambian government has increased the retirement age from 55years to 65years.
   i. Do you agree or disagree that the policy is consistent with Neo-classical theory's condition for sustaining economic growth?
   ii. Briefly explain your answer.

e) Keynesian economics advocate state intervention in the management of a country's economic growth.
    i. State the four macroeconomic sectors that make up 'aggregate demand' under the Keynesian economic model.
    ii. Briefly explain how each sector affects the economy's output. (Bonus marks will be awarded for providing illustrations on Zambia)

f) Briefly explain the main difference between the production functions of Adam Smith's Classical theory and Marxian analysis of economic development.

Question 2

The primary sector has a significant role to play in a country's initial stages of economic development.

a) Using the Lewis growth model,
    i. Briefly explain the role of agriculture in a country's economic growth and development
    ii. Briefly explain the role Zambia's mining industry should play in the country's economic development.

b) The Zambian government has prioritised agricultural growth to diversify its economy.
    i. Do you agree that the strategy will mitigate the adverse effects of the country's reliance on the mining industry?
    ii. Briefly explain your answer.

SECTION B

Question 3

Write short notes on the following:

a) Four main justifications why developing countries that have adopted "free-market" economic models should also adopt economic planning to achieve both their social and economic goals.

b) International trade and economic development.
    i. How international trade can be "an engine for economic growth" by stating and briefly explaining the "three main gains" from international trade.

ii. Why international trade is held responsible for perpetuating international inequalities in incomes between the developed and the developing countries.

c) How Zambia can industrialise and diversify its economy thereby create jobs and reduce poverty by adopting "Import Substitution Industrialisation". Ensure to state four policy instruments and briefly explain how they can be used.

d) The main sources of foreign resources in economic development. Ensure to provide illustrations on Zambia for each source.

Question 4

a) State and briefly explain six characteristics of Developing Countries' economies.

b) State the main elements of the "Washington Consensus" and briefly explain them.

c) Economic planning and development.

i. State and briefly explain the four planning models.

ii. Briefly explain how you could use all four models to formulate a national development plan.

iii. Give examples of 'short', 'medium' and 'long-term' plans in Zambia.

d) Define Simon Kuznet's hypothesis on income inequality and economic growth and state two causes for this phenomenon.

e) Define 'Human Development Index' and explain its use ensuring to highlight its main limitation.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

MID-YEAR YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 4411: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS

SECTION A [45 marks]

Question 1 [24 marks]

State whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Answers without corresponding justifications will not be awarded any marks.

a) Research is the systematic collection and interpretation of data with a clear purpose
b) A referred publication is an infallible source of evidence
c) 'The Economist' is an appropriate source for literature review
d) Research methods provide the general approach to conducting research while research methodology focuses on how to do it
e) The introduction section of research report is analogous to a 'funnel' while the discussion section is analogous to an 'inverted funnel'
f) The distinction between basic and applied research is only in terms of immediate practical applications
g) A research question should be clear and generic
h) The methods and procedure in research provide the general approach for testing the hypothesis of the study
i) It is appropriate to cite a paper after only reading the abstract
j) Presenting someone else's work with appropriate citation can lead to plagiarism
k) The conceptual framework is a test of the researchers knowledge of existing economic theory
l) Restating the summary of findings of research does not constitute conclusions.

Question 2 [21 marks]

Economic research is influenced by different philosophical positions, which include logical positivism, objective normativism and pragmatism. Although these philosophies may blend in a particular research, one philosophical position will be relatively more important (dominant) than the others. For the topics listed below, identify the **DOMINANT** philosophical position and justify your answer.

a) Threshold effects of public debt on economic growth in Zambia
b) Do medical marijuana laws reduce addictions and deaths related to pain killers?
c) The effect of exchange rate volatility on commercial banks profitability in Zambia
d) Has Foreign Direct Investment helped to curb unemployment in Zambia?
e) The arbitrage theory of capital asset pricing
f) Agriculture productivity, comparative advantage and economic growth
g) A general method for decomposing the causes of socioeconomic inequality in health

SECTION B [55 marks]

Question 3 [20 marks]

Rabecca and Hilda are interested in understanding the extent to which the Stock Market in Zambia contributes to economic growth. They present a problem description as follows:

"In Zambia, the Lusaka Stock Exchange (LuSE) was established with the view of developing the capital market following the liberalization of the Zambian economy .Many state owned companies were privatised to boost economic growth; this also meant that they would no longer be funded by the government but rather mobilize funds mainly from the stock market. Currently, the majority of Zambian enterprises are privately owned and Zambia has experienced an increase in GDP growth rate over the past few years of up to 7% in 2015 mainly attributed to manufacturing, mining, construction, transport, communications and the public sector. However, most enterprises as well as individuals have continued to seek funding from banks and other micro-finance lending institutions to fund their business operations as opposed to mobilizing their funds from LuSE which is relatively cheaper. "

For the analysis, Rabecca and Hilda propose to use quarterly time series data for the period 2000 to 2013 and specify the following econometric model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \mathcal{E}_i$$

Where,

Y= GDP growth

X_1= Market Capitalisation to GDP

X_2= Turnover ratio X_3= Value Traded ratio
$\mathcal{E}_i$= Error term

a) Describe the general steps of the scientific approach to research
b) Distinguish between research objectives and research questions
c) Based on the above research questions and model, provide suggestions on Rabecca and Hilda's general objective, specific objective(s) and hypothesis (es).
d) What are the potential econometric concerns with the method of analysis that the students' propose to use and how can they deal with them?

Question 3 [15 marks]

The following extract is taken from the *last three paragraphs of the literature review* in a final research report done by an undergraduate student at the University of Zambia.

"Alajekwu and Achugbu (2012) like Athapathu and Jayasinghe (2012) above carried out a study entitled The Role of Stock Market Development on Economic Growth in Nigeria using time series data from 1994-2008. The method of analysis used is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) techniques; it measured the relationship between stock market development indicators and economic growth. Their results show that Market Capitalization and Value Traded ratios have a very weak negative correlation with economic growth while Turnover ratio has a very strong positive correlation with economic growth. This study did not add any control variables.

Finally, Mumba (2005) carried out a research on the Zambian Stock Market. His method was different in that he didn't use the well-known principles established by Levine and Zevros (1998) but rather used a number Simple Two variable regressions, Standard Errors Analysis and Correlation to finally ascertain the strength of the relationship between the stock market and economy. He focused more on evaluating the performance of LuSE. His empirical results were that the Market Capitalization to GDP ratio had no strong relationship, even though the market experienced a steady level of development during the review period. Listed companies relative to the number of privatized companies showed that out of 257 private companies, only 22 were registered showing that the stock market wasn't performing too well. Finally, Turnover ratio performed quite low compared to the overall performance in the economy.

Having analysed the studies above, this study intends to fill the gap in literature by firstly focusing on the Zambian Stock Market (LuSE) in the period 2000 to 2013. It differed from Mumbas' study (2005) in that it attempted to ascertain the impact of the stock market on economic growth using an endogenous growth model with all variables combined in a single equation. It acknowledged the fact that the impact of stock market development on economic growth is country specific and as such takes

particular interest in the Zambian Stock Market. It also focused exclusively on the stock market and not the combined effect of other financial institutions as other studies described above. "

1. Explain the purpose of literature review in research
2. Identify all the strengths and weaknesses of the literature review extract

Question 4 [20 marks]

Consider the problem statements below from a Zambian study by Chongo (2015) and a Zimbabwean study by Mashingaidze (2014). Both studies analyze the effect of public debt on economic growth.

Problem Statement 1: (Zambian Study) by Chongo (2015)

"A number of empirical studies undertaken in this area show that in the long run and beyond a certain threshold, public debt would exert negatively on economic growth and such conclusions are consistent with the debt overhang theories advanced by the neoclassical economists. In the case of Zambia, public debt over the period of analysis depicts a rising trend and in some periods has been recorded to be above GDP. The rise has been attributed by continuous borrowing by Government, both external and internal to finance its budget deficit as it aspires to achieve its development agenda defined in the National Development Plans (NDP). Therefore, the country is not precluded from the implication of a rising public debt stock and this has necessitated the need for an empirical analysis of the above phenomenon in Zambia."

Problem statement 2: (Zimbabwean Study) by Mashingaidze (2014)

"A number of empirical studies undertaken in this area show that in the long run and beyond a certain threshold, external debt would exert negatively on economic growth and such conclusions are consistent with the debt overhang theories advanced by the neoclassical economists. Although there is substantial literature on the impact of external debt on economic growth, most of these have employed cross country studies, which have been criticized for ignoring the heterogeneity among economies (Savvides, 2002). Developing countries differ significantly in terms of their economic and political environment, organization and institutions, hence the need for specific country study to ascertain the association between these variables. In the case of Zimbabwe, external debt over the period of analysis depicts a rising trend and therefore, the country is not precluded from the implication of a rising debt stock and

this has necessitated the need for an empirical analysis of the above phenomenon in Zimbabwe"

State whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Answers without corresponding justifications will not be awarded any marks.

1. It can be said that Chongo (2015) plagiarized her problem statement because she copied most of the statements from Mashingaidze (2014).
2. The exchange rate is likely to be a more important variable in the Zambian study as compared to the Zimbabwean study.
3. Despite the minor differences in the two studies, the fundamental problem being investigated is the same.
4. According to Chongo (2015) Zambia is primarily borrowing for developmental reasons.
5. In both studies the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) is more likely to be adopted as compared to the Vector Autoregressive Model (VAR).
6. According to Mashingaidze (2014) the country heterogeneity invalidates the findings from cross-country studies when it comes to debt and economic growth.
7. It can be inferred from both Chongo (2015) and Mashingaidze (2014) that debt has the potential to enhance the economic growth of the country.
8. In both studies, there is little to no need for a multicollinearity test.
9. The studies are likely to have the same objectives and research hypothesis.
10. Chongo (2015) and Mashingaidze (2014) are both required to employ time-series approaches such as Unit-root test, autocorrelation test and Heckman specification test in their analysis.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

MID-YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS

ECN 4411: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE
TIME: TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS

SECTION A [45 marks]

Question 1 [24 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.
b) Explain the role of hypothesis formulation and testing in conceptualizing research

Question 2 [21 marks]

Economic research is influenced by different philosophical positions, which include logical positivism, objective normativism and pragmatism. Although these philosophies may blend in a particular research, one philosophical position will be relatively more important (dominant) than the others. For the topics listed below, identify the **DOMINANT** philosophical position and justify your answer.

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experienced an increase in GDP growth rate over the past few years of up to 7% in 2015 mainly attributed to manufacturing, mining, construction, transport, communications and the public sector. However, most enterprises as well as individuals have continued to seek funding from banks and other micro-finance lending institutions to fund their business operations as opposed to mobilizing their funds from LuSE which is relatively cheaper. "

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d) What are the potential econometric concerns with the method of analysis that the students' propose to use and how can they deal with them?

Question 4 [15 marks]

Provide the appropriate in-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

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END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND TERM

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 5412: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER FOUR QUESTIONS

Question 1.

(a) What are the four modes of international trade in services? Identify the mode of supply and the nature of the trade, i.e., either export or import for the following situations:

i) A tourist from Germany who visits the Luangwa National Park to view game for a week

ii) A traditional healer from Tanzania who comes to Zambia under the auspices of the Zambia Traditional Healers Association to treat patients in Lusaka during the summer.

iii) A South African Insurance broker who sets up company in Lusaka to offer insurance services to clients in Lusaka.

iv) A student from Zambia who enrols for a degree programme at the University Of Cape Town, South Africa.

(b) State the factor-price equalization theorem.

(c) The Stolper-Samuelson Theorem is a fundamental theorem about the internal working of the economy that pertains to the relationship between commodity prices and real factor incomes. Explain the theorem.

(d) Suppose that a small country reaches an agreement with its trade partners to limit its imports by use of a voluntary export restraint (VER). Show the welfare effects of this trade restriction for the importing country.

(e) The South East Asian countries at one time followed an aggressive policy of import protection with tariffs and export promotion with subsidies. Contrast these policies with one of free trade.

Question 2.

State the Heckscher-Ohlin theorem in international trade. What is the Leontief paradox? What are the various theoretical explanations that have been put forward to resolve the paradox!

Question 3.

Illustrate the impact of an export subsidy and an import quota on producer surplus, consumer surplus, government revenue and national welfare. Use partial equilibrium analysis.

Question 4.

There are three main ways that a country can move towards free trade. These are through unilateral liberalization, multilateral liberalization and the country may engage itself in regional integration schemes. Illustrate the two major static effects of a regional integration scheme.

Question 5.

You are given two countries, Burma and Cyprus. Burma is abundant of land and Cyprus is abundant of labour. Cloth production is labour intensive, while food production is land intensive. In both Burma and Cyprus, you have a class of landowners who own large tracts of land and a class of workers who have to work on the land belonging to landowners to earn their incomes. What would be the impact on Burma and Cyprus, if the price of cloth rose? What would be the impact if the price of food rose?

Question 6.

What is the effective rate of protection? You are given a small developing country that depends heavily on the production and the export of oil for its economic activities. The government is worried about this situation because it has just been told that the oil reserves will only last 20 years. It has embarked on a policy to promote the diversification of its economy through the promotion of local manufacturing. It has targeted agro-based industries. One such industry is shoe manufacturing. Currently, the government levies a tax of 30 per cent on shoe imports and has allowed leather duty free. Government now decides to levy a duty of 20 per cent on imported leather to promote the use of local leather. The world price of a pair of shoes is K20. It takes K12 worth of leather input to make a pair of shoes at world prices. Calculate the effective rate of protection on shoes. Does this policy support shoe manufacturing?

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 9125: INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

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

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION ONE

Consider the following marginal revenue function from a kinked demand curve for an oligopolistic firm and answer the questions which follow:

$$MR = \begin{cases} 19 - 0.5Q & for \;\; Q < 8 \\ 25 - 2Q & for \;\; Q > 8 \end{cases}$$

(a) Given that TR is equal to 88.75 when output is 5 and 150 when output is 10, find the kinked demand curve corresponding to this MR function.

(b) Draw the MR curve on the same graph as the kinked demand curve.

(c) If the marginal costs is constant at K17, find the optimal output and price.

(d) Find the optimal price and output given that the marginal cost is K5.

(e) Explain why the firm may opt to maintain the price if the marginal costs reduces from K12 to K10.

(f) State two (2) limitations of the Kinked demand theory.

QUESTION TWO

Two suspects held in separate cells are charged with a major crime. However, there is not enough evidence. Both suspects are told the following policy: If neither confesses then both will be convicted of a minor offense and sentenced to one year in jail. If both confess then both will be sentenced to jail for six years. If one confesses but the other does not, then the confessor will be released but the other will be sentenced to jail for nine years.

(a) What is meant by rationalizable strategy in game theory?

(b) Identify the players and strategies in this Game.

(c) By using positive numbers for sentences in years, illustrate this games using Normal form representation.

(d) Find the best response strategies for each suspect.

(e) Find the Nash Equilibrium strategies for each suspect and prove that they are indeed Nash equilibrium.

(f) What are the main characteristics of a prisoner's dilemma game?

SECTION B (CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION)

QUESTION THREE

Honey is produced in a beehive with bees and sugar. Each farmer operates one beehive, which he rents for K1 per month from a landlord. Producing q gallons of honey a month requires spending q dollars a month on bees and q^2 dollars a month on sugar.

(a) Find the total cost, total variable cost, average cost and Marginal cost for each farmer.

(b) Given that each farmer is a price-taker, calculate the supply curve. (assume that the price of honey is p)

(c) If consumers are willing to buy $13 - p$ gallons of honey per month and the honey industry consists of a total of 10 farmers, what will be the equilibrium price for honey and the total monthly sales per farmer?

(d) Will this be a long-run equilibrium? Please explain

(e) Explain the difference between the SCP and the New Industrial Organization paradigm. What are the main elements of the latter?

QUESTION FOUR

Manzi-valley Mineral water PLC is considering merging with Pepsi Zambia in order to directly supply its water for the production of Pepsi drinks. Assume that both firms operate in imperfect markets. Under the current conditions, the demand for Pepsi is $P = 50 - 3Q_p$.

(a) Given that 1 litre of water can produce 1 litre of Pepsi after spending K5 on other ingredients, Find the demand for mineral water by Pepsi. (Denote the price of water by r and the quantity by Q_w)

(b) If the marginal cost of producing the mineral water is 15 , find the optimal output and price of the mineral water.

(c) Find the optimal price and output of Pepsi.

(d) Show whether there is a profit incentive to merge Manzi-valley and Pepsi Zambia.

(e) What are the motives for mergers? Is it easy for firms to merge horizontally?

QUESTION FIVE

Consider the following market demand function facing duopolistic power generating firms:

$$P(Q) = 80 - 0.25Q$$

Given that firm 1 has a constant marginal cost of K15 and firm 2 has a constant marginal cost of K10, find the following:

(a) The Market equilibrium price under sequential output setting. Assume firm 1 is the leader.

(b) The Market equilibrium price under simultaneous output setting.

(c) The Market equilibrium price under output collusion

(d) What conditions can guarantee that firms in (b) produce the same level of output and earn equal profits.

(e) Explain the three (3) conditions for price setting under the Limit pricing theory.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2018 ACADEMIC YEAR
ECN 9135: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
FINAL EXAMINATION
Thursday, December 13, 2018

INSTRUCTIONS: TIME: 2 HOUR, ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE [30 Marks]

In the early 1800's two prominent models were popular in linking population growth, resources and agricultural development. These were the demographic transition model and the Malthusian model. Explain in detail these two models. For each of the two models explain how relevant the models are in explaining the link between population resources and agricultural development in a developing country like Zambia.

QUESTION TWO [40 Marks]

Prior to 1970's a number of partial theories explaining the sources of agricultural development were propounded. Each of these provided some partial explanations on how agricultural output could be accelerated and equitably shared. For each of the following theories explain how the insights provided in each can be used to enhance agricultural development in Zambia.

i) Industrial fundamentalism model
ii) Urban industrial impact model
iii) The diffusion model
iv) The cultural – change first model
v) The Neo-Marxist and dependence model
vi) Stage models of agricultural development

QUESTION THREE [30 Marks]

In largely traditional agricultural arrangements, expansion of cultivation onto new land has been a continuing source of increased agricultural production. There are a number of institutional arrangement and other projects dimensions available to governments for expanding cropland and are of endless variety. The most popular arrangements have been

i) Plantations and other high technology land investment projects
ii) Government settlement projects
iii) Spontaneous family settlements

For each of the above explain the arrangement pointing strongly on the advantages and the challenges in implement land expansion using each strategy.

QUESTION FOUR

Very briefly explain any two market policies and two non-market policies (or programs) which the Zambian government has put in place to promote and accelerate agricultural production.

END

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

ECN 9155:	**HEALTH ECONOMICS**
TIME:	**TWO HOURS**
INSTRUCTIONS:	**ANSWER QUESTION 1 IN SECTION A AND ANY ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B**

Section 1 - Compulsory

QUESTION ONE

The Demand for Health Model is given in functional notation as follows:

$I = I(M, T_h ; E)$ 1

$B = B(X, T_b ; E)$ 2

a. Define the model variables in Equations 1 and 2

b. Define the marginal efficiency of capital and the rate of depreciation.

c. List and explain the Grossman Model assumptions that illustrate the differences between mainstream demand theory in relation to health capital demand theory

d. The total time available to a consumer is defined as:

$T = 365 = T_h + T_b + T_l + T_w$

i. Derive the labour – leisure trade off function, clearly explaining the preferences between leisure and income

ii. Show the consumption – investment trade-off between a consumer that is "risk averse" and one that is "risk loving" – those who value health for its good and health for its other attributes and those who value health only for its good.

iii. Explain the changes in the equilibrium position arising as a consequence of changes in (i) Age (ii) Wages (iii)Education

iv. What is the significance of δ, the rate of depreciation and r, and the rate of interest in the investment – consumption analysis model? Illustrate your answer with a simple example.

Section 2 Answer ANY ONE questions from this section

QUESTION TWO

a. Define the term evaluation of health care programmes.

b. Name the different forms of health care evaluation

c. Explain how these differ from each other and what determines how they are determined or classified as such. (A matrix illustration would be helpful here).

d. What are the axioms of *von – Neumann – Morgensten* utility theory and when are they used in particular

QUESTION THREE

a. Heath care financing is largely dependent on the five modalities. What are these five modalities of health care financing?

b. What are the main functions of health care financing?

c. What elements assist in determining the assessment of the viability of any health care financing strategy?

d. Economic development and health care financing has been shown to be linked in a systematic way. Explain and depict clearly, the relationship between socio-economic development and typology of health care financing.

QUESTION FOUR

Use the assistance of graphs wherever necessary to explain your answers

It has been stated that the health care financing interacts within the health system in a major way to impact on health outcomes.

a. '*Moral hazard is a phenomenon of elasticity of demand for health care*' – explain the meaning of this statement.

b. Using graphs, show the impact of the share of user fee payable by a consumer on resource allocation under health insurance. Demonstrate the effects of consumer gains or incremental benefits that arise. On a different diagram show the *deadweight loss* arising from the sub-optimal allocation of resources that may be a consequence of insurance in health care.

c. With the assistance of graphs, show the interaction of insurance and the price of care. Briefly answer why in the context of welfare loss to society due to insurance, society nevertheless supports the existence of health insurance.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

Course: ECN 9155 HEALTH ECONOMICS

Instructions: ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS

Time: TWO HOURS

Question One

A. What are the functions of Health Care Financing?

B. Categorise the likely health care financing typologies you are likely to experience at different development stages

C. Explain the pros and cons of each type of typology from (b) above

D. **Question Two**

i. Newhouse provides an analysis of the hospital as a utility maximising entity. Graphically derive the *Newhouse* model of the hospital based on the quantity – quality trade-off or frontier approach. Describe the obtaining results in detail.

ii. Compare this to the *Pauly – Redisch* model of treating the hospital as a Physician's Cooperative (maximisation of net average revenue). Provide a detailed explanation given the following functions:

$R = R(K, L, M_0,$ *and,*

$$where\ R = combined\ physician\ and\ hospital\ revenue\ combined$$

$$HR = R(K, L, M_0) - wL - rK - sM_0 + D_0 + G_0$$

$$where\ HR = Hospital\ residual$$

iii. What are the effects of increased competition?

Question Three

Grossman's demand for health capital model makes assumptions that are different from the assumptions of demand in microeconomic theory.

i. List the assumptions relating to Grossman's model for demand for health capital.

ii. State and explain the depiction of the two functions of the model that are developed from the assumptions listed in (i) above.

iii. Define the Cost of Capital, r rate of depreciation, δ, and the Marginal Efficiency of Investment *(MEI)*

iv. Describe how the Cost of Capital, r, and the rate of depreciation, δ, interact to determine the equilibrium of demand for health, showing how there is variation between H_{min} and the highest point at which the capital stock for health is accumulated. Use diagrams accordingly.

Question Four

HIV/AIDS is currently assessed as the worst epidemic of contemporary times.

(a) Based on your understanding of what constitutes policy, outline the policy elements in the prioritisation of HIV/AIDS as a major public health concern and for resource allocaton purposes.

(b) Define prevalence elasticity of demand; E_p. Assuming that a vaccine was found for HIV/AIDS today, what may be the expected response according E_p.

(c) In your view why is HIV/AIDS so important particularly in countries with a generalised (high prevalence) of infection?

END OF EXAMINATION

University of Zambia

School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Literature and Languages
ELL 2220 English Grammar

FINAL EXAMINATION - DEFERRED

2017/2018 Academic Year

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS **TOTAL MARKS: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper has three sections: **Section A** is Compulsory; **Section B** is Phonology and Morphology; and **Section C** is Syntax.
2. Answer both questions in Section A; one question in Section B and one question in Section C

Section A: Compulsory
[50 marks]

1. Read the passage and carry out the assignments below: [30 marks]

A sure way to wreck your changes of learning how to write competently is to believe that writing is a "natural gift" rather than a learned skill. People with such an attitude think that they are the only ones for whom writing is unbearably difficult. They feel that everyone else finds writing easy or at least tolerable. Such people typically say, "'I'm not any good at writing" or "English was not one of my good subjects.'' They imply that they simply do not have a talent for writing while others do. (John Langan: p12).

a) Carry out a morphological analysis of the following words from the passage: (10)
i. Learning ii. competently iii. unbearable iv. typically

b) Pick out five different phrases from the passage. (5)

c) Transcribe the following words from the text: (10)
i) wreck ii) good iii) learned iv) think v) others

d) From the passage, pick out a sentence that fits the given classification below: (5)

i) Simple sentence.

ii) Compound Sentence

iii) Complex Sentence

2. Illustrate on any four morphophonological rules in English. Give two (2) examples of each. [20 Marks]

SECTION B: PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY
[25 MARKS]

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY

3. Discuss the different variations of minimal pair drills and give two examples of each. [25 Marks]

4. Write brief notes on the following : [25 Marks]
   a) Classification of vowel and consonant sounds (15)
   b) Differentiate a general English syllable from a general Bantu syllable (10)

5. Discuss the English Inflectional suffixes and identify their suffixal homophones. [25 Marks]

SECTION C: SYNTAX
[25 MARKS]

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY.

6. Discuss five different types of phrases in English and give two examples of well labelled phrases of each. [25 Marks]

7. With two examples of each, explain the two main clauses and give three different types of subordinate clauses. [25 Marks]

8. With three examples for each, discuss the four types of criteria employed to set up word classes in English. [25 Marks]

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

ELL 4300 Final Examinations

2017/18 Academic Year

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer **any four** (4) questions. Provide clear examples where necessary.

TIMW ALLOWED: Three (3) hours

WEIGHTING: All questions carry equal marks of 25 each.

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1. Understanding the notion of constituency as it relates to the analysis of grammar is very important. With clear examples, explain the meaning of constituency and how it enables us analyse a grammar of a language. [25 marks]

2. Name the category of each of the underlined phrases in the text below. Thereafter, identify the constituent parts making up the underlined phrases as in the example provided: [25 marks]

e.g. <u>A cold front</u> will pass over Lusaka today.

a cold front	-	NP
a	-	DET
cold	-	A
front	-	N

Text 1

"Do you?" I reply, feeling rather taken aback. "That must be dangerous."
But he does not answer. He has a messy crop of blonde hair as well as lots of freckles, and he darts around my office almost like a bird, checking out the toys, the books, and the papers on my crowded desk.

He casts an anxious eye at me and says, "I don't want to grow up"
I nod sympathetically and try to inquire why, but again he does not answer. He would rather talk about wasps, which are his passion.

He tells me all about the different kinds of wasps that exist in the world, how he has them encased in epoxy at home and how mad they get when he captures them.
"Why do you like wasps so much'?"

"I like the sound they make and how their legs hang when they fly."
How do their legs hang? I have never noticed the legs of a wasp, when they fly or otherwise. What is there to like about the sound and their legs?

3. Divide the following text into clauses and then make an experiential analysis of each clause.
[25 marks]

Text 2

Two cars with darkened windows crawl down Milner Road in Observatory. It is November 27 just over a year ago. Dusk is creeping onto the mother city. It is 8:15pm. In front of a beige house down the road, two men are conversing. The cars stop for a few seconds in front of the house and proceed toward lower main road. A few moments later they are back. This time they stop a few metres away from the house. One of the men looks towards them and offers to help in case the drivers want directions. The rear window of the car in front is slowly opened, and there is a glint of a gun barrel. Bang! The first bullet hits the bigger man's stomach. The second gets the other man in the throat. A third man, who came out of the house after he heard the gunshots, sees the scene and tries to run away. Bang he is hit in the back. The window is rolled up and the two cars quickly disappear down the road. The bigger man realises his friend is dead and screams for help. It never comes. He does not want to die, so, with a bullet lodged in his limbs, he walks to the emergency unit of Groote Schuur Hospital with assistance of some passers-by and blacks out.

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

ELL 4300: ENGLISH FUCTIONAL GRAMMAR

2017/18 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS : THERE ARE FIVE (5) QUESTIONS. ANSWER ALL.
TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS
WEIGHTING : 100 MARKS

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1. Carefully read the **Text** below (on page 2) and give an example of each of the following from the particular clause complexes indicated:

(i)	The last adverbial (clause Complex 1)	(1)
(ii)	A subject (clause complex 4)	(1)
(iii)	A complement/object (Clause Complex 21)	(1)
(iv)	Fused finite/predicator (Clause Complex 21)	(1)
		/4/

2. Name the category of the following words (e.g.N, P, Det, etc):

(i)	Dissipated (Clause Complex 4)	(1)
(ii)	Interspersed (Clause Complex 5)	(1)
(iii)	Stupendous (Clause Complex 8)	(1)
(iv)	Before (Clause Complex 11)	(1)
(v)	Diabolically (Clause Complex 21)	(1)
(vi)	Wretched (Clause Complex 30)	(1)
		/6/
		[10]

3. Draw a fully labeled tree diagram of the clause taken from clause complex below:

I was quickly restored by the cold gale of the mountains.

[10]

4. From text 1 provided below:

(i)	Do a textual analysis of clauses 8 to 12	(10)
(ii)	Do an interpersonal analysis of clauses 10 and 11	(10)

5. Conduct a **transitivity and construal analysis** of the **text** below. Remember to provide clear examples. **[60 marks]**

TEXT 1

[1]It was nearly noon when I arrived at the top of the ascent. [2]For some time I sat upon the rock that overlooks the sea of ice. [3]A mist covered both that the surrounding mountains. [4] Presently, a breeze dissipated the cloud, and I descended upon the glacier. [5]The surface is very uneven, rising like the waves of a troubled sea, descending low, and interspersed by rifts that sink deep. [6]The field of ice is almost a league in width, but I spent nearly two hours crossing it. [7]The opposite mountain is a bare perpendicular rock.[8]From the side where I now stood Mountvert was exactly opposite, as the distance of a league; and above it rose gazing on this wonderful and stupendous scene. [9]The sea, or rather the vast river of ice, wound among its dependent mountains, whose aerial summits hung over its recesses. [10]Their icy and glittering peaks shone in the sunlight over the clouds. [11]My heart, which was before sorrowful, now swelled with something like joy.[12]I exclaimed- "wandering spirits, if indeed ye wander, and do not rest in your narrow beds, allow me this faint happiness, or take me, as your companion, away from the joys of life."

[13]As I said this, I suddenly beheld the figure of a man, at some distance, advancing towards me with superhuman speed. [14]He bounded over the cervics in the ice, among which I had walked with caution; his stature, also, as he approached, seemed to exceed that of man. [15]I was troubled: a mist came over my eyes, and I felt a faintness seize me; but I was quickly restored by the cold gale of the mountains. [16]I perceived, as the shape came nearer sight (tremendous and abhorred!) that it was the wretch who had created. [17]I trembled with rage and horror, resolving to wait his approach, and then close with him in mortal combat.[18]He approach: his countenance bespoke bitter anguish, combined with disdain and malignity, while its unearthly ugliness rendered it almost too horrible for human eyes. [19]But I scarcely observed this; rage and hatred had at first deprived me of utterance, and I recovered only to overwhelm him with words expressive of furious detestation and contempt.

[20]"Devil", I exclaimed, "do you dare approach me?" and do not you fear the fierce vengeance of my arm wreaked on your miserable head? [21]Begone, vile insect! Or rather, stay, that I may trample you to dust! And Oh! That I could, with the extinction of your miserable existence, restore those victims who you have so diabolically murdered!"

[22]"I expected this reception", said the demon. [23]"All men hate the wretched; how, then, must I be hated, who am miserable beyond living things! [24]Yet you my creator, detest and spurn me, thy creature, to whom thou art bound all ties only dissoluble by the annihilation of one of us. [25]You purpose to kill me. How dare you sport thus with life? [26]Do our duty towards me, and I will do mine towards you and the rest of mankind.[27]If you will comply with my conditions, I will leave them and you at peace; but if you refuse, I will glut the maw if death, until it be

satiated with the blood of your remaining friends".

[28]Abhorred monster! Fiend that thou art! [29]The tortures of hell are too mild a vengeance for thy crimes. [30]Wretched devil! You reproach me with your creation; come on, then, that I may extinguish the spark which I so negligently bestowed". [31]My rage was without bounds; I sprang on him, impelled by all the feelings which can arm one being against the existence of another. [32]He easily eluded me, and said "be calm! I I intreat you to hear me, before you vent to hatred on my devoted head". [33]Have I not suffered enough, that you seek to increase my misery? [34]Life, although it may only be an accumulation of anguish, is dear to me, and I will defend it. [35]Remember, though hast made me more powerful than thyself, my height is superior to thine, my joints more supple. [36]But I will not be tempted to set myself in opposition to thee. [37]Iam thy creature, and I will be even mild and docile to my natural lord and king, if thou wilt also perform thy part, the which thou owest me.

A slightly edited extract from Frankenstein by Mary Shelley. Pages 101-103)

END

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SERVICE AND EXCELLENCE

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

EPM 5111: Microeconomics for Policy

THIRD TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

MARCH 2019

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

There are two sections in this examination. Section A and Section B. You will answer five questions in total as follows: **THREE** questions (Question 1 -which is compulsory and any other two) in **Section A** and Any TWO questions from Section B.

Note: Each section must be written in its own booklet

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

SECTION A: Answer 3 questions in total. Question 1 is compulsory

1. Suppose the number of bicycles demanded and supplied at various prices is given as follows:

Price of a bicycle (K)	Quantity demanded per year (millions of bicycles)	Quantity supplied per year
60	22	14
80	20	16
100	18	18
120	16	19

a) Sketch four points on the supply curve for bicycles
b) Estimate the price elasticity of supply when the price moves from K80 to K100.
c) Estimate the price elasticity of demand when the price moves from K100 to K120.
d) What is the equilibrium price of bicycles?
e) If the price is K80, will there be an excess demand? Any excess supply?
f) If the price K120, will there be an excess demand? An excess supply?
g) Suppose the State imposes an excise tax per unit of a bicycle sold at K40 per each bicycle. Then decides to set a price ceiling of K100 on the price of a bicycle. Will there be a surplus or shortage of bicycles? If, so, how big a surplus or shortage?

2. Suppose that a factory at Trade Kings has the following long-run production function:

$$Q = 40K^{\frac{3}{4}}L^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

a) Solve for the firm's Marginal Rate of Technical Substitution of capital for labour.
b) Suppose that the wage is equal to K20 and the rental rate on capital is K60. Using your response to a), find the cost-minimizing capital to labour ratio at Trade King's Factory. For each unit of capital used how many units of labour should be used to minimize costs.
c) Suppose that Trade King's decides that he wants to produce 440 bottles this period (i.e. Q=440). Given the firm's production function and your answer to b), how many units of labour and how many units of capital should the firm employ?
d) If the wage goes up to K30 and Trade King's adjusts the output level and demand for inputs to maximize profits, what do you predict (without calculating the result) will happen to the overall costs of production? Explain.

3. Assume the individual's utility function is given by the following Cobb-Douglas function

$$U = f(x, y) = X^{\alpha}Y^{\beta}$$

a. Find the utility maximizing values of X and Y for any prices (P_X, P_Y) and income (I) assuming, for convenience, that $\alpha+\beta=1$.
b. Find the indirect utility function assuming $\alpha = 0.5$ and $\beta=0.5$
c. Find the exact indirect utility function assuming $P_X = 1, P_Y = 4$ and I=8
d. Derive the expenditure function associated with this function

4. Answer the following questions

i. A consumer has budgeted a total of K100 to spend on two goods, X and Y. She likes to consume a unit of good X in combination with a unit of good Y. Any unit of good X that she cannot consume in combination with a unit of good Y is useless. Similarly, any unit of good Y that she cannot consume in combination with good X is useless.

   a) If the price of a unit of good X is K5 and the price of a unit of good Y is K10, how many units of each good will the consumer purchase?
   b) What are key characteristics of indifference curves in this case

ii. Explain the similarities and differences in the short-run and long-run supply curve of a perfectly competitive market structure with constant cost industry

SECTION 2: Answer TWO questions from this section

5. A market has two firms that produce a homogeneous good. The firm's inverse demand curve given by $p = 200 - Q$. Where $(Q = q_1 + q_2)$. It costs each firm K20 to produce each unit of output. The firm 1 serves as a leader while firm two is a follower

   a) Derive the best response function for each firm
   b) Compute the optimal output levels for each firm
   c) Graph the reaction function and show the Nash Equilibrium of the game
   d) Calculate the prices and optimal profits for each firm
   e) Explain why cartels fail to hold in most markets

6. You are given the following normal game:

Mahala and Kwamana are teenagers who babysit children in the neighborhood charging K10 or K15 per half hour. The payoffs in Kwacha are given in the matrix below.

		Kwamana	
		K10	**K15**
Mahala	**K10**	50 , 50	80, 30
	K15	30, 80	45, 45

   a) List and define the key elements of a game using examples from this game.
   b) Find the Nash equilibrium of the game, explaining the process used
   c) Does this game have dominant strategy?
   d) In your view, is a dominant strategy equilibrium exactly the same as the Nash Equilibrium?
   e) Transform the above game into an extensive form and explain its advantages over the matrix form presentation.
   f) List and explain the key characteristics of monopolistic competitive market structure

7. Information asymmetry lead to markets unravelling in the presence of adverse selection. Answer the following questions
    a) Using the markets for lemons and plums, explain the concept of adverse selection and demonstrate how it can lead to markets disappearance
    b) Discuss some of the key approaches to averting adverse selection
    c) List and discuss the main sources of monopoly power.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

EPM 5122: MACROECONOMICS FOR POLICY

TERM II FINAL EXAM

OCTOBER 2018

TIME: **3 HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS:

There are two sections in total for this exam.
Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and choose any **TWO** questions in Section B

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

SECTION A: Answer **ALL** questions in this section: 60 marks

QUESTION 1

a) Consider a consumer who lives for two periods *(t = 1, 2)* and has a lifetime utility U function given by:

$$U = u(C_1) + \frac{u(C_2)}{1+\rho} \quad , \; u > 0, \; u' < 0, \; \rho > 0 \quad (1)$$

where C is consumption, ρ - is the measure of a consumer's impatience.

You are informed that the capital markets are perfect – so that the consumer can freely lend or borrow at the market interest rate *r*. In period 1, a consumer is endowed with a stock of financial weal V_1 and earns real labour income Y_1^L and pays real taxes T_1. After spending on taxes and consumption, the consumer's remaining wealth that he invests in interest bearing asset is: $V_1 + Y_1^L - T_1 - C_1$ and at the end of period 2 has the real financial wealth of

$$V_2 = (1 + r)(V_1 + Y_1^L - T_1 - C_1 \quad (2)$$

Consumption is period 2, is given as

$$C_2 = V_2 + Y_2^L - T_2 \quad (3)$$

Answer the following questions

i. Derive the intertemporal budget constraint explain its meaning
ii. Derive the optimal allocation of consumption over the two period and interpret its meaning

b) Using appropriate diagrams, explain the potential impact of a rise on interest rate on consumer's (intertemporal) optimal allocation of resources for a normal good assuming the consumer is

i. a saver
ii. borrower

Question 2

a) Using an IS-LM-BoP model, contrast the short run effects of an expansionary fiscal policy in an open economy with (i) a fixed exchange regime, and (ii) a flexible exchange rate regime with imperfect capital mobility. Make sure you clearly explain the dynamics behind all shifts in curves and equilibria and do not forget to discuss the changes in the components of demand. You may use one diagram or two, but make sure that the model and all curves and equilibria are clearly labelled. Be sure to point out the differences between the policies implications under the two regimes and the exact transmission mechanism (20 Marks)

b) Inventories often constitute a significant portion of some firms' investment. Explain why this happens (10 Marks)

Section B: Answer any TWO questions (40 Marks)

Question 3

a) Graphically illustrate and explain the effects of an increase in the population growth the Solow growth model with technological progress. Explain clearly, and illustrate where appropriate, what happens to the growth rate of output per effective worker, the growth rate of output per worker and the growth rate of output; as the economy adjusts to this increase in the rate of technological progress (Indicate the equations representing each curve)

b) Using a standard money multiplier equation, list explain the factors that influence the growth in money supply

Question 4

Write some notes on the key tenets of the following topics

a) Permanent Income hypothesis
b) Real money demand in the quantity theory of money
c) Lags and economic stabilisation using fiscal policy

Question 5

a) You are informed that the Nchu Republic's economy is characterised by the following behavioural equations:

$Y = C + I + G$	GDP identity
$C = c(Y - T)$	Consumption function
$I = 200 - 25r$	Investment
$\frac{M^S}{P} = Y - 100r$	Money supply function

Where T is taxes, Y - output, I – investment r is interest rate, M is nominal money supply and P is price. You are informed that $G = 100,\ c = 0.75\ ,\ T = 100;\ M = 1000\ and\ P = 2$ Answer the following questions:

i. Derive the expression for and graph the IS curve indicating their intercepts in the r, Y space
ii. Derive the expression for the LM curve and graph it in the r, Y space
iii. Compute the equilibrium interest rate (r) and output (Y) when the money and goods markets are in equilibrium
iv. You are now informed hat government spending has been increased to 150, derive the expression for the IS –curve and explain what will happen to it.
v. What happens to output and interest rate equilibrium with the changes in iv above?

b) List and discuss the various subaccounts of the balance of payment (BoP). What does it mean to have a balance of payment crisis when the BOP accounts always balance?

Question 6

i. Poverty traps can occur if there are economies of scale at low levels of capital stock. Using an appropriate diagram, explain how this happens and the potential policies that can be used to alleviate the poverty.
ii. Discuss the key tenets of the Harrod-Domar model and its implications for economic growth.
iii. List and explain the key functions money

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
EPM 5131: APPLIED QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

DURATION: Three (3) Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: There are Two (2) Sections in this examination – Section A and Section B. Answer ALL questions in Section A, and any two in Section B. Show all your working to obtain full marks.

SECTION A (60 MARKS): Answer ALL questions

Question 1 **[20 Marks]** (*Topic: Review of Set Theory).*

(a) Use a Venn diagram to verify the following identity.

$$A = (A \cap B) \cup (A - B)$$

(b) Let S = {1,2,3}. Write all the possible partitions of S (*Hint: Remember that a partition of S is a collection of nonempty sets that are disjoint and their union is S*).

(c) In a class of 100 students, 35 like Microeconomics only and 45 like Quantitative Analysis only. 10 like both.

(i) How many students like either of them?
(ii) How many students like neither?

Question 2 **[20 Marks]**

Using limits, find the derivative of the following functions:

a) $f(x) = x^3$
b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

Question 3 [20 Marks]

Solve the following system of linear equations using

(a) matrix inversion

(b) Cramer's rule.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

SECTION B (40 MARKS): Answer Any TWO (2) Questions

Question 4 [20 Marks]

(a) Differentiate:

(i) $y = e^{3x-2}$

(ii) $y = e^{-1/\sqrt{x}}$

(b) Integrate:

(i) $\int x\, e^{x} dx$

(ii) $\int x\, lnx\, dx$

Question 5 [20Marks]

How should one divide his/her savings between three mutual funds (x, y *and* z) with expected returns 10%, 10% and 15% respectively, so as to minimise risk while achieving an expected return of 12%.

We measure risk as the variance of the return on the investment:

when a fraction x of the savings is invested in Fund 1, y in Fund 2 and z in Fund 3, where $x + y + z = 1$ the variance of the return has been calculated to be

$$400x^2 + 800y^2 + 200xy + 1600z^2 + 400yz$$

(*HINT: the objective is to minimise risk*):

Based upon your optimal solutions, what will be the corresponding objective function value (i.e. the variance on the return)?

Question 6 [20 Marks]

(a) Suppose a health centre in George compound is screening patients for tuberculosis (TB). The medical practitioner selects you at random. Assume that, in Zambia, the prevalence of TB is 1 in 1000 people. The TB test is 95% accurate, in the sense that the probability of a false positive is 5%. The probability of a false negative is zero. You test negative. What is the probability that you have TB?

(b) John is a professional darts player. For any given throw, the probability that he hits the bull's eye (the probability of a success) is 15%. During a practice session he makes 10 throws. Determine the probability that:

i. He hits the bull's eye less than three times;

ii. He hits the bull's eye anywhere between three and five times.

Question 7 [20 Marks]

(a) Suppose the duration of a given operative procedure has a normal distribution with a mean of 6.25 hours and a standard deviation of 3.62 hours. If a sample of 25 procedures is selected

i. What is the probability that the sample will have a mean between 6.5 and 7.5 hours?

ii. [Fill in the blank space] The probability that the sample will have a mean greater than _____is 20%.

(b) Suppose that a third party payer claims that a patient suffering from heart disease should experience a length of stay of longer than 6.5 days. Suppose we review a random sample of 40 cases of heart disease and get a mean of 8 days. If the population standard deviation is 5.2 days, can we dispute the claim? Test at the 10% level of significance?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS - ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND-TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

EPM 5232 : FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY
TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS ONLY
DATE : THURSDAY 25 OCTOBER 2018

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **Reading** and **Planning** Time: **15 Minutes** (**No** usage of calculator during this time but you are free to scribble in the question paper and not in the answer booklet)
2. This paper is divided into TWO sections:
   Section A: One (1) Question **compulsory (60 MARKS)**
   Section B: Three (3) Optional Questions. Attempt any Two (2) **(40 MARKS)**
3. PLEASE enter your correct **Student /Computer** number **only** and **not** your Name.
4. Total marks shown against the requirement (s) for each question would be taken as an indication of the expected length and depth of the answer.
5. All workings must be done in the answer booklet /sheet.
6. Do NOT write in pencil (except for diagrams and graphs)
7. Present legible and tidy work / solutions.
8. Do not open this paper until you are told to do.
9. A table of formulae and discount factors is provided from page 10 to 12.

SECTION A- Compulsory Question

QUESTION ONE

You **(Palibe Kanthu),** the Associate Director in an Investment and Corporate Advisory department at EPM Chartered Accountants Limited, a firm of Chartered accountants and Economists. Your firm won a tender to provide Investment and Financial Management Services to Mwajionela Mining Plc for a period of five years commencing this October reporting directly to the Board of Directors (BoD).

Mwajionela Mining Plc background

This organisation was founded by Likona Likona (LL) who is the Chief Executive Officer 15 years ago and it became listed on Lusaka Stock Exchange 6 years ago and the current share price is K3.2 as of today. The orgainsation core business activities is the mining of Phosphate a key raw material to most fertilizers which it exports to two global giants of fertilizer, OCP Group from Morocco founded in 1920 and Yara International a parastatal listed company from Norway founded in 1905. The mining industry in Zambia is heavily regulated starting from health and safety, employee welfare, taxation, labor laws etc.

As part of corporate social responsibility, Mwajionela has built a modern hospital, Primary and Secondary School in Livingstone. The mine also sponsors 10 students in the school of mines at the University of Zambia (UNZA).

Corporate Governance

The Chairman of Mwajionela plc is Mr. Abraham C. Mulolani, a well-established business man in SADC region. The 11-member Board of Director has four executive members the CEO, the Finance Director, Mining Operations Director and the Human Capital Director. The BoD sub committees includes the Risk, Health and safety, Audit, Directors appointment and nomination.

Investment Information

The share price on IPO was K1.9 and for the last 4 years the dividend has been rising with the most recent in 2017 being K0.3 per equity share. All the sales are in USD, all the capital equipment is purchased from Europe and East Asia, 60% salaries are in USD but the reporting is in ZMW. In the last few months, the Local currency kwacha has weakened against all the global major currencies, the borrowing rates have stated rising since the announcement of the

austerity measures by the government during the 2019 budget presentation on 28 September this year. There has been growing concerns with regards to the growth of the share price in the last 3 year and as one of the business solutions, the BoD has a new capital expansion project which will make Mwajionela become the second largest Phosphate producer in the world.

Today 25 October 2018 at EPM Chartered Accountants Limited

Email from Managing Partner

From: Christabel Choko

To: Palibe Kanthu

Date: 25 October 2018

Subject: REPORT TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS – MWAJIONELA PLC

Hi PK,

I trust you are keeping your head above the water despite the pressure from our five clients ☹☹.

Please PK, **produce a report** which will address **all** the terms of reference or requirements in the email from our client Mr. Suleman below. As usual we will review it at 14:00 pm.

Regards,

CC

Managing Partner

EPM Chartered Accountants

Email from Finance Director of Mwajionela Mining Plc.

From: Fernandos Suleman

To: Christabel Choko

Date: 24 October 2018

Subject: CAPITAL BUDGETING AND OTHER FINANCIAL MANGEMENT ISSUES

Hi Crisie,

Please find attached our document with specific information and requirements for your first assignment as discussed at your offices on 15 October 2018.

Our BoD requires a succinct report by 25 October 2018 on the New Mining Capital Expansion Project and other various financial management issues. This new capital mining project which will displace about 1,000 locals in the surrounding villages is the ground-breaking project in Zambia and in Sub Sahara Africa.

Please Crisie, include **all** the specific requirements in my attachment.

Br,

FS

Finance Director -Mwajionela Plc

Attachment to the email from FS from Mwajionela Mining Plc

Forecast sales volumes, selling prices and variable costs are as follows:

Year	1	2	3	4
Sales volume (units/year) Million	20	60	70	40
Selling price (K/unit).	15	19	24	25
Variable costs (K/unit).	9	12	13	13.5
Incremental Fixed cost K'Million	50	80	100	80

The initial investment cost of production equipment will be K350 million, payable at the start of the first year of operation. Production will cease at the end of four years. The production equipment would have a scrap value at the end of four years of K500,000 in future value terms. Investment in working capital of K3 million will be required at the start of the first year of operation. Mwajionela Plc currently has a nominal after-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 10% and a real after-tax WACC of 8·5%. The company uses its current WACC as the discount rate for all investment projects.

Requirements / Terms of Reference

(a) Using Net Present Value technique of the project, evaluate and advise on the financial viability of the expansion project. (9 marks)

(b) Explain two (2) strategic financial and four (4) strategic non-financial issues which should be considered before arriving at the final decision. (6 marks)

(c) Explain two (2) specific roles of the Board of Directors in reference to the expansion project. (4 marks)

(d) Explain the key decisions in financial management and one financial measures of the primary objective of an organisation like Mwajionela plc. (4 marks)

(e) Briefly explain three (3) factors that influence the market value of a bond. (3 marks)

(f) Critique the statement "liquidity is more important that profitability in the working capital management of Mwajionela Plc". (3 marks)

(g) Briefly explain the major role of financial markets in Zambia. (2 marks)

(h) Briefly Explain two problems of assessing the financial performance of Mwajionela using financial ratios only. (2 marks)

(i) Briefly explain two challenges facing Lusaka Stock Exchange LuSE since inception and suggest one solution for each sited challenge. (5 marks)

(j) Briefly explain two non-cash alternative methods of paying dividends to our shareholders. (2 marks)

(k) Using concrete examples differentiate between the systematic and non-systematic risks and explain which one is a variable of capital asset pricing model (CAPM). (3 marks)

(l) Explain the market efficiency hypothesis and the three types of markets under this hypothesis. (4 marks)

(m) Critique the statement "equity is a cheaper finance than debt because equity does not require collateral when accessing compared to debt". (3 marks)

(n) Using a contrasting dividend theory, critique the traditional theory of dividends which states that "dividends are a very critical determinant of shareholders wealth maximization and the higher the dividends payments, the higher the current share price of Mwajionela Plc". (4 marks)

(o) Explain any **one** problem of poor working capital management. (1 mark)

Required;

Respond to Christabel Choko your managing Partner.

(Professional marks up to **5 marks**). **(TOTAL 60 MARKS)**

SECTION B- Attempt any two (2) out of three (3) questions.

QUESTION TWO

Required:

(A) Calculate the required rate of return if the market return over and above the risk-free return is 8%, treasury bills return is around 7% and the beta factor is performing better than the market by 15 %. (2 marks)

(B) Explain the beta factor in the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) (3 marks)

You have been newly recruited as the Head of Investment and Financial Management function a Non-Governmental Organisation known as Zithandizeni Wood which was founded 15 years ago by a small group of religious entrepreneurs and it deals in the manufacturing various high-quality wood products in Zambia. Zithandizeni is market challenger to the rival competitor Sikale Wood who is the market leader. Zithandizeni sales both on cash to the public and credit to most of government ministries and huge corporations.

This Organisation has issues around the management of short-term financial resources since your predecessor had Jenga-Jenga knowledge with a certificate in accounting and so your arrival as new blood with MA EPM from UNZA has exited the Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer is known as Brother kavundula or Bro "K' an Ex religious Father but now married to Dr Palibe kanthu has told you several times that she does not see the main benefits of this issue of working capital management and that it is nothing but a total waste of her strategic management precious time, she says that, she would rather concentrate on competition analysis, developing disruptive products and customer loyalty issues.

Working Capital Investment Position as at 25 October 2018 (All amounts are in K' Million)

The total Inventory amount is **k100**, Trade Receivables **k70** and trade payables are **k65**.

Sikale Wood current asset ratio **2:1** and acid test /quick ratio is **1:1**

Element	Zithandizeni Wood -(Days)	Sikale Wood-(Days)
Inventory-raw materials	20	15
Inventory finished goods	25	20
Trade receivables	30	20
Trade payables	(55)	(50)
Cash operating cycle	**20**	**5**

Required:

(A) Advise Brother K on the overall working capital position using the working capital ratios. (4 marks)

(B) Advise Brother K and senior management on the working capital position using the cash operating cycle and recommend three (3) possible specific solutions Zithandizeni could implement in order to improve the current cash operating cycle. (5 mark)

(C) Calculate the value of equity per share if the total assets from the statement of financial position is K250 million while the total liabilities are K150 million and Zithandizeni has 80 million equity shares. (2 marks)

(D) Briefly explain the following theories in dividends policy management;

1. A bird-in-hand argument (2marks)
2. the signaling effect (2marks)

(TOTAL 20 MARKS)

QUESTION THREE

Inventory Information on a Special Outsourced Product Line -Kapompelo

JJ & Sons Enterprises have failed to imitate this robust study table known as "Kapompelo" believed to have good luck for tertiary education students as it keeps them awoke especially studying from midnight to 04:00 AM. JJ outsources this product from carpenters along kalizdel and Peacedel locations on Alick Nkhata road and then they sale to the market as their own product.

The annual demand for this study table is currently at 12,000 tables. JJ buys it for K280 and the annual holding cost is K10 per table while the ordering cost is approximately K200 per order placed. Currently, JJ orders 1,000 tables as the reorder quantity to be used for one full business month. You have informed by management for the need to move from the current 100 tables reorder quantity to the economic order quantity (EOQ).

Required:

(A) Using relevant and clear calculations, advise management whether it financially sound for JJ to switch from the current reorder quantity level to the proposed EOQ . (7 marks)

(B) Briefly explain the three (3) types of currency risks. (3 marks)

(C) Briefly explain two (2) factors that influences the dividend policy. (2 marks)

(D) Briefly explain one (1) benefit of using the cash budget. (1 mark)

(E) Briefly explain the theories in dividends policy management;

1. MM 1958 dividend irrelevant theory (2 marks)
2. Residual theory. (2 marks)

(F) Briefly explain two (2) merits and one (1) demerit of debt factoring. (3 marks)

(TOTAL 20 MARKS)

QUESTION FOUR

Required:

(A) Differentiate between debt factoring and debt invoice discounting. (3 marks)

(B) Calculate the current share price of an 8% coupon rate and K100 face value/ book value bond to be redeemed at par in 5 years' time and the required rate of return or cost of debt is 10%. (2 marks)

(C) Calculate the theoretical ex right price (TERP) of equity for CC Plc that has decided to give the existing shareholders a right and not an obligation to buy 1 for every 3 existing equity shares at K2.0 per share and he current share price is K2.50. (2 marks)

(D) Briefly explain why the ex-rights actual share price may differ from theoretical ex-rights share price. (2 marks)

(E) Below is the Net Present Value statement for proposed capital project of CC Plc;

Element	Present Value (K)
Sales	5,000
Variable costs	(2000)
Contribution	3,000
Initial capital	(1,300)
Net present value	1,700

The Internal rate of return is 30% while the weighted average cost of capital which was used to discount the project is 20%. Direct material is 60% of the variable costs.

Required:

1. Using relevant calculations, advise management on financial effects of the changes of the following variables on the net present value;
    I. Selling price. (1.0 marks)
    II. Sales volume. (1.5 marks)
    III. Initial cost of capital. (1.0 marks)
    IV. Direct labor. (1.5 marks)
    V. Direct material (1.0 mark)
    VI. The weighted average cost of capital. (2 marks)
2. Advise CC Plc management which of the above parameter's should be closely monitoring. (3 marks)

(TOTAL 20 MARKS)

The End

PRESENT VALUE TABLE

Present value of $1, that is $1\ r^{n}$ where r = interest rate; n = number of periods until payment or receipt.

Periods	Interest rates (*r*)									
(*n*)	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
1	0.990	0.980	0.971	0.962	0.952	0.943	0.935	0.926	0.917	0.909
2	0.980	0.961	0.943	0.925	0.907	0.890	0.873	0.857	0.842	0.826
3	0.971	0.942	0.915	0.889	0.864	0.840	0.816	0.794	0.772	0.751
4	0.961	0.924	0.888	0.855	0.823	0.792	0.763	0.735	0.708	0.683
5	0.951	0.906	0.863	0.822	0.784	0.747	0.713	0.681	0.650	0.621
6	0.942	0.888	0.837	0.790	0.746	0705	0.666	0.630	0.596	0.564
7	0.933	0.871	0.813	0.760	0.711	0.665	0.623	0.583	0.547	0.513
8	0.923	0.853	0.789	0.731	0.677	0.627	0.582	0.540	0.502	0.467
9	0.914	0.837	0.766	0.703	0.645	0.592	0.544	0.500	0.460	0.424
10	0.905	0.820	0.744	0.676	0.614	0.558	0.508	0.463	0.422	0.386
11	0.896	0.804	0.722	0.650	0.585	0.527	0.475	0.429	0.388	0.350
12	0.887	0.788	0.701	0.625	0.557	0.497	0.444	0.397	0.356	0.319
13	0.879	0.773	0.681	0.601	0.530	0.469	0.415	0.368	0.326	0.290
14	0.870	0.758	0.661	0.577	0.505	0.442	0.388	0.340	0.299	0.263
15	0.861	0.743	0.642	0.555	0.481	0.417	0.362	0.315	0.275	0.239
16	0.853	0.728	0.623	0.534	0.458	0.394	0.339	0.292	0.252	0.218
17	0.844	0.714	0.605	0.513	0.436	0.371	0.317	0.270	0.231	0.198
18	0.836	0.700	0.587	0.494	0.416	0.350	0.296	0.250	0.212	0.180
19	0.828	0.686	0.570	0.475	0.396	0.331	0.277	0.232	0.194	0.164
20	0.820	0.673	0.554	0.456	0.377	0.312	0.258	0.215	0.178	0.149

Periods	Interest rates (*r*)									
(*n*)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
1	0.901	0.893	0.885	0.877	0.870	0.862	0.855	0.847	0.840	0.833
2	0.812	0.797	0.783	0.769	0.756	0.743	0.731	0.718	0.706	0.694
3	0.731	0.712	0.693	0.675	0.658	0.641	0.624	0.609	0.593	0.579
4	0.659	0.636	0.613	0.592	0.572	0.552	0.534	0.516	0.499	0.482
5	0.593	0.567	0.543	0.519	0.497	0.476	0.456	0.437	0.419	0.402
6	0.535	0.507	0.480	0.456	0.432	0.410	0.390	0.370	0.352	0.335
7	0.482	0.452	0.425	0.400	0.376	0.354	0.333	0.314	0.296	0.279
8	0.434	0.404	0.376	0.351	0.327	0.305	0.285	0.266	0.249	0.233
9	0.391	0.361	0.333	0.308	0.284	0.263	0.243	0.225	0.209	0.194
10	0.352	0.322	0.295	0.270	0.247	0.227	0.208	0.191	0.176	0.162
11	0.317	0.287	0.261	0.237	0.215	0.195	0.178	0.162	0.148	0.135
12	0.286	0.257	0.231	0.208	0.187	0.168	0.152	0.137	0.124	0.112
13	0.258	0.229	0.204	0.182	0.163	0.145	0.130	0.116	0.104	0.093
14	0.232	0.205	0.181	0.160	0.141	0.125	0.111	0.099	0.088	0.078
15	0.209	0.183	0.160	0.140	0.123	0.108	0.095	0.084	0.079	0.065
16	0.188	0.163	0.141	0.123	0.107	0.093	0.081	0.071	0.062	0.054
17	0.170	0.146	0.125	0.108	0.093	0.080	0.069	0.060	0.052	0.045
18	0.153	0.130	0.111	0.095	0.081	0.069	0.059	0.051	0.044	0.038
19	0.138	0.116	0.098	0.083	0.070	0.060	0.051	0.043	0.037	0.031
20	0.124	0.104	0.087	0.073	0.061	0.051	0.043	0.037	0.031	0.026

Cumulative present value of $1 per annum, Receivable or Payable at the end of each year for n years $\frac{1-(1+r)^{-n}}{r}$

Periods	Interest rates (r)									
(n)	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
1	0.990	0.980	0.971	0.962	0.952	0.943	0.935	0.926	0.917	0.909
2	1.970	1.942	1.913	1.886	1.859	1.833	1.808	1.783	1.759	1.736
3	2.941	2.884	2.829	2.775	2.723	2.673	2.624	2.577	2.531	2.487
4	3.902	3.808	3.717	3.630	3.546	3.465	3.387	3.312	3.240	3.170
5	4.853	4.713	4.580	4.452	4.329	4.212	4.100	3.993	3.890	3.791
6	5.795	5.601	5.417	5.242	5.076	4.917	4.767	4.623	4.486	4.355
7	6.728	6.472	6.230	6.002	5.786	5.582	5.389	5.206	5.033	4.868
8	7.652	7.325	7.020	6.733	6.463	6.210	5.971	5.747	5.535	5.335
9	8.566	8.162	7.786	7.435	7.108	6.802	6.515	6.247	5.995	5.759
10	9.471	8.983	8.530	8.111	7.722	7.360	7.024	6.710	6.418	6.145
11	10.368	9.787	9.253	8.760	8.306	7.887	7.499	7.139	6.805	6.495
12	11.255	10.575	9.954	9.385	8.863	8.384	7.943	7.536	7.161	6.814
13	12.134	11.348	10.635	9.986	9.394	8.853	8.358	7.904	7.487	7.103
14	13.004	12.106	11.296	10.563	9.899	9.295	8.745	8.244	7.786	7.367
15	13.865	12.849	11.938	11.118	10.380	9.712	9.108	8.559	8.061	7.606
16	14.718	13.578	12.561	11.652	10.838	10.106	9.447	8.851	8.313	7.824
17	15.562	14.292	13.166	12.166	11.274	10.477	9.763	9.122	8.544	8.022
18	16.398	14.992	13.754	12.659	11.690	10.828	10.059	9.372	8.756	8.201
19	17.226	15.679	14.324	13.134	12.085	11.158	10.336	9.604	8.950	8.365
20	18.046	16.351	14.878	13.590	12.462	11.470	10.594	9.818	9.129	8.514

Periods	Interest rates (r)									
(n)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
1	0.901	0.893	0.885	0.877	0.870	0.862	0.855	0.847	0.840	0.833
2	1.713	1.690	1.668	1.647	1.626	1.605	1.585	1.566	1.547	1.528
3	2.444	2.402	2.361	2.322	2.283	2.246	2.210	2.174	2.140	2.106
4	3.102	3.037	2.974	2.914	2.855	2.798	2.743	2.690	2.639	2.589
5	3.696	3.605	3.517	3.433	3.352	3.274	3.199	3.127	3.058	2.991
6	4.231	4.111	3.998	3.889	3.784	3.685	3.589	3.498	3.410	3.326
7	4.712	4.564	4.423	4.288	4.160	4.039	3.922	3.812	3.706	3.605
8	5.146	4.968	4.799	4.639	4.487	4.344	4.207	4.078	3.954	3.837
9	5.537	5.328	5.132	4.946	4.772	4.607	4.451	4.303	4.163	4.031
10	5.889	5.650	5.426	5.216	5.019	4.833	4.659	4.494	4.339	4.192
11	6.207	5.938	5.687	5.453	5.234	5.029	4.836	4.656	4.486	4.327
12	6.492	6.194	5.918	5.660	5.421	5.197	4.988	7.793	4.611	4.439
13	6.750	6.424	6.122	5.842	5.583	5.342	5.118	4.910	4.715	4.533
14	6.982	6.628	6.302	6.002	5.724	5.468	5.229	5.008	4.802	4.611
15	7.191	6.811	6.462	6.142	5.847	5.575	5.324	5.092	4.876	4.675
16	7.379	6.974	6.604	6.265	5.954	5.668	5.405	5.162	4.938	4.730
17	7.549	7.120	6.729	6.373	6.047	5.749	5.475	5.222	4.990	4.775
18	7.702	7.250	6.840	6.467	6.128	5.818	5.534	5.273	5.033	4.812
19	7.839	7.366	6.938	6.550	6.198	5.877	5.584	5.316	5.070	4.843
20	7.963	7.469	7.025	6.623	6.259	5.929	5.628	5.353	5.101	4.870

FORMULAE

Perpetuity

Present value of £1 per annum, payable or receivable in perpetuity, commencing in one year, discounted at *r*% per annum:

$$PV = \frac{1}{r}$$

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Economic Order Quantity

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2C_oD}{C_h}}$$

where: C_o = cost of placing an order

C_h = cost of holding one unit in Inventory for one year

D = annual demand

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
EPM 5621: EFFECTIVE POLICY COMMUNICATION– 2017/18 ACADEIMC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

(a) Answer both Section A and Section B as instructed below
(b) Answer each Section in a Separate Booklet

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SECTION A – Answer any two (2) Questions

1. Why is it important for client services organizations (such as government departments and non-governmental organisations) to have employees with good interpersonal skills? In addition, why is proper communication with media important? (25 Marks)

2. Communication between males and females (especially in the workplace) has always been somewhat complicated. Because we generally argue that males and females have different cultures discuss what some of these differences might be. (25 Marks)

3. Comment on the statement, "Effective interpersonal communication is the most important aspect in determining the success of workplace practices." (25 Marks)

SECTION B – Answer any two (2) Questions

4. With examples that bear on economic policy management, discuss the importance of each variable in the communication process. (25 Marks)

5. In the broader context of effective communication, and using practical examples, discuss the relevance of intercultural communication to policy formulation and dissemination. Your answer should also implicate various biases and stereotypes. (25 Marks)

6. Aristotle foregrounds four listening styles: The people-oriented listeners, Action-oriented listeners, Content-oriented listeners and Time-oriented listening style. With relevant examples, discuss how each of the listening styles implicates effective communication. (25 Marks)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2017/2018 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

FRE 1130 **: INTRODUCTION TO FRENCH**

DURATION **: THREE HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS : DICTIONARIES AND BOOKS ARE **NOT** ALLOWED

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A, B AND C IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.
- THIS PAPER COMPRISES FIVE PAGES

SECTION A : LA GRAMMAIRE

1. **Complétez avec *à, à la, au, aux, du, des, de la.*** **[10 Points]**
   Exemple : je suis <u>à la</u> poste.

   1. Maman a acheté _____ légumes _____ marché.
   2. Les habits _____ enfants sont très jolis.
   3. Je vais ___ Lusaka demain.
   4. Il fait très chaud. Je vais aller _____ piscine.
   5. Je vais boire _____ jus d'orange.
   6. Nous avons acheté _____ pain, _____ confiture et ____ fromage.
   7. Vous êtes _____ magasins ?

2. **Remplissez les trous avec un pronom complément directe qui convient ; *la, le, l', les* [10 points]**
   Exemple : Elle achète les pommes. Elle <u>les</u> achète.
   1. Le prof ne connait pas cette étudiante. Il ne _____ connaît pas.
   2. Le mari accompagne sa femme au théâtre. Il _____ accompagne.
   3. Nous vous appelons ? Oui, vous _____ appelez.
   4. Les étudiants écoutent la musique. Il _____ écoute.
   5. Vous comprenez l'exercice ? Oui, je _____comprends.
   6. La secrétaire du département parle aux étudiants. Elle _____ parle.
   7. Elle prépare la nourriture. Elle _____ prépare.
   8. Les étudiants font leurs révisions finales. Ils _____font.
   9. Vous faites vos exercices en ligne ? Nous _____faisons chaque jour.
   10. Aimez-vous la maison ? Oui nous _____ aimons

3. **Répondez aux phrases suivantes à la forme négative. [10 points]**
   Exemple : Il est dans sa chambre. Il <u>n'est pas</u> dans sa chambre.

   1. Elle habite à Londres ? Non, _____ à Londres.
   2. On a vu quelque chose. Il _____ vu.
   3. Tu te connectes au blog de la classe ? Non, _____ au blog de la classe.
   4. Ils ont des enfants ? Non, _____ d'enfants.
   5. Il a toujours de l'argent. Il _____ d'argent.
   6. Est-ce que tu parles le français ? Non, _____ le français.

7. Quelqu'un est entré. _____ est entré.
8. Est-ce qu'il fait les courses ? Non, _____les courses.
9. Tu te réveilles tôt ? Non, _____ tôt.
10. Écoutez-vous des chansons françaises ? Non,_____ de chansons françaises.

4. Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au passé composé. [10 points]
Exemple : Elle (sortir) avec ses amies.
Elle est sortie avec ses amies.

1) Marie (acheter) un roman classique.
2) Je (naitre) au village.
3) Vous (fermer) la porte à clé ?
4) Paul et Sophie (demander) la chambre numéro 315.
5) Tu (rater) la fin du film.
6) Nous (partir) à Namur.
7) Elle (venir) avec beaucoup de choses.
8) Tu (avoir) de la chance.
9) Je (boire) de la limonade.
10) Qu'est-ce qu'ils (faire) en Zambie ?

5. Complétez avec un pronom possessif qui convient.
(le mien, la mienne, les miens, le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes, la tienne, le tien, les tiens, les tiennes, la/le leur, les leur) (10 points)

Exemple : c'est mon stylo, le tien est dans ton sac.

1. Tu n'as pas de veste ? Tu sais, moi, je n'ai pas froid, tu veux _____?
2. Bwalya, prête à ta sœur tes chaussures de gym. _____ sont toutes sales.
3. Ma moto est très pratique pour la ville, mais je dois admettre que _____est bien plus rapide.
4. Je connais le numéro de téléphone de mon frère, mais pas celui de mes parents. Je sais seulement que _____ commence par 4.
5. J'ai dépensé tout mon argent, mais mon ami a mis _____ à la banque.

6. Il n'a invité que ses amis au mariage, mais elle n'a pas invité_____.

7. Chipego a jeté tous ses vieux journaux, mais moi, je n'ai pas jeté _____ .

8. Est-ce que ces disques sont à Odile ? oui, ce sont _____.

9. Je crois que votre fille est plus intelligente que _____ .

10. Cette villa n'est pas à monsieur et madame Lubinda. _____ est à Kabwe.

6. **Conjuguez le verbe entre parenthèse au temps présent. [10 points]**

Exemple : Je (aller) à Ndola.
Je <u>vais</u> à Ndola.

1. Est-ce que tu (jouer) au foot ?
2. Ils (boire) du thé.
3. Pourquoi est-ce que vous(chercher) un copain ?
4. Je (aimer) bien le jazz.
5. Mon père et moi, nous(adorer) le basket.
6. A quelle heure est-ce qu'elle(partir) ce soir ?
7. Nous(faire) toujours nos devoirs.
8. Est-ce que tu(être) étudiant ?
9. Nadine(tomber) amoureuse de Michel.
10. Notre famille(voyager)souvent en Europe.

7. **Remplissez les cases vides avec un adjectif possessif (ma, mon, sa ses, ton, ta, nos, leurs, leur, notre, votre) [10 Points]**

Exemple : Il porte une montre. C'est <u>sa</u> montre.

1. C'est la photo de Pauline. C'est _____ photo.
2. Ce sont les livres de Ivy. Cesont _____ livres.
3. Voici la voiture de Pierre. Voici _____ voiture.
4. Ce crayon est à toi. C'est _____ crayon.

5. C'est la vieille maison de Madam Banda. C'est _____ vieillemaison.
6. La bouteille d'eau est à moi. C'est _____bouteilled'eau.
7. La table est à Lore. C'est _____ table.
8. Ce sont les copines de Mwila? Non, ce ne sont pas _____ copines.
9. La radio est à moi. C'est _____radio.
10. Mes parents ont un chien. C'est _____ chien.

SECTION B : LA COMPREHENSION

Ma famille

Je m'appelle Marie. Ma famille se compose de quatre personnes. Mon mari et moi avons deux enfants, une fille de sept ans et un garçon de trois ans. Nous avons également des animaux : un chat, un chien, deux lapins et des poissons rouges. Nous vivons dans une jolie maison avec un grand jardin. Notre quartier est calme et paisible. Je suis secrétaire et je m'occupe de mes deux enfants quand ils rentrent de l'école. Mon mari est professeur d'anglais dans une école qui se trouve à 20 kilomètres de la maison. Le dimanche, nous aimons nous promener en famille dans la forêt proche de notre maison et faire des jeux. Nous jouons dans le jardin quand il fait beau ou dans la maison quand il pleut.

Les grands-parents de nos enfants aiment passer du temps avec nous lors des vacances. Les parents de mon mari habitent très loin de chez nous, mais mes parents ont une maison à quelques kilomètres de la nôtre. Les enfants aiment faire du vélo avec leur grand-père après l'école. Ma fille fait parfois des gâteaux avec sa grand-mère le samedi après-midi. Nous les mangeons ensemble le samedi soir.

Ma sœur habite également dans la même ville que nous. Elle a trois enfants, deux garçons et une fille. Ils aiment venir passer le week-end à la maison, ainsi mes enfants jouent avec leurs cousins dans le jardin.

Source : https://lingua.com/french/reading/ma-famille

Répondez aux questions en phrase complètes

1. Marie a combien d'enfants ? [1 point]
2. Où vit la famille ? [2 points]
3. Qu'est-ce que la famille aime faire le week-end ? [3 points]
4. Quels autres membres de la famille habitent à proximité ? [2 points]

5. *Où travaille le mari de Marie ? [2 points]*

SECTION C : LA COMPOSITION

Ecrivez une composition de 120 à 150 mots sur le sujet suivant : « Mon/ma meilleur ami(e) d'enfance ».

[20 Points]

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
2018 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

FRE 3110: INTERMEDIATE FRENCH GRAMMAR PAPER 11

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS.

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE SUPERVISOR.

NO DICTIONARY ALLOWED

SECTION A : LA SYNTAXE

1. Définissez en quelques mots la syntaxe. **(1%)**
2. Donnez les noms des opérations syntaxiques avec votre exemple pour chaque opération. (4%)
3. Illustrez avec une phrase ces constituants de base: **passive, personnel, active, impersonnel** et **déclarative.** (5%)

4. Ecrivez Une phrase avec : (Soulignez la partie importante de votre réponse) (5%)
   a) une proposition subordonnée circonstancielle de conséquence

   b) une proposition subordonnée relative

   c) une proposition subordonnée complétive

   d) une proposition subordonnée circonstancielle de cause

   e) une proposition subordonnée circonstancielle de but

5 **Quelle est la fonction syntaxique/ phrastique de mots en caractère gras ?(15%)**

a) Marc est un homme **stressé.**
b) Le dragon a l'air **monstrueux**.
c) Il attend **la nuit.**
d) Michel parle des voitures **à son père**.
e) Ils ont été surpris **par son arrivée.**
f) Elle s'inquiète **de la nuit**.
g) **Ce livre** me plaît beaucoup.
h) Cette expérience **enrichissante.**
i) La peur rendait mon chien **féroce.**
j) La direction organisera **une rencontre** dans une semaine.
k) L'idée **de partir plusieurs jours ensemble** l'enchantait.
l) **Chanter** pour elle un grand plaisir.
m) Géneviève, **l'ainée de famille,** travaille aux Etats- Unis.
n) L'enfant qui joue est **content.**
o) Nous avons vu les hommes **fatigués.**

1. **Donnez le nom de la classe grammaticale du mot souligné : (15%)**

Exemple : Il me parle.
→ me : un pronom personnel

a) Je te donne un cahier.
b) Il y a plusieurs filles dans cette classe.
c) Voici ma belle voiture.
d) Cet enfant mange beaucoup.
e) Ils cherchent la bibliothèque
f) Vous m'aimez toujours ?
g) Les souliers sont les siens.
h) Quel âge as-tu ?
i) Le chien qui aboie est méchant.
j) Mes voisins sont très gentils.
k) Nous travaillons et nous mangeons.
l) Il est resté seule dans la maison.
m) Combien d'enfants avez- vous ?
n) Ouf ! Comme j'ai faim !
o) Viens rapidement !

2. Pourquoi dit-on qu'une classe est invariable ? Donnez trois exemples de ces classes. **(5%)**

SECTION B : L'ANALYSE DE DISCOURS

1. Ecrivez deux buts de la communication. (2%)
2. Donnez un exemple d'un discours oral indirect. (1%)
3. Donnez trois caractéristiques de la communication écrite. (3%)
4. Ecrivez en deux phrases sur les notions de la communication suivantes : (4%)
   a) Le code
   b) Le destinateur
   c) Le message
   d) Le canal

5. Ecrivez le nom du niveau de langue décrit : (**Familier, Standard ou Soutenu**) (**10%)**

a) Les phrases sont plus longues et plus complexes
b) Le vocabulaire et des tournures grammaticales sont recherchées, précises ou rares.
c) Le vocabulaire est souvent relâché et il est parfois vulgaire ou grossier.
d) La grammaire et la syntaxe sont respectées.
e) L'absence de *ne* à la négation est évidente.
f) Le vocabulaire est simple et il est compris de tous.
g) Les phrases sont complexes et simples.
h) L'utilisation d'abréviations est permise.
i) Ce registre est utilisé dans les milieux littéraires ou dans certains discours et publications ou encore avec un interlocuteur à qui l'on accorde de l'importance.
j) Les tournures grammaticales sont parfois incorrectes.

6. Quel est le registre de langue utilisé dans les énoncés ci- après? (15%)

a) Ché pas pourquoi il a pété les plombs.

b) Se restaurer était son obsession.

c) Faisons vite sinon elle manquera son train.

d) Fred a beaucoup de chance. Il a réussi son examen.

e) Mes godasses elles brillent. Faut dire que j'les ai bien cirées.

f) J'ai un pote qui est fou de mangas.

g) Portez discrètement votre regard vers cet homme là-bas. Ne dirait-on pas qu'il arbore un postiche sur le crâne ?

h) Mes chaussures brillent parce que je les ai cirées avec soin.

i) Faisons diligence afin qu'elle ne manque pas son train.

j) Toute la journée y pensait qu'à s'goinfrer.

k) Faut se grouiller sinon elle rate le train.

l) Mes souliers luisent parce que je les ai cirés soigneusement.

m) J'ai un ami qui apprécie particulièrement les mangas.

n) Je ne sais absolument pas pourquoi il s'est mis en colère !

0) J'ignore la raison pour laquelle cet individu a perdu le contrôle de lui-même.

7.Ecrivez la fonction du langage qui domine dans chaque énoncé. (15%)

Exemple : Le vent souffle très fort.
Référentielle

a) Son regard m'égare.

b) Allô! Allô! M'entendez-vous?

c) Moi, mon bureau est tout vert.

d) Oui, je comprends bien.

e) Les effets toxiques peuvent inclure les symptômes divers.

f) Pardonne-moi, chérie. Je t'en prie.
g) Vous savez, il y a beaucoup de manières différentes de mentir, hein?
h) Dépêche-toi !
i) Les Jeux Olympiques ont eu lieu au Brésil en 2016.
j) Noël est un nom propre.
k) Quelle belle fille !
l) Les chats et les chiens n'ont pas de langue.
m) Moi, je pense que t'es une petite salope !
n) Oui,……oui…, ah oui ?
o) Comment ? Vous avez dit que je dois passer à quelle heure ?

……

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATION (NOV. – DEC. 2018)

FRE 3200 – Francophone Literature I

SECTION A : LA LITTERATURE AFRICAINE (55 POINTS)

Questions théoriques (15 points)

1. Qu'est-ce que vous comprenez par le mot « Négritude » ? (5 pts)
2. Citez trois auteurs clés du mouvement de la négritude. (5 pts)
3. Donnez les noms des auteurs des œuvres suivantes : (5 pts)
   a) L'enfant noir
   b) Une vie de Boy
   c) Xala
   d) Ville cruelle
   e) Un chant écarlate

Une Si Longue Lettre (Mariama Bâ) (20 points)

1. Ecrivez brièvement sur les personnages suivants : (5 points)
   a) Ramatoulaye
   b) Aïssatou
   c) Daouda Dieng
   d) La petite Nabou
   e) Binetou
2. Pourquoi Aïssatou divorce-t-elle Mawdo quand il prend une deuxième femme ? Referez-vous à la lettre (page 50) qu'elle adresse à Mawdo. (5 points)
3. En vous référant à la lettre 15, décrivez les différences entre la Petite Nabou et Binetou. (5 points)

4. Ecrivez sur le thème qui vous a intéressé le plus dans ce roman de Mariama Ba. (5 points)

<u>Ça ne s'impose pas</u> (Josué Mufula) (5 points)

En vous référant au roman ***Ça ne s'impose pas***, comparez et contrastez la personnalité de papa Aribu et maman Alua. Comment cela a-t-il affecté la personnalité de leur enfant Pascal Aribu ?

<u>Bouts de bois de Dieu</u> (Sembène Ousmane) (15 points)

1. Quelles sont les revendications des grévistes ? (5 points)
2. Peut-on dire que Sembène Ousmane est un féministe ? Discutez. (5 points)
3. Discutez le personnage d'Adjibidji. (5 points)

SECTION B : LA LITTERATURE FRANCAISE DU XIXEME SIECLE (45 POINTS)

Questions Théoriques

1. Citez les différents courants littéraires de la littérature française du XIXème siècle. (5 points)
2. Donnez la définition des termes suivants : (5 points)
   a) Strophe
   b) Sonnet
   c) Quatrain
   d) Sizain
   e) Périphrase
3. Le recueil ***Les Fleurs du Mal*** de Charles Baudelaire est divisé en combien de sections ? Citez-les. (6 points)
4. Dans ***Les Fleurs du Mal***, Baudelaire cherche à atteindre *l'idéal* mais il est confronté par *le spleen*. Qu'est-ce que c'est l'idéal et le spleen chez Baudelaire ? (4 points)
5. Etudiez **le poème** ci-dessous et répondez aux questions qui suivent **: (25 points)**

Au Lecteur
La sottise, l'erreur, le péché, la lésine,
Occupent nos esprits et travaillent nos corps,
Et nous alimentons nos aimables remords,
Comme les mendiants nourrissent leur vermine.

Nos péchés sont têtus, nos repentirs sont lâches;
Nous nous faisons payer grassement nos aveux,
Et nous rentrons gaiement dans le chemin bourbeux,
Croyant par de vils pleurs laver toutes nos taches.

Sur l'oreiller du mal c'est Satan Trismégiste
Qui berce longuement notre esprit enchanté,
Et le riche métal de notre volonté
Est tout vaporisé par ce savant chimiste.

C'est le Diable qui tient les fils qui nous remuent!
Aux objets répugnants nous trouvons des appas;
Chaque jour vers l'Enfer nous descendons d'un pas,
Sans horreur, à travers des ténèbres qui puent.

Ainsi qu'un débauché pauvre qui baise et mange
Le sein martyrisé d'une antique catin,
Nous volons au passage un plaisir clandestin
Que nous pressons bien fort comme une vieille orange.

Serré, fourmillant, comme un million d'helminthes,
Dans nos cerveaux ribote un peuple de Démons,
Et, quand nous respirons, la Mort dans nos poumons
Descend, fleuve invisible, avec de sourdes plaintes.

Si le viol, le poison, le poignard, l'incendie,
N'ont pas encore brodé de leurs plaisants dessins
Le canevas banal de nos piteux destins,
C'est que notre âme, hélas! n'est pas assez hardie.

Mais parmi les chacals, les panthères, les lices,
Les singes, les scorpions, les vautours, les serpents,
Les monstres glapissants, hurlants, grognant, rampants,
Dans la ménagerie infâme de nos vices,

Il en est un plus laid, plus méchant, plus immonde!
Quoiqu'il ne pousse ni grands gestes ni grands cris,
Il ferait volontiers de la terre un débris
Et dans un bâillement avalerait le monde;

C'est l'Ennui! L'œil chargé d'un pleur involontaire,
Il rêve d'échafauds en fumant son houka.
Tu le connais, lecteur, ce monstre délicat,
— Hypocrite lecteur, — mon semblable, — mon frère!

Questions :

Quelle image Baudelaire donne-t-il de l'homme ? (6 points)

Comment interprétez-vous ces deux vers ci-dessous de la deuxième strophe ? (6 points)
« Nous nous faisons payer grassement nos aveux,
Et nous rentrons gaiement dans le chemin bourbeux, »

Comment Baudelaire décrit-il l'*Ennui* ? (6 points)

Quelle est l'importance de ce poème dans le recueil ***Les Fleurs de Mal*** ? (7 points)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2018 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

FRE 3310

Translation from English/French/English

DURATION: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B

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Section A

Question 1 : Expliquez les termes ou expressions ci-dessous :

i) L'unité de traduction (U.T.)
ii) La langue de départ (L.D.) et (L.A.)
iii) La transposition
iv) L'équivalence
v) Les faux amis
vi) La modulation
vii) L'adaptation
viii) Les emprunts
ix) Les mots en contexte
x) La polysémie

Question 2: Traduisez le texte ci-dessous du Français vers l'anglais.

ZAMBIE : VERITABLE MOSAIQUE ETHNIQUE ET LINGUISTIQUE

L'Etat zambien est une véritable mosaïque linguistique. En effet, la Zambie compte plus de 73 langues et/ou groupes ethniques bantoues (Jaques Leclerc, 2006). On peut également décrire la Zambie comme étant un cas pratique de multilinguisme. Les linguistes utilisent le terme « multilinguisme » pour faire référence à deux situations très précises. Premièrement, ils parlent de multilinguisme pour faire allusion à la présence de plusieurs langues dans un territoire donné. Deuxièmement, ils parlent de multilinguisme pour évoquer des situations où des personnes appartenant à une

certaine communauté parlent une ou plusieurs autres langues en dehors de leur langue maternelle ou locale. Concernant la Zambie, qu'il s'agisse de la première ou de la deuxième définition, les deux situations s'y appliquent parfaitement bien. Non seulement, on y trouve plusieurs langues dans la plupart des provinces, mais on y rencontre également maintes gens qui parlent au moins deux ou trois langues.

Bien qu'il existe plusieurs langues autochtones et étrangères vivantes dans le pays, les linguistes les classifient sous quatre catégories distinctes (Kashoki, 1990). Il y a tout d'abord l'anglais qui est classifié en Zambie comme étant la langue officielle d'administration et d'instruction. Ensuite vient la catégorie des langues dites langues nationales. Cette deuxième catégorie comprend sept langues, à savoir, le bemba, le nyanja, le lozi, le tonga, le kaonde, le luvale et le lunda. La troisième catégorie englobe le reste des langues indigènes en Zambie, outre les sept langues nationales susmentionnées. La quatrième et dernière catégorie est composée de toutes les langues étrangères en dehors de l'anglais. La langue française appartient à cette dernière catégorie, ainsi que le portugais, l'italien et le chinois.

S'agissant de la langue anglaise, malgré le fait que l'anglais est une langue étrangère importée en Zambie par le biais des conquêtes coloniales, tout comme le portugais et le français, il a été choisi comme étant la langue officielle unique du pays. Non seulement l'anglais est la seule langue officielle d'administration, elle est aussi la langue officielle du parlement (Kashoki, 1990). Tous les débats au parlement se font en anglais, de telle sorte que toute personne qui aspire à devenir député doit être capable de lire, écrire et communiquer en anglais. Par ailleurs, l'anglais est aussi la langue officielle utilisée dans toutes les activités judiciaires, sauf dans certains cas où les juges sont contraints à conduire les procédures dans l'une des langues locales. Cela varie, bien sûr, selon les situations.

(Source : Chishiba 2016 : Le Français en Zambie : Genèse, apogée et déclin)

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Section B

Question 1. Dans la typologie des traductions, qu'entendez-vous par :

a) Traduction sélective ?
b) Traduction post-synthétique ?
c) Traduction absolu proprement dite ?
d) Traduction Banalisée ?
e) Traduction signalétique ?

Question 2. Traduisez le texte suivant de l'Anglais au Français.

UNZA to go virtual, with unlimited enrolments – Prof Mumba

By Melony Chisanga on November 7, 2018

UNIVERSITY of Zambia (UNZA) vice chancellor Professor Luke Mumba says the institution needs to expand its uptake of contemporary technologies of mobile and e-learning for it to survive in the competitive ICT environment. Speaking during the launch of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) awareness week whose theme is "ICT impact starts here" at UNZA, Prof Mumba said ITC was there to drive the global economy on a higher level.

He said the University of Zambia was breaking barriers in creating a fully-fledged virtual university where it would have unlimited enrolment of students as all activities would be done online.

"We have every reason to be excited because ICT drives the economy, ICT drives the globe. Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) have created a global educational revolution such that we have many modern and dynamic methods of delivering educational content to students. The University of Zambia needs to expand its uptake of modern technologies like mobile learning, social media education, e-laboratories for science-based experiments, tele-education for live remote lectures in order to survive in this competitive environment," said Mwale.

"In order to better serve the community, I am delighted to announce that the University of Zambia is moving towards creating a fully-fledged 100 per cent virtual university in the coming three years. This university will have unlimited enrolments and students will move at their own pace. All university processes will be carried out online."

And UNZA Centre for Information and Communication Technologies (CICT) director Dr Collins Kachaka bemoaned lack of funding to support ICT activities in schools.

He hoped the university would achieve innovative e-learning in the digital era. (…)

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FRE4110: ADVANCED FRENCH LANGUAGE

PAPER 2

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS.

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL

YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE SUPERVISOR

SECTION A : LA PHONETIQUE

Répondez à **deux** questions de cette Section: (15%)

1. Avec des exemples à l'appui, expliquez les phénomènes suivants de phonétique combinatoire :
   (a) La métathèse
   (b) L' hapaxépie
2. Avec des exemples à l'appui, expliquez les phénomènes d'**élision**, d'**enchaînement** et de **liaison** en français.
3. Avec des exemples à l'appui, traitez de l'**assimilation** sous les rubriques suivantes :
   (a) Définition
   (b) Assimilation progressive
   (c) Assimilation régressive
   (d) Assimilation double
   (e) Assimilation de contact et assimilation à distance (la dilation)
4. Citez trois **semi-consonnes** du système phonétique du français moderne et expliquez comment elles sont articulées dans la bouche (description physiologique).

SECTION B : THEORIE DE LA MORPHOLOGIE

Répondez à **deux** questions de cette Section : (20%)

1. Avec des exemples à l'appui, traitez de la **dérivation** sous les rubriques suivantes :
   (a) Définition
   (b) Dérivation préfixale
   (c) Dérivation suffixale
   (d) Noms dérivés des verbes en français moderne.
2. Donnez des exemples des **mots composés** en français ayant les structures suivantes :
   (a) Nom + nom
   (b) Verbe + nom
   (c) Verbe + verbe

(d) Adjectif + nom

(e) Nom + préposition + nom.

3. Montrez la complexité de la morphologie du verbe en français, grâce à **la suffixation**.
4. Citez les **préfixes** d' origine gréque ou latine qui ont les significations présentées ci-dessous :

   (a) Avant

   (b) Après

   (c) Contre

   (d) Deux

   (e) Entre deux entités ou parties.

   Pour chaque préfixe donnez un exemple d'un mot français qui le comporte.

   Précisez l'origine de chaque préfixe cité.

SECTION C : LA STYLISTIQUE

I. Copiez et complétez correctement les dictons et les proverbes français (15%)

1. Aide-toi et

   .....

2. L' amour est

   .....

3. Déshabiller

   .....

4. Il faut battre

   .....

5. Il ne faut pas

   .....

6. L'argent

   .....

7. L'exception

   .....

8. L' habitude

   .....

9. Mieux vaut

.....

10. On reconnaît

.....

11. Qui vivra

.....

12. Santé

.....

13. Toutes les

.....

14. Toute peine

.....

15. Vouloir

.....

II. Quelle est la figure de style exprimée dans les énoncés suivants ? (25%)

1. Les voix des enfants sont gaies comme les chants d' oiseaux.
2. Boire une bonne bouteille.
3. Je me meurs. Je suis mort. Je suis enterré.
4. Un silence assourdissant envahissait l'espace.
5. Il a versé un torrent de larmes.
6. Le feu a brûlé des arbustes, des champs, puis la colline entière.
7. Il avait une longue maladie; il s'est éteint il y a une semaine.
8. Les feuilles crient sous nos pas en automne.
9. De vielles mains attendent une lettre.
10. Dans son jardin, il y a des fraises, des cerises, des pêches et des bananes.
11. Tel qui rit vendredi, pleura dimanche.
12. Trouver des mots forts comme la folle.
    Trouver des couleurs de tous les jours.
    Trouver des mots que personne n'oublie.
13. Bon, ce n'est pas si mal.
14. Applaudir des deux mains.

15. Le disque d'or.
16. Incroyable, insensé, inimaginable, fabuleuse, fantastique.
17. Des personnes sans ressources.
18. J'ai acheté une Mazda.
19. Pour qui sont ces serpents qui sifflent sur vos têtes ? (Racine dans Andramaque).
20. Ses bras vont jusqu' à terre.
21. « Il avait finalement choisi d'enfiler les pantoufles du marriage ».
22. « Un spectacle étonnant et détonnant ».
23. « Que des combinaisons, des collusions, des trahisons ».
24. « J'arriverai à temps, toi non ».
25. Un géant vraiment grand.

III. Donnez l'expression idiomatique avec les verbes/mots suivants : (10%)

1. avoir
2. être
3. marre
4. tête
5. boire
6. des cordes
7. casser
8. faire
9. ses oignons
10. une madelaine

IV. Expliquez en quelques mots les sens de périphrases suivantes : (15%)

1. A la une.
2. Le troisième âge.
3. Dire à quelqu'un ses quatre vérités.
4. Le toit du monde.
5. Les quatre éléments.
6. Le quatrième pouvoir.
7. Le Roi Soleil.
8. A six pieds sous terre.

9. Le sixième art.
10. Le huitième art.
11. Le baiser de Judas.
12. Le bouc émissaire.
13. Les forces de l'ordre.
14. Filer à l'anglaise.
15. L' Hexagone.

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

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR ~~DEFERRED~~ EXAMINATIONS - 10th ~~November~~ DEC, 2018

COURSE: GDS 1110 (Introduction to Gender Studies)

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS; ONE QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED FROM EACH SECTION. QUESTION 1 IN SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.

DURATION: 3 HOURS

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION

1. *A particular woman had a relationship with a certain man and she longed for the day when the two would marry. Seeing that the man was not asking for her hand in marriage, she took the initiative; approached the man and asked him to marry her.*

   Analyse the scenario given above and discuss the situation of women and men in similar relationships in Zambia. How can this situation be made better for women and what has been done in Zambia so far to bring about such improvement?

   Your discussion should include but should not be limited to concepts such as *gender stereotypes, gender roles, femininity, masculinity, gender issues, gender concerns, practical gender needs, strategic gender needs, gender discrimination, decision-making, gender relations, gender equality, gender equity, empowerment* etc.

SECTION B: CHOOSE ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

2. What is patriarchy and what are its consequences on women and men globally? Specify how it has affected women's political, economic and social participation in Zambia.
3. Discuss the three (3) main types of feminism and what do you think has been the impact of feminism in Zambia?

SECTION C: CHOOSE ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

4. "Female subordination" and "female empowerment" comes in various forms. Discuss these concepts by showing the experiences of female sex workers in 17th Century Europe during the Renaissance. To what extent do you think the situation of Zambian sex workers has improved over that of their 17th century counterparts?
5. Compare and contrast Plato's and Aristotle's perceptions of women. How are their perceptions similar or different from current perceptions of women in Zambia?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

FINAL EXAMINATION

GDS 2120: THEORIES IN GENDER STUDIES

DATE: 29/11/2018 **TIME: 09:00-12:00 hrs**

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ANY TWO questions.

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1. a). Define the concept of Gender.Clearly explain how the social, biological and biosocial views of gender are similar and different. (13Marks)

   b). Monica Monachonga explains four income allocation systems in urban Zambia which shows patriarchal opposition or lack of it in marriage. State and explain these four income allocation systems. (12 Marks)

2. In theorizing the concept of patriarchy, Sylvia Walby's points out that "patriarchy needs to be conceptualized at two different levels of abstraction."

i. Most abstract level: Patriarchy exists as a system of relations.
ii. Less abstract level: Patriarchy is composed of six structures.

   Explain clearly how these levels of abstraction can be used to understand the existence of patriarchy in Zambia. (25 Marks)

3. Explain the theoretical arguments and critiques under Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD) theories. How can these theories be used in reducing and possibly eradicating gender inequality in Zambia? (25 Marks)

BEST WISHES...!!!!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

DEFERRED EXAM

GDS 2120

DURATION: 3 Hours

DATE: 26th December 2018

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL questions.

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1. In relations to gender inequality in work places, discuss the meaning of sex devaluation and differentiation (and, its forms).

2. The concept of patriarchy has been theorised in different ways. Among the most influential theorists is Lerner Gerda who focuses on how patriarchy has historically evolved. In her book entitled "The Creation of Patriarchy" she presents ten propositions. Discuss the ten propositions.

3. Discuss the relationship between colonisation and housewifization.

BEST WISHES...!!!!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

FINAL EXAMINATION

GDS 2224: RESEARCH METHODS IN GENDER STUDIES

DATE: 14/12/2018 **TIME: 14:00-17:00 hrs**

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ***ALL QUESTIONS*** FROM **SECTION A, B** AND **ONE (1) FROM C.**

SECTION A: Answer **all Questions**. Indicate **True** or **False**. This section carries **20 Marks.**

1. Review of empirical research involves reading books or articles about certain theory (ies) that may have a bearing on the topic (insights about subject).
2. Measurement is a way of measuring a concept or variable with more or less exactness. For instance, how many, to what extent, what size, how much?
3. Social impact studies, action research, evaluation research and cost-benefit analysis are a few examples of Pure research.
4. The social sciences 'priesthood involves a process of presiding over the adequate of data and change the data to maintain the status quo.
5. Inductive reasoning/logical involves a process of reasoning from the general to the specific.
6. Deductive reasoning/logical involves a process of reasoning from the specific to the general.
7. Research Process is a cyclical process as it moves in stages from the conception of problem to the final result and the stages are eight (8).
8. Control variable is that variable which like confounding variable is related to both independent and dependent variables, but stands outside the variables. It represents the genuine relationship but spurious or false relationship. It stands outside the variables.
9. Conceptual definition is simply a set of rules and procedures that describe the activities to be performed in order to establish empirical that abstracts/concepts exist. This is to ensure that concepts/ideas become observable.
10. Hypothesis is a proposition or set of propositions that purport(s) to explain some phenomena or event.
11. *Analysis of the problem involves identifying and quantifying the core problem.*
12. Interval ratio consist of continuous measurements with minimal size unit (they are divided into fractional units/decimal places).
13. Confounding variable is that variable which like Antecedent variable is related to both independent and dependent variables, but stands outside the variables.
14. Over advocacy trap is a situation where a researcher gives advice or recommendations based on personal opinions and empirical investigations or evidence.
15. Intuition is the subjective way of knowing things through insights which are based on rational thought.
16. Deductive reasoning/logical involves a process of reasoning from the specific to the general.

P.T.O

17. After analysis of the problem, defining of the problem follows.
18. Scales of measurement are important because they determine the type of statistical analysis that is possible or permissible.
19. Analytical studies involve the systematic collection and presentation of data in order to have a very clear picture of a given situation/problem.
20. Cross Sectional Studies are the studies which take place at one point in time.

SECTION B: Answer all Questions. This section carries **60 Marks**

1. Fill in the table below by indicating Yes if the property applies to the scales or No if they do not apply **(12 Marks)**

Scales	Magnitude	Equal	Absolute Zero
Nominal			
Ordinal			
Interval			
Ratio			

2. The Research Process is a cyclical process as it moves in stages from the conception of problem to the final result. Draw this cyclical process indicating all the correct stages. **(10 Marks)**

3. Briefly state the difference between the following:
   i. Matrix questions and Rating questions **(2 Marks)**
   ii. Social sciences 'priesthood and Doctoring of data **(2 Marks)**
   iii. Case studies and Cohort Studies **(2 Marks)**
   iv. Panel studies and Trend studies **(2 Marks)**
   v. Focus Group Discussions and In-depth Interviews **(2 Marks)**
4. Briefly explain the pressures faced in doing feminist research: give three (3) points **(4.5 Marks)**
5. Literature review consists of two aspects: Review of theory (theoretical framework) or Review of empirical research. Briefly state the difference between Review of theory and Review of empirical research **(2 Marks)**
6. Briefly state any three (3) criteria for feminist research. **(4.5 Marks)**
7. State and explain the three (3) components of Research Designs and briefly explain what they mean **(4.5 MARKS)**
8. Briefly state what feminist seek to research: give three (3) points **(6 Marks)**
9. The research process is similar to undertaking a journey. For a research journey there are two important decisions to make- What are those two (2) important decisions? **(4 MARKS)**
10. What are the four (4) characteristics of the scientific method? **(4 Marks)**

SECTION C: Answer **one question**. This section carries **30 Marks**

1. Outline the components in the Research Proposal and explain briefly each component.
2. Explain the steps/stages in questionnaire construction.

Good Luck and Success!!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

FINAL EXAMINATION

GDS 3130: GENDER AND FOOD SECURITY

DATE: 07/12/2018 **TIME: 09:00-12:00 hrs**

Instructions: Section A is compulsory. In section B answer only three (3) questions.

Section A(Compulsory)

1. With specific reference to Zambia, identify and discuss the Natural causes of food insecurity among urban households? Explain why female headed households are more vulnerable to natural causes of food insecurity than male headed households?

Section B: Answer only **three** questions from this section.

2. "Southern Africa has one of the highest rates of urbanisation, but the fundamental problem among urban households is not one of food availability, but accessibility mostly among female headed households". Discuss?

3. Identify and discuss the key challenges to attainment of food security among rural female farmers in Zambia in particular and Southern Africa in general? Give practical examples for your answer.

4. Discuss the changes in agricultural sector associated with colonialism in Zambia which made female headed households more vulnerable to food insecurity than was the case before? Give practical examples for your answer.

5. In the post-independence period in Zambia, a lot of changes have been implemented in the agricultural sector and some of these changes have been disastrous to the small scale farmers and particularly small scale female farmers. Identify these changes and explain how they have negatively affected small scale female farmers?

6. What would you say are the gendered processes of impoverishment in urban areas within Southern Africa? In your discussion show which gender is more affected and provide reasons for this situation?

End of Exam

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

FINAL EXAMINATION

GDS 4240: GENDER AND HEALTH

DATE: 03/12/2018 **TIME: 14:00-17:00 hrs**

INSTRUCTIONS:

SECTION A: Answer all short essay questions in section **A.**

1. To address the various challenges with regards to family planning, Zambia has put up several measures in form of strategies for family planning. Discribe two of the three strategies given. **[8 marks]**
2. What is your understanding of Endogenous and Iatrogenic infections in view of the reproductive tract infections?**[8 marks]**
3. Define the concept of 'gender mainstreaming' and state its importance in the health sector.**[8 marks]**
4. The world health organization in their analysis of 'mental health', discussed the five social determinants as a multilevel framework for understanding mental health. State and describe each one of them.**[8 marks]**
5. What does the term 'empowerment' mean in view of decision making at all levels of life? **[8 marks]**

SECTION B: Choose **ANY TWO** questions from this section.

6. Gender inequality and the failure to permit men and women to complement each other as equal health partners has resulted in women's continuous vulnerability to maternal morbidity and mortality. Discuss Lesley Doyal's new approach with regards to issues of sex, gender and health. **[30 marks]**

7. Mental health seems to be a 'silent killer' in both men and women, however women are the most vulnerable. Analyze depression as a mental health disorder which often affects women due to their position in society. Outline the symptoms, risk factors and the ways of treating it. **[30 marks]**

8. 'Safe motherhood is a woman's ability to have a safe and a health pregnancy and child delivery'. Discuss the statement in view of the challenges involved and the strategies that could be engaged to make safe motherhood a reality in Zambia?
[30 marks]

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SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

FINAL EXAMINATIONS – 2018 ACADEMIC YEAR: GDS 9230.

(GENDER AND DEVEVELOPMENT: THEORY AND PRACTICE).

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE THREE (3) SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER. ANSWER ONE **(1)** QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION. **SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.**

SECTION A

1. Rostow believed that an initial injection of aid from the west in the form of training, education, economic investment etc. would be enough to jolt a society into economic growth overcoming these cultural barriers. Assess the arguments for and against this argument.

SECTION B

2. Discuss and exemplify why dependency theory has been blamed by some scholars for being the cause of poverty in developing countries.

3. Adam Smith argues against the regulation of commerce because he feels that it is inefficient. He believes that economies become more efficient as they develop a division of labour. Assess Smiths' argument and how his theory can be used to empower women in Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Zambia today.

SECTION C

4. Women and Children are more vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change and poverty than men. Using appropriate examples, discuss the factors leading to their situation and the role that government and NGOs play in improving their status.

5. Define the concept of governance and explain what constitutes good governance. To what extent can good governance be advanced by the integration of women into the mainstream development practices.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
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DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

FINAL EXAMINATION

GDS 9330: GENDER AND LAW

DATE: 04/12/2018 **TIME: 14:00-17:00 hrs**

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

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1. QUESTION ONE (1) IS **COMPULSORY** AND MUST BE ANSWERED BY ALL STUDENTS.

2. ANSWER ONE (1) QUESTION FROM SECTION B AND ONE (1) QUESTION FROM SECTION C.

3. THE DURATION OF THE EXAMINATION IS THREE (3) HOURS WITHIN WHICH STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS.

4. DO NOT BRING ANY REFERENCE BOOK OR NOTES IN THE EXAMINATION ROOM.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION

QUESTION ONE – (20 MARKS)

(a) In 1999, the Committee on the status of Women adopted an Optional Protocol to CEDAW. The Protocol establishes two complaints procedures. Name these two procedures and how they work.**(10 Marks)**

(b) The outcome that governments have to work towards under CEDAW is to ensure that women enjoy and are able to exercise all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, civil, social, cultural and any other sphere on the basis of equality with men. This means there must be both *de jure* and *de facto* equality of rights and opportunities for women.

Discuss the above two obligations (that is *de jureequality* and *de facto equality*) giving practical examples.**(10 Marks)**

SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION TWO – (15 MARKS)

The Employment Act Cap 268 of the Laws of Zambia under Sections 15A and 15B contains provisions that promote and protect the rights of female employees as regards maternity leave.

In simple terms, outline what is contained in the two sections which you think promote and protect female employees' rights.

QUESTION THREE – (15 MARKS)

The definition of the offence of Rape under Section 132 of the Penal Code Cap 87 of the Laws of Zambia is as follows:-

> *Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, without her consent, or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threat or intimidation of any kind, or by fear of bodily harm, or by means of false representations as to the nature of the act, or, in the case of a married woman by personating her husband, is guilty of the felony termed "rape".*

Outline what you think should be added or removed from the above quoted Section in order for it to be more gender-sensitive.

SECTION C: ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION FOUR – (15 MARKS)

Discuss the traditional theories of crime and to what extent these theories exacerbate gender inequalities in criminal law and the criminal justice system, especially sexual offences, in particular the offence of rape and its evidential rule on corroboration.

QUESTION FIVE – (15 MARKS)

Discuss in relation to Zambia, factors that contribute to child marriages.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

FINAL EXAMINATION

GDS 9430: GENDER ISSUES IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 05/12/2018 **TIME: 09:00-12:00 hrs**

INSTRUCTIONS:

THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER, SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

SECTION A

Q. 1. Examine the allocation and utilization of educational financial resources from a gender perspective.

SECTION B

Q.2. Discuss the impact of the missionary and British colonial education policies on women and girls.

Q. 3. Critically examine how the school environment plays a major context on gender roles and educational outcomes.

Q. 4. Explain in detail the aims, guiding principles and gender related problems of the Zambian school curriculum.

Q.5. Discuss the influence of the following power structures on women and girls:

i. Education

ii. Politics

iii. Religion

END OF EXAMINATION

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SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

2018 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMS

COURSE: GDS 9430 – GENDER ISSUES IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 24TH DECEMBER, 2018 TIME ALLOWED: 09-12 HOURS (3HOURS)

INSTRUCTIONS

THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER, SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

SECTION A

Q. 1. The Zambian government through the Ministry of Education has embarked on a number of strategies to ensure girls are retained in schools. Inspite of these initiatives, girls' dropout rate is extremely higher than that of boys. Discuss factors leading to higher dropout rates among girls.

SECTION B

Q.2. Describe problems and gender inequalities in Zambia's education sector at independence.

What policies did the Zambian government put in place to address these problems?

Q. 3. Analyze how the following educational planning approaches can help the Education sector in solving gender inequalities.

(a) Cost benefit/ rate of Return approach

(b) Manpower requirement/ Forecasting approach

Q. 4. Discuss female education and its impact on fertility.

Q.5. What is the hidden curriculum?

Discuss ways in which the hidden curriculum reinforces traditional gender roles?

END OF EXAMINATION

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

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS DECEMBER 2018

HIS1110: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY

FINAL EXAMINATION

FRIDAY 7TH DEC. 2018, SPORTS HALL, 09.00-12.00HRS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

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**

CANDIDATE'S COMPUTER NUMBER: .....

SECTION A: 20 MARKS

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

1. What is the difference between an *Endnote* and a *Bibliography*? (2 marks)

   .....

   .....

   .....

   .....

2. Correct the following Endnote reference: (2 marks)

   Memory Chipili, The Impact of Plastic Materials on Zambia's Environment, Zambia Journal of Natural Resources, Volume 1, Number 1 (2017) p.15.

   .....

   .....

   .....

3. Identify the two mistakes in the following reference:

   Charles Malimawa, Shopping Malls and Land Encroachment in Chongwe, Lusaka: Mukamambo Press, 2018. (2 marks)

   (a).....

   (b).....

4. Malimawa argues that "because of congestion at Manda Hill Shopping Mall, some people prefer shopping at East Park Mall" .[1]

   (i) What kind of a quotation is this one? (1 mark)

   .....

   (ii) What is the reason for your answer? (1 mark)

   .....

5. Rearrange the following bibliography:

   Francis Chimembe 1st December 2016 Interview Mpanta Village. (2 marks)

   .....

   .....

6. What is special about the *Special Collections* in the University of Zambia Library? (1 mark)

   .....

   .....

   .....

7. NAZ/MoE11/3/07, *Ministry of Education Annual Report for the Year ended December 31, 2007.*

   (a) Where did the author of the above citation obtain it from? (1 mark)

   .....

   (b) What kind of reference is this one? (1 mark)

   .....

8. What is the difference between *a primary source* and *a secondary source* in History? (2 marks)

   .....

   .....

   .....

   .....

9. Prepare an endnote citation of a PhD thesis that you recently consulted in the University of Zambia main Library. (2 marks)

.....

.....

.....

10. When do we use "pp" in a citation? (1 mark)

.....

11. What general name is given to the library section where readers borrow reading resources like magazines and journals? (1 mark)

.....

12. In recent years, historians have been writing the *history* of the poor, downtrodden, peasants, workers, women and differently abled people. What do we call this History? (1 mark)

.....

.....

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SECTION B: 30 MARKS [10 for each question]

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

1. How important are **primary sources** in compiling pre-colonial African histories? What are some of the disadvantages of using only **primary sources**?

2. What does it mean to be **ethnocentric**? What are the advantages and disadvantages of **ethnocentrism** in History writing?

3. Describe the origin, development and decline of the Old Ghana Kingdom.

4. What do you understand by 'the Great Zimbabwe debate'? Describe this debate and show how it was eventually settled.

5. What role did environmental factors play in the development of the Kingdom of Oyo?

6. What do you understand by the terms *Slavery* and *Slave trade?* What key factors lead to the abolition of slave trade in the early 19th century?

END OF EXAMINATION

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

HIS1110: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2017 – 2018

DISTANCE EDUCATION STUDENTS

TIME: THREE HOURS THURSDAY, 23 AUGUST 2018 14:00 – 17:00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **SECTION A:** ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED ON THIS QUESTION PAPER
2. **SECTION B: ANSWER** ANY **THREE** OF THE GIVEN QUESTIONS IN THE **BOOKLET GIVEN TO YOU**
3. AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION **TIE SECTION A AND SECTION B TOGETHER** AND HAND IN TO THE INVIGILATOR

CANDIDATE'S COMPUTER NUMBER: .....

SECTION A: 20 Marks

1. Obama Lungu, 'My African Tour', in Kenyatta Uhuru (ed.) *Africa and the United States of America*, (Nairobi: Kenyatta University Press, 2017), pp. 10-21.

   i. What type of reference is this? ..... (1 mark)

   ii. Identify two mistakes in this reference .....

   a. ..... (1 mark)

   b. ..... (1 mark)

   iii What is the surname of the author of the chapter in the above citation? (1 mark)

   .....

2. Sailung'a argues that "Zambia need not burden itself with so much debt because the country has abundant natural and human resources for immeasurable wealth creation".[1]

   What name is given to the [1] superimposed at the end of the above statement? (1 mark)

   .....

3. What is the main difference between a direct and an indirect quotation? (2 marks)

   .....

.....

.....

4. Malenga Hagwamuma, 'Purifying the Zambian Political Scene', PhD Thesis, National University of Women, 2009.

   a. In the citation above what do the letters PhD stand for? (1 mark)

      .....

      i. State the author's Surname. (1 mark)

         .....

      ii. State the **only** mistake in this citation. (1 mark)

         .....

   b. What proof do you have of the title of the document above? (1 mark)

      .....

      .....

5. What is the difference between a **thesis** and a **dissertation** in the British education system? (1 mark)

   .....

   .....

   .....

6. Prepare a footnote reference of a journal article written by Mwansa Moses. (2 marks)

   .....

   .....

   .....

7. What do you understand by the term *History from below*? (1 mark)

   .....

8. In a lively TV debate between a UPND cadre and a PF cadre the UPND cadre did not see any improvement in the way Zambia Police covered political rallies organised by opposition political parties, but his PF counterpart argued that the *status quo* should be maintained. The PF cadre can be described as being: (1 mark)

.....

9. Rearrange the following reference into the correct order: (2 marks)

'Reducing Poverty through Employment Creation', *Journal of African Studies*, Kaekesi Prince, 2, 3, 2010. p.7.

.....

.....

.....

10. What do the letters NAZ stand for on archival documents in Zambia? (1 mark)

.....

11. What is the difference between a journal and a book? (1 mark)

.....

.....

.....

SECTION B: 30 Marks (10 marks per question)

Instruction: Answer any THREE of the following questions

1. Discuss the differences between *Footnotes* and *Bibliography*. How important is each of these referencing systems in History writing?

2. Define the terms **Conservative**, **Liberal** and **Marxist** History, and then discuss the advantages of **Liberalism** over **Conservatism** in history.

3. What do you understand by the term *Ethnocentrism*? With clear examples illustrate how *Ethnocentrism* can be used positively in the Zambian political space.

4. Describe the ancient kingdoms of Ghana and Songhai and discuss the differences between them.

5. What factors were responsible for the commencement of the European voyages of discovery? What roles did Portugal and Spain play in these voyages?

6. Did the British push for the end of the Slave Trade for moral or for economic reasons? Explain.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

FINAL EXAMINATION (FULLTIME) – 2017/8

HIS2310: A SURVEY OF AFRICAN HISTORY FROM THE 18TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

(i) Answer **THREE (3)** questions.
(ii) Answer **NOT MORE THAN TWO** questions from each of the two sections.

SECTION A

1. What arguments have Africanist scholars used against Eurocentric views which painted a static picture about African societies?
2. What caused the Atlantic slave trade to develop, and in what ways did this phenomenon affect the African continent?
3. Natural disasters had serious consequences on Africans in the late nineteenth century. Discuss various ways in which Africans coped during such predicaments as droughts, famine and disease.
4. Examine the rise and fall of towns and cities in Africa between 1850 and 1900. Choose examples from different parts of the continent to illustrate your answer.
5. What do you understand by the term "Great Trek", and account for its occurrence in the period up to 1840.

SECTION B

6. Critically examine the main characteristics of the economy in colonial Africa.
7. What is African nationalism? Examine the internal and external factors that stimulated the rise and development of African nationalism in the period after 1939.

8. Colonial powers used different methods to administer their African colonies effectively. Highlight the similarities and differences used in the administration of African colonies between any two colonisers.
9. Critically examine the two sides to the academic debate on the causes of underdevelopment in Africa in the post-independence era.
10. What impact has the advent of HIV/AIDS had on the African continent since the 1980s?

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES
HIS 2410: STUDIES IN THE GROWTH OF CAPITALISM
UNIVERSITY EXAMS – 2018

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS – NOT MORE THAN TWO QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED FROM ONE SECTION

TIME: THREE HOURS

SECTION A

1. Out-line the steps leading to the birth of the Feudal Mode of Production in Europe. Is it tenable to argue that had urban life not been revived, Feudalism would not have collapsed?

2. "The journeys that European nations began to embark on to Africa in a quest to capture slaves after the discovery of the New World were to the detriment of European individuals and nations." Is this a valid statement?

3. Why did some European nations adopt *Mercantilism* between 1500 and 1800? Make a critical analysis of the argument that Adam Smith's campaign against Mercantilist policies yielded good results.

4. Account for the birth of the British Enclosure System of Agriculture. Were the protests by Levellers and Diggers against this system of agriculture justifiable?

5. Why did the Tokugawa lose popularity on the eve of the Meiji restoration? Describe Emperor Mutsuhito's attempts at industrialising Japan.

SECTION B

1. How did the second industrial revolution contribute to the outbreak of World War One? Describe the measures taken by European nations in a bid to recover from the effects of the war.

2. To what extent did amateurs on the New York Stock Exchange contribute to the onset of the Great Depression? Describe Europe's attempts at recovering from the effects of the depression.

3. "Like economic globalisation in general, the foreign investment that Transnational Corporations bring into the country can be a positive or negative influence." (Buckman, 2004) Do you agree with this statement?

4. "IMF policies have long drawn massive and violent protests from the millions of people adversely affected." (Peet, 2003) In the light of this statement, critically analyse the role played by the IMF in third world economic development.

5. Is it true to argue that globalisation is neither inevitable nor necessary?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2018

HIS 3210

HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1789

TIME: **THREE HOURS**

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

SECTION A

1. What was the Enlightenment and which Enlightenment ideas and attitudes remain valid for the problems facing today's world?

2. What factors help explain why the French Revolution occurred in one of the most prosperous and powerful nations of Europe at the time?

3. In what ways did Napoleon preserve and support the principles of the French Revolution? In what ways did he undermine these principles?

4. Who was Metternich? Critically analyse the role he played in the affairs of post-1800 Europe.

5. Can one conclude from the British experience that agricultural revolution is a necessary prelude to industrialisation?

6. What role did nationalism play in the unification movements in Italy and Germany?

SECTION B

7. With the advantage of hindsight the historian can see the basic flaws of the Treaty of Versailles. Why did the participants in the Paris Conference that came up with the Treaty fail to see the flaws?

8. Why was there a revolution in Russia in February 1917?

9. By 1925, Mussolini and his fascists firmly controlled Italy's political life. Trace the rise of Mussolini and his followers from the end of the First World War to 1925.

10. By 1933, Hitler and the Nazis firmly controlled Germany's political life. Examine the reasons that explain the rapid democratic rise of the Nazis to power between 1929 and 1933.

11. Discuss in detail the main reasons behind the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 and explain why it did not in the end lead to another World War.

12. In what ways did the policies initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev represent a radical new departure for the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and international relations?

END OF EXAMINATION

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

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS – 21 NOVEMBER 2018

HIS 4110: LAND AND LABOUR IN CENTRAL AFRICA

TIME: **THREE HOURS**

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

SECTION A

1. Discuss the different forms of labour in pre-colonial Central Africa.

2. What is Traditional Tenure? What are its advantages and disadvantages?

3. Examine the relationship between African traditional religious practices and beliefs and natural resource management.

4. Critically examine the process under which Africans lost land to Europeans in the period up to 1930.

5. How did the arrival of adventurers, explorers, traders, missionaries and agents of colonial rule alter Africans perceptions over land and labour?

SECTION B

6. Assess the social and economic role of women in any of the colonial economies in Central Africa.

7. Account for the rise of African peasant agriculture in any Central African territory.

8. To what extent have postcolonial land law reforms addressed the ills of colonial land policies in either Zambia or Zimbabwe?

9. Discuss the nature and significance of postcolonial labour law reforms in either Zambia or Zimbabwe.

10. Politicians continue to argue that contemporary poverty in Central Africa is a colonial legacy. How valid is this point of view?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

2017/2018 END OF ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION **19TH NOVEMBER, 2018.**

HIS9110: HISTORY OF ZAMBIA

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTION: (1) ANSWER *THREE* (3) QUESTIONS ONLY

(2) ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.

SECTION A

1. "Archaeology cannot give us a complete historical picture, but as it is the only record for such a long period of man's existence, it is essential", (Harry Wells Langworthy) Discuss.

2. In what ways has the study of the Ingo'mbe Ilede archaeological site contributed to our understanding of some aspects of the pre-colonial history of Zambia?

3. Critically analyse the statement that 'Undi's Chewa Kingdom rose and declined because of its natural resources and Portuguese activities'

4. Discuss the view that the intensification of the long distance trade undermined pre-colonial Zambian politics.

SECTION B

5. Discuss aspects of collaboration and resistance in relation to the colonisation of Zambia. What impact did this have on the early days of colonial rule?

6. According to George Chaucey, "in the study of Southern African labour in the last decade has been the recognition that capital has historically sought to relieve itself of the cost of social reproduction," Discuss this statement in relation to the policy of Labour Stabilisation and the role of women on the Zambian Copperbelt.

7. How valid is the assertion that war is not always destructive? Discuss this in relation to the impact of the Second World War on Zambia.

8. To what extent did the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland contribute to the development of militant nationalism in Northern Rhodesia?

SECTION C

9. Zambia's independence was hard-earned, but the country was soon bedevilled by numerous challenges. Do you agree?

10. Would you agree with the view that the Unilateral Declaration of Independence of 11th November, 1965 was a blessing in disguise to Zambia?

11. Critically examine the origins and operations of the "*One party participatory democracy*" in Zambia between 1972 and 1991.

12. What factors account for the emergence of Zambia's four major ethnic groups? In what ways have politicians in post-colonial Zambia sought to use these ethnic identities to mobilise voters during elections?

THE END

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

END OF ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018

HIS 9450: THEMES IN WEST AFRICAN HISTORY

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: **Answer THREE (3) questions only.**
Answer not more than TWO questions from EACH section.

SECTION A

1. Ecology was central to the development of centralised states in pre-colonial West Africa. Discuss.

2. Explain the origin, rise and, where applicable, fall of any **one** of the following kingdoms in pre-colonial West Africa:

   (a) Asante
   (b) Dahomey
   (c) Oyo

3. 'The camel was the ship of the Sahara desert'. How accurate is this statement in relation to the trans-Saharan trade in West Africa?

4. What caused the nineteenth century *jihads* in West Africa?

5. Does the theory of imperialism alone explain the partition of West Africa?

SECTION B

6. Was the independence of Ghana granted through British design, or was it a product of strong agitation by Africans?

7. Why did African nationalist politics in French West Africa emerge later than in British West Africa?

8. Identify and analyse the major socio-economic and political challenges that West Africa faced after independence.

9. To what extent are the mono economies of major West African countries today a result of the legacy of colonialism rather than ineffective leadership?

10. Explain the emergence and endurance of Boko Haram in post-colonial Nigeria.

End of Examination

The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Literature and Languages

LAN 1200 – INTRODUCTION TO LITERARY AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

2017/18 END OF YEAR FULL TIME EXAMINATION

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.

2. This paper has two Sections: A and B.

3. Answer **five** questions in total: **two** questions from **Section A** and **three** questions from **Section B.**

4. Use a **separate answer booklet to answer each section.**

5. Section A covers the Literature component of the course and has two parts: I and II.

6. Section B covers the Linguistics component of the course and has two parts: I and II.

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

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SECTION A – LITERATURE

Answer TWO questions from this Section. ONE from Part I and the OTHER from Part II.

PART I [25 MARKS]

Answer ONE question from this part.

1. Write brief notes on each of the following:
    a. Prose fiction
    b. Poetry
    c. Drama
    d. Non-fiction Prose
    e. Oral Poetry [25 Marks]

2. Write brief notes on each of the following:
    a. First Person narrator
    b. Second Person narrator
    c. Third Person narrator
    d. Omniscient Narrator and Limited Omniscient narrator
    e. Objective narrator [25 Marks]

3. Read the poems below, choose **one** poem for your answer, **either** poem A **or** poem B, then answer the questions that follow.

A. Cargoes by John Masefield

Quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir,
Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine,
With a cargo of ivory,
And apes and peacocks,
Sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet white wine.

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus,
Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green shores,
With a cargo of diamonds,
Emeralds, amethysts,

Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke stack,
Butting through the Channel in the mad March days,
With a cargo of Tyne coal,
Road-rails, pig-lead,
Firewood, iron-ware, and cheap tin trays.

B. The Snowflakes Sail Gently Down

by Gabriel Okara

The snowflakes sail gently
down from the misty eye of the sky
and fall lightly lightly on the

winter-weary elms. And the branches,
winter-striped and nude, slowly
with the weight of the weightless snow
bow like grief-stricken mourners
as white funeral cloth is slowly
unrolled over deathless earth.
And dead sleep stealthily from the
heater rose and closed my eyes with
the touch of silk cotton of water falling.

Then I dreamed a dream
in my dead sleep. But I dreamed
not of earth dying and elms a vigil
keeping. I dreamed of birds, black
birds flying in my inside, nesting
and hatching on oil palms bearing suns
for fruits and with roots denting the
uprooter's spades. And I dreamed the

uprooters tired and limp, leaning on my roots –
their abandoned roots –
and the oil palms gave them each a sun.
But on their palms
they balanced the blinding orbs
and frowned with schisms on their
brows – for the suns reached not
the brightness of gold!

Then I awoke. I awoke
to the silently falling snow
and bent-backed elms bowing and
swaying to the winter wind like
white-robed Moslems salaaming at evening
prayer, and the earth lying inscrutable
like the face of a god in a shrine.

Identify the following in the poem you have chosen:

a. **Images**: visual, aural [hearing], tactile [touch], olfactory [smell], kinetic [motion]. (7.5 marks)
b. **Poetic techniques**: rhyme (including internal rhyme), alliteration and assonance. (7.5 marks)
c. The use of **particular word sounds** and their effects. (5 marks)
d. **Particular words** (lexical items) used and why these were chosen. (5 marks)

4. With the use of relevant examples, illuminate on how temporal and spatial setting is effected in poetry. [25 Marks]

PART II [25 Marks]

Answer ONE question from this part. All questions carry equal marks - 25 Marks each.

5. Patriarchy as depicted in Bessie Head's ***Snapshots of a Wedding*** is characterised with the traditional menu and practices with regard to marriage that favour the male gender but which are directly administered by women much to the detriment of their fellow women. Critically analyse the various incidents from the text in which this situation occurs.
6. a) Discuss the idea of death and immortality in Hemingway's ***Snows of Kilimanjaro***.

Or

b) Explain the use of weather and geography in Hemingway's ***Snows of Kilimanjaro***.

7. Using any two characters from ***The Necklace*** by Guy de Maupassant as examples, compare and contrast a dynamic character and a static character.
8. Discuss the theme of poverty as exemplified in the lives of Saukani in ***Good People Live here*** by Samuel Kasanka and Mailosi in ***The Blind Alley*** by C. F Chilala.
9. In ***Oedipus the King***, "There is nothing Oedipus could have done to change his fate." Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons.

SECTION B – LINGUISTICS 50 MARKS

There are two parts in this section. Answer all questions from Part I and ANY TWO questions from Part II.

PART I 20 MARKS

Write the letter of your choice in the answer booklet

1. Which of the following statements are true about language?

a) Animals do not use language
b) It is only used for communication
c) It is a system of instructions and commands for operating a computer
d) It may refer to words that are offensive
e) It is articulated
f) It is a way of expressing meaning through sounds, signs and movements

2. The concept that human language is both innate and learned means
   a) A normal child is able to learn language
   b) The language a species has, is determined by its anatomy
   c) Humans are born with the ability to learn any human language through exposure

3. The idea that human language can be segmented into senseless and meaningful units is known as
   a) Arbitrariness
   b) Duality
   c) Discreteness

4. Human language changes in space and time entails
   a) It is creative
   b) It is rapid fading
   c) It is dynamic

5. Halliday is the proponent of which one of the following sets of language functions?
   a) Locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary
   b) Cognitive, Evaluative, Affective
   c) Ideational, Interpersonal, Textual

6. Which speech sounds are produced when there is a complete closure of the vocal tract and then a gradual release of the airstream?
   a) Consonants
   b) Fricatives
   c) Affricates

7. The sounds [z] and [b] are referred to as voiced consonants because they are accompanied by a notable
   a) Sudden release of air
   b) Vocal cords vibration
   c) Complete closure of the vocal tract

8. The vowels [a, e, i, o, u] are examples of
   a) Monothongs
   b) Diphthongs
   c) Glides

9. The approximants [j and w] are also known as
   a) Consonants
   b) Semi-vowels
   c) Vowels

10. Click sounds are produced by which airstream mechanism?
    a) Egressive
    b) Ingressive
    c) Voicing

11. All front vowels are so classified as front vowels based on the criterion of
    a) Tongue advancement
    b) Tongue height
    c) Position of the lips

12. Write the characteristics for each of the following chronological stages children follow in the acquisition of language and say what constitutes each stage
    a) 3-6 months
    b) 6-9 months
    c) 12 months
    d) 15 months
    e) 2 years
    f) 4 years

PART II 30 MARKS
Answer any two questions from this part.

13. (a) Explain and exemplify:
        i) Phoneme and Allophone
        ii) Prefixation and suffixation
        iii) Stem and root
        iv) Blending and borrowing

    (b) Identify the all the morphemes in the following sentence:
        The learners' carelessness worried the lecturers

14. Providing relevant examples, write on the types of sentence you know based on their discourse functions.

15. Explain and exemplify the following semantic relations
    a) Antonymy
    b) Paraphrase
    c) Contradiction
    d) Structural Ambiguity
    e) hyponymy

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

LAN 1210: INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE **SIX** (6) QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER, ANSWER **FOUR** (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL. **QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY**

WEIGHT: ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL WEIGHTING

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1. "Language is species specific." Relate the given statement to why human beings are able to use language.
[25 marks]

2. With relevant examples, discuss the relationship between language acquisition and language development. *[25 marks]*

3. "There is a distinction between language functions in general and language functions of particular languages in society". In the light of the above statement, with examples, explain what language function means. *[25 marks]*

4. Differentiate Phonetics from Phonology as levels of linguistic analysis.
[25 marks]

5. What are the similarities and differences between inflectional and derivational morphology? Explain.
[25 marks]

6. 'Words do not always mean what they say.' Explain what is meant by this assertion.
[25 marks]

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE & LANGUAGES

2017/18 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

LAN 1220: LANGUAGE FOR ACADEMIC AND OTHER SPECIFIC PURPOSES

INSTRUCTIONS	**:**	**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM ALL SECTIONS**
TIME ALLOWED	**:**	**THREE (3) HOURS**
WEIGHTING	**:**	**100 MARKS**

SECTION A: APA REFERENCING STYLE (16 MARKS)

1. List two places where references need to be cited. [2 marks]
2. What four (4) primary components are contained in a reference list citation? [4 marks]
3. What items should you note down when making a citation for a journal article? [5 marks]
4. When preparing a list of references, what determines the entries? [1 mark]
5. Why is it important to reference your academic work? [2 marks]
6. How different is a book chapter reference citation from a journal article? [2 marks]

SECTION B: READING AND COMPREHENSION (40 MARKS)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow: all questions are based on the passage.

If you can believe that social drinking is good for you, then you'll believe anything. Promoters of strong drinks morally justify their stance by citing the first biblical miracles in support of carousing or drinking of wine. If Christ had not been partial to alcohol, they claim,

blasphemously, He would not have turned tepid water into bubbling wine. Put differently, He would not by any means turn fairly lukewarm liquid into something alcoholic. But are they really right?

For many people, just two alcoholic drinks a day can be the unsuspected cause of headaches, diarrhea, insomnia and irritability. In some cases, a relatively low alcohol intake may cause even more serious disorders, including high blood pressure and irregularities in the heart-beat. Such symptoms and ailments are often very difficult to cure because moderate drinkers do not usually believe their moderate intake of alcohol can cause any problems. Clearly, these are some of the debilitating effects of alcohol. In fact, high blood pressure or hypertension ranks among the known chronic diseases affecting many quaffing demographics. Researchers postulate that with the booming economies across the global, increase in number of people involved in carousing is ever on the rise. This postulation or assumption by the researchers is never devoid of shocking figures. Putting the figures of those that go on a pub crawl at slightly over 30% is highly staggering. Normally this is happening against professional advice. That is, it is not surprising that people going on the binge do it with blatant disregard of medical counsel. For example, one may be already struggling with hypertension but still goes boozing with full knowledge of the consequences for doing so.

Alcohol promoters counteract recent research findings by pretending to know of octogenarians who are perpetually steeped in liquor. However, they never show pictures of such faithful disciples of Bacchus. While their reluctance may be due to their unwillingness to exhibit their clients in their stupor, it may also be due to these drunken red men being only the figment of the promoters' imagination. The utopian world so created is merely meant to increase the sales. It is simply a world of make believe. What is real however, is the fact that the naïve get to pay the price. Some lose their lives while others get terminally ill or bedridden. In some cases drinkers in this age-group become delinquents. Either outcome is just as bad. In short, however tantalizing the binge-drink could be, the end results are fatal in some cases and catastrophic or irremediable, leaving many families unhappy and insolvent. At this level, the damage is irreversible, for example, marriages get broken irretrievably.

(Passage adopted, but highly modified, from Arua 2009)

7.(i) From the passage above, why do moderate drinkers find it difficult to get rid of the symptoms caused by their drinking? (cite the paragraph & line) [1 mark]

(ii) What is the average age of those who are cited as showing the alleged good effects of alcohol? [1 mark]

(iii) What word tells you this (that is, the age)? [1 mark]

(iv) Are they really right about the good effects of alcohol? [1 mark]

(v) What does this question tell you about the writer's feeling concerning the use of the first miracle? [1 mark]

8. What do you think is the author's feeling about drinking alcohol? [1 mark]
9. Give an example of the following lexical familiarization strategies that the author uses in the passage. For each case, clearly state the paragraph and the line where the strategy is.
   i. Exemplification – [1 mark]
   ii. Restatement - [1 mark]
   iii. Synonymy - [1mark]
   iv. Definition – [1 mark]
10. Using the skills of word analysis discussed in the lecture, show the affixes (prefix, root, suffix) of the words below:
   i. Irregularities [3 marks]
   ii. drinkers [3 marks]
   iii. unwillingness [3 marks]
   iv. lukewarm [3 marks]
   v. Irretrievably [3 marks]
   vi. Hypertension [3 marks]
   vii. Counteract [3 marks]
   viii. Demographics [3 marks]
   ix. Marriages [3 marks]
   x. Headaches [3 marks]

SECTION C: PARAGRAPH DEVELOPMENT (26 MARKS)

11. Name the parts of a paragraph. **[4 marks]**

12. How can one achieve coherence in a paragraph? **[3 marks]**

13. Identify the problems with the following paragraphs: (A,B,C)

(i) Paragraph A **[3 marks]**

"Employees' attitudes at ZESCO should be improved. The workers do not feel that they are a working team instead of just individuals. If people felt they were a part of a team, they would not misuse the tools, or deliberately undermine the work of others. Management's attitude toward its employees should also be improved. Managers at ZESCO act as though their employees are incapable of making decisions or doing their own work. Managers treat workers like objects, not human beings."

(ii) Paragraph B **[3 marks]**

"Schools should offer courses to help students with the problems of unemployment. Such a course might begin with a discussion of where to find employment, then cover resume writing and interviewing. Algebra and history don't help students with real-world needs. They are required courses that students aren't interested in, and this is frustrating for students who would rather learn about other subjects. If schools offered job-skills courses, students would be well prepared for the difficult task of finding a job once they finish school."

(iii) Paragraph C **[3 marks]**

"The topics of leadership and management are both similar to and different from one another in several important ways. To be effective, a manager should be a good leader. And good leaders know how to manage people effectively."

14. Write the topic sentences for each of the following paragraphs.

(i) Paragraph 1 **[2 marks]**

Firstly, they live in or on a host, and do it harm. The depth to which they penetrate the host varies, as indeed does the damage. Fleas, leeches and lice live on the surface and cause superficial injury. Athlete's foot is a skin disease caused by a fungus living in the surface layers of the foot. The parasite of sleeping sickness is found in the host's blood wriggling between blood corpuscles. Secondly, parasites show some simplification of body structures when compared with free-living relatives. Sacculina (a relative of the crab) shows loss of limbs and is reduced to a mass of reproductive tissue within the abdomen of its crustacean host. Dodder, a plant parasite, lacks leaves, roots and chlorophyll. Thirdly, although all organisms show adaptations to their way of life, in the case of parasites they are often associated with a complex

physiological response, e.g. the ability to survive in regions almost devoid of available oxygen, such as adult liver flukes, or the hooks and suckers of adult tapeworm. Lastly, parasites exhibit a complex and efficient reproduction, usually associated in some way with the physiology of the host, e.g. rabbit fleas are stimulated by the level of sex hormone in their host.

(ii) Paragraph 2 **[2 marks]**

In 1920 an average of 2.75 pounds of waste were produced each day by each individual in the United States. Today the quantity of waste produced is 53 pounds per person, and by 1980 it is estimated that this will rise to 8 pounds per person. One year's rubbish from 10,000 people covers an acre of ground to the depth of 10 feet. In one year Americans throw away 48 thousand million cans, 26 thousand million bottles, 430 million tons of paper, 4 million tons of plastic and 100 million tyres which weigh almost a million tons.

(iii) Paragraph 3 **[2 marks]**

That it might be experienced in any other way seems unnatural and strange, a feeling which is rarely modified even when we begin to discover how really differently it is handled by some other people. Within the West itself certain cultures rank time much lower in over-all importance than we do. In Latin America, for example, where time is treated rather cavalierly, one commonly hears the expression, "Our time or your time?" *"Hora americana, hora mejicana?"*

(iv) Paragraph 4 **[2 marks]**

From the late 1870s onwards, cheap American corn began to arrive in the country in large quantities, along with refrigerated meat and fruit from Australia and New Zealand, and in a period when both farmers and businessmen were complaining of depression, standards of living rose higher than they had ever done. The change began each day, as Victorian writers frequently pointed out, with the food on the breakfast table - with eggs and bacon as staple fare for the middle classes - and went on through tea, high or low, to multi-course dinners or fish-and-chip suppers. The poor were eating better as well as the rich. The annual per capita consumption of sugar, which had increased from 18 lb. to 35 lb. between the Queen's accession and 1860, rose to 54 lb. in 1870-99 and 85 lb. in 1900-10; that of tea, which along with beer had now become a national drink, went up from 1½ lb, first to 4¼ lb and then to 6 lb.

(v) Paragraph 5 **[2 marks]**

The first is the way in which living cells develop an energy currency. This, like ordinary money, can be used to exchange one vital commodity for another. The second is the use of substances called enzymes as go-betweens to reduce the amount of energy needed to make many chemical reactions essential to life take place fast enough.

(vi) Paragraph 6 **[2 marks]**

At first it was little more than a trickle. For a long time the Norman conquerors did not mix much with their Saxon subjects. There are plenty of indications of this; for the languages, too, moved side by side in parallel channels. The custom of having one name for a live beast grazing in the field and another for the same beast, when it is killed and cooked, is often supposed to be due to our English squeamishness and hypocrisy. Whether or not the survival of this custom through ten centuries is due to the national characteristics in question it would be hard to say, but they have certainly nothing to do with its origin. That is a much more blame-less affair. For the Saxon neatherd who had spent a hard day tending his *oxen, sheep, calves* and *swine,* probably saw little enough of the *beef, mutton, veal, pork* and *bacon,* which were gobbled at night by his Norman masters. There is something a little pathetic, too, in the thought that the homely old word, *stool,* could be used to express any kind of seat, however magnificent, until it was, so to speak, hustled into the kitchen by the smart French *chair.* Even the polite, however, continued to use the old word in the idiom 'to fall between two stools'.

SECTION D: THEMATIC PROGRESSION (18 MARKS)

15. From paragraph 1 to 6 above, identify the thematic progression patterns used.

(i) Paragraph 1 [3 marks]
(ii) Paragraph 2 [3 marks]
(iii) Paragraph 3 [3 marks]
(iv) Paragraph 4 [3 marks]
(v) Paragraph 5 [3marks]
(vi) Paragraph 6 [3 marks]

End

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

LAN 2310 – INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN LANGUAGES
END OF YEAR EXAMINATION FOR DISTANCE (2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS **MARKS: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS:

THIS PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS: SECTION A AND SECTION B.

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

EXAMPLES GIVEN IN BANTU LANGUAGES MUST BE GLOSSED.

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section

1. Explain the following concepts:
   a) African Languages
   b) African Linguistics (8 Marks)
2. Briefly explain Greenberg's classification of African languages. (8 Marks)
3. With examples, write on the following phonological rules:
   i. Fricativization
   ii. Vowel lengthening (8 Marks)
4. a) Draw a seven vowel chart for Bantu languages. (4 Marks)
   c) Write the underlined sounds using symbols from the Africa Alphabet:
      i) **N**yama
      ii) **Ch**ose
      iii) **J**am
      iv) **Y**es (4 Marks)
5. Compare and contrast the syllable structure of English with that of a Bantu language of your choice. (8 Marks)

SECTION B

Answer ANY three questions from this section.

6. With examples from a Zambian language of your choice, explain the following concepts:
   a) augment
   b) Prefix
   c) Nominal
   d) Stem
   e) Root (20 Marks)

7. With reference to any Zambian language of your choice, write an essay on the Bantu nominal class system. (20 Marks)

8. Compare and contrast the linguistic features of any ONE non-bantu language of Africa with that of a Bantu language you know. (20 Marks)

9. Often times than never, scholars fail to settle the similarities and differences that exist between a *language* and a *dialect*. What are the similarities and differences between a dialect and a language? (20 Marks)

10. What is a standard language? Explain the processes of standardisation. (20 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

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

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR LAN 4210 – THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS

DURATION : **THREE (3) HOURS**
WEIGHTING : **100%**
INSTRUCTION : Answer all Questions

****

1. O'Grady argues that human language is "a product of categories, transformations and constraints". Illustrate this assertion using linguistic data from any language.

2. Contrast is a very productive phonological concept. Discuss and exemplify how the notion of 'contrast' is exploited in:
   a) phonemic inventory
   b) contrastive accentuation
   c) vowel chart
   d) consonant chart

3. With clear examples from English and any local (Zambian) language, discuss the notion of coda and onset constraint in the syllable structure.

4. With clear examples, discuss the importance of rules in:
   a) phonology
   b) morphology

5. Discuss how any two (2) morphological processes manifest in English and any Zambian language.

6. Discuss and exemplify the following:
   a) Subcategorisation
   b) C-command
   c) Government
   d) Dative movement
   e) Sentence representation in Government-Binding

****

END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

EXAMINATIONS 2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

LAN 9310 –PSYCHOLINGUISTICS **MARKS: 100**

DURATION: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer **four** questions in total: **Question 1** and any other **three** questions.

All questions carry equal weighting.

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1. In what ways will the knowledge you have acquired in Psycholinguistics help you in the teaching of English Language to second language learners?

   [25 marks]

2. Studies have shown that some patients who have had either the Broca's area or the Wernicke's area removed have retained their language ability. Explain why this is possible. [25 marks]

3. Evaluate the assertion that children must be fluent in their first language before they are introduced to the second language.

   [25 marks]

4. 'There is variability in the amount and quality of exposure to the languages the individual learns, as well as the experiences he or she has using the languages when interacting with others.' Discuss.

   [25 marks]

5. Taking into account that there is a critical period for language acquisition, give reasons why adults are able to learn a second language.

   [25 marks]

6. 'The mental lexicon can be equated to a dictionary'. Relate this statement to what information is stored in the mental lexicon.

   [25 marks]

THE END

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

2017/18 DEFERRED INTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

LIT 2710 CLASSICAL, ROMANTIC AND MODERN CRITICISM

DURATION OF EXAMINATION: 3 HOURS

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Please read through all questions in this paper before attempting to answer any.
2. Read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.
3. When answering essay questions, **ensure that you introduce all the main points in the introduction.**

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SECTION A 40 Marks

Answer all questions in this questions.

1. Write brief notes on:
   a. Classical literary criticism [10 Marks]
   b. The three main structures of a Marxist society [10 Marks]
   c. Formalism [10 Marks]
   d. Feminist approach to literature [10 Marks]

SECTION B 60 MARKS

Answer ANY TWO questions from this section.

2. Using any two romantic poems, explain the themes of nature and the poet as the hero of romantic poetry.
3. Discuss William Blake's contribution to romantic poetry.
4. One of the major tenets of Marxism is class conflict. Demonstrate class conflict as presented in Ngugi's *Devil on the Cross*.
5. Explore the Oedipal drama with regard to the main character Mwila in Musenge's *Changing shadows*.
6. Provide a sociological critique of Musenge's *Changing Shadows*.
7. Explore the feminist tenets used in Bessie Head's *Maru*.
8. Existentialist believe that we create ourselves. That is to say, we all have the freedom to choose our own paths. They believe that is what life is about.

   How far can you argue that Margaret Cadmore Jnr has succeeded while Gregor Samsa has failed to fashion out an independent life and truly live it?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS - FULL TIME

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

LIT 3510: AFRICAN PROSE FICTION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer the **COMPULSORY** question in Section A. Answer any **TWO** other questions in Section B
2. A copy of the English dictionary and primary texts are allowed in the examination room.
3. Answer **EACH** question in a **SEPARATE** booklet.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY) [40 marks]

1. Robert DiYanni in *Literature: Reading Fiction, Poetry, Drama, and the Essay* (1997) states:

   "We read stories for pleasure; they entertain us. And we read them for profit; they enlighten us. Stories draw us into their imaginative worlds and engage us with the power of their invention. They provide us with more than the immediate interest of narrative – of something happening – and more than the pleasures of imagination: they enlarge our understanding of ourselves and deepen our appreciation of life" (p. 27)

   In what ways has the study of African prose fiction in this course entertained, enlightened, and broadened your understanding of yourself and appreciation of your life. Make reference to texts studied in the course in your response.

SECTION B (Answer any 2 questions) [60 marks – 30 marks per question]

2 Discuss the relationship between the title *A Casualty of Power* and the contents of the novel by Mukuka Chipanta.

3. Evaluate the problems of creating a nation from diverse tribes and races as presented in Dominic Mulaisho's *Tongue of the Dumb*.

4. With close reference to the text, explore the theme of family and alienation in Meja Mwangi's novel *Kill Me Quick.*

5. Discuss the extent to which Baako and Juana are alienated in Ayi Kwei Armah's *Fragments*.

6. When Toundi is sent to work for the commandant, after the demise of his benefactor Father Gilbert, he says, "I shall be the Chief European's boy. The dog of the king is the king of dogs". (p.20)

   Evaluate the statement in the context of the text *Houseboy* by Ferdinand Oyono.

7. To what extent do psychology and class status inform the thematic content of Ellen Banda Aaku's *Patchwork*

8. Luangala's *The Innocence of a Dog*; *A Collection of Short Stories* represents a society characterized with violence. How far would it be argued that it is a genuine representation of the society?

END EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

LIT4710: *MODERNIST AND POSTMODERNIST LITERATURE*

FINAL EXAMINATION

FULL TIME

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
2. Answer the **COMPULSORY** question from Section A and any 3 questions from Section B.
3. Texts are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY) [40 marks]

1. Examine what separates the postmodernist from the modernist literary movement. **[40 marks]**

SECTION B (ANSWER 3) [20 marks each]

2. What is it that makes William Faulkner's *Light in August* one of the great examples of Modernist Literature?
3. Why do you think Sartre uses dead characters to discuss the question of existence and essence in his play *No Exit*?
4. From a modernist perspective, discuss the assertion that John suffers from Identity crisis in James Baldwin's *Go Tell It on the Mountain.*
5. Discuss the view that Beckett's *Endgame*, by rejecting the conventions of realist drama, goes deeper into the human condition, so that the reality it explores is beyond the reach of most conventional realist drama.
6. Comment on the idea that in Ben Okri's stories in *Stars of the New Curfew*, the main focalizing character or the narrator is unable to adopt a rational viewpoint outside the mad, cruel, unjust, chaotic world in which he lives, and that this leaves the reader confused and disturbed?
7. In Thomas Pynchon's *The Crying of Lot 49,* what image of American society do Oedipus's life and experiences create for the reader, and is there any sense that this society deserves to have a leading and positive role in the world?

END OF EXAMINATION

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

MCS 1310: INTRODUCTION TO MEDIA STUDIES
FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 5th DECEMBER, 2018
TIME: 09 – 12:00 HOURS
DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

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SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

1. Briefly outline the timeline of the development of newspapers in Zambia from the early 1900s to 1991. (10)
2. Define press freedom (5)
3. Discuss the contribution of book publishing to media development. (5)
4. It is said that "the *Mutende* died from multiple injuries". Discuss the reasons that led to the death of the *Mutende*. (10)
5. Explain how the following media ownership concepts affect media freedom: (10)
    a) Conglomeration
    b) Convergence
    c) Concentration

SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS. (30 MARKS EACH)

6. With reference to specific newspapers, discuss the political and economic factors that influenced the establishment and sustainability of the early newspapers in Zambia.

7. Discuss the state of press freedom in postcolonial Zambia, outlining the transition into the First, Second and Third Republics.

8. Discuss the different types of media used in Zambia. Identify which of these types of media is most effective and explain why.

9. With reference to the Zambian media, discuss the concept of the public sphere. Has the social media widened the public sphere? Discuss.

END OF EXAM

The University of Zambia
Department of Media and Communication Studies
Media and Communication Ethics
MCS 1311 Exam
July 4, 2018

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper has **TWO** Sections:
SECTION I: Answer **SIX** (6) questions. Each question carries 10 marks.
SECTION II: Choose **ONE** (1) question. The question carries 40 marks.
Total Marks: 100

SECTION I (Answer SIX questions)

1. Give a brief history of the origins of the study of ethics.
2. Explain the difference between Deontological and Consequential ethics.
3. What are ethical values? How do they affect an individual's personal ethical standing?
4. Outline the main principles of media codes of ethics.
5. Discuss Kasoma's main argument in advancing what he calls African Ethics.
6. Explain why Ethics is not the same as Law.
7. Subjectivist Ethics can be compatible with both Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Ethics. Discuss.
8. Give an outline of the 3-step Model of solving ethical dilemmas

SECTION II (Answer ONE question)

1. **You visit an uncle who is a farmer in the village. While chatting with him a message comes that one of his cattle has died in the bush. You accompany him to the bush and you find the dead cow. Your uncle calls his butcher friend and tells him to come and collect the carcass for sale at his butchery. Discuss this issue in relation to:**

   (a) Your personal ethical standing on the matter
   (b) Nature of the Ethical Dilemma you are faced with
   (c) The steps you take in relation to the Moral and Social consequences
   (d) The possible Cultural, Mythical and Religious implications, and
   (e) Explain your behavior based on an Ethical Theory

2. **"The Zambia Media Council (ZAMEC) is toothless, impotent, and cannot in any way pass for a media regulator." Discuss this statement with specific reference to:**

   (a) State versus Self-regulation of the media
   (b) Social contract between the Public and the Media
   (c) Ombudsman and the Complaints Committee, and
   (d) Media Code of Ethics

ENDS

The University of Zambia
Department of Media and Communication Studies
Media and Communication Ethics
MCS 1311 Deferred Exam
December 31, 2018

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper has **TWO** Sections:

SECTION I: Answer **SIX** (6) questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

SECTION II: Choose **ONE** (1) question. The question carries 40 marks.

Total Marks: 100

SECTION I (Answer SIX questions)

1. Is Ethics the same as Law? Discuss.
2. Give a brief history of the origins of the study of Ethics.
3. *Explain the difference between Deontological and Consequential Ethics.*
4. Discuss the significance of Ethical Values.
5. Outline the main principles of Media codes of ethics.
6. Are African Media Ethics fundamentally different from European Media Ethics? Discuss.
7. Subjectivist Ethics can be compatible with both Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Ethics. Discuss.
8. Give an outline of the 3-step Model of solving ethical dilemmas

SECTION II (Answer ONE question)

1. Discuss the ethical implications of public disclosure of a juvenile's identity.

2. Discuss why the Zambia Media Council (ZAMEC) is regarded as toothless and impotent.

ENDS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES FINAL EXAMINATIONS

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

MCS 1330: MEDIA AND SOCIETY DATE: 7 DECEMBER, 2018

INTRUCTIONS: There are two sections in this paper, A and B. Answer all questions in Section A and only two, in section B.

Section A.

Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries ten (10) marks. Total 60marks.

1. Explain how the press came to be known as the Fourth Estate in mediaeval societies.
2. Why did the minimalist theorists think that the two-step flow model was better than the magic bullet model when it comes to media effect on the audience?
3. Explain your understanding of the principle of the spiral of silence.
4. How does the narcoticising dysfunction of the media work?
5. Why do you think 'Marcus Welby, MD', a fictional doctor on TV, received more than a quarter of a million letters from viewers?
6. Justify the assertion that the Libertarian Theory finds it difficult to cope with extreme situations of war and revolution when the overthrow of a state can be interpreted as the end of liberty.

Section B.

Attempt two questions only. Total: 40marks.

7. Contrary to most media scholars who say there is no press freedom in Zambia, Kasoma and Chirwa argue that there is press freedom in Zambia. Discuss. (20marks)
8. The 1947 US COMMISSION ON PRESS FREEDOM redefined the principle of press freedom by adding the aspect of social responsibility and specified the main standards which a responsible press should observe. Write brief notes on any four of the main standards. (20marks)
9. Explain how the Structural Research Tradition is used to study the 'flow' of audiences, overtime between different channels and content types. (20marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

MCS 2110 – FOUNDATIONS OF MEDIA PRODUCTION EXAMINATION 2018

VENUE: LAW CLASSES TIME: 14:00 – 17:00 HRS

MONDAY 03 DECEMBER 2018

Section A. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS 10 marks

1. On set, if you only have one light, what does it become?
2. Which of the following elements are contained in television programme proposal?
   a) Programme idea, Synopsis, Treatment
   b) Script, Budget, Target audience
   c) Objective, Treatment, Target audience
   d) Proposal, distribution channel, time
3. In television, a stationary picture without action is referred to as
   a) Human wipe
   b) Blank space
   c) Wall paper
   d) Long shot
4. Editing is used in
   a) Post production
   b) Pre- production
   c) Outside broadcasting
   d) Electronic news gathering
5. TV stations keep stock shots for
   a) Cut- aways
   b) Interviews
   c) Libraries
   d) Pictures such as rain, traffic, clouds, etc

Section B. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS 20 marks

6. Explain the ethical rules in television editing
7. Explain how microphone work in relation to their pick up patterns.
8. Explain how a teleprompter works.
9. What is the role of a pop filter?
10. What is referred to as a dead spot?
11. Contrast a pyramid feature story and a hard news story.
12. List the four different waves bands in radio broadcasting

Section C. Answer all questions. 55 marks

13. Name the following shots;

(a)



(b)



C



(d)



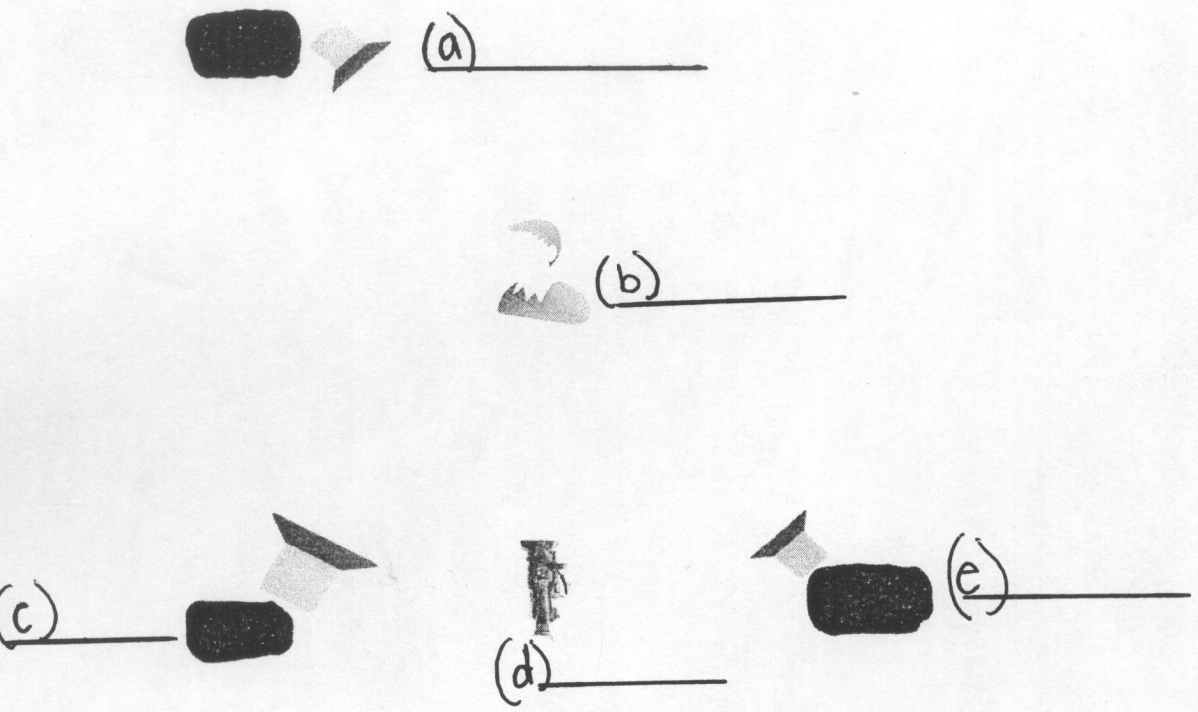
(e)



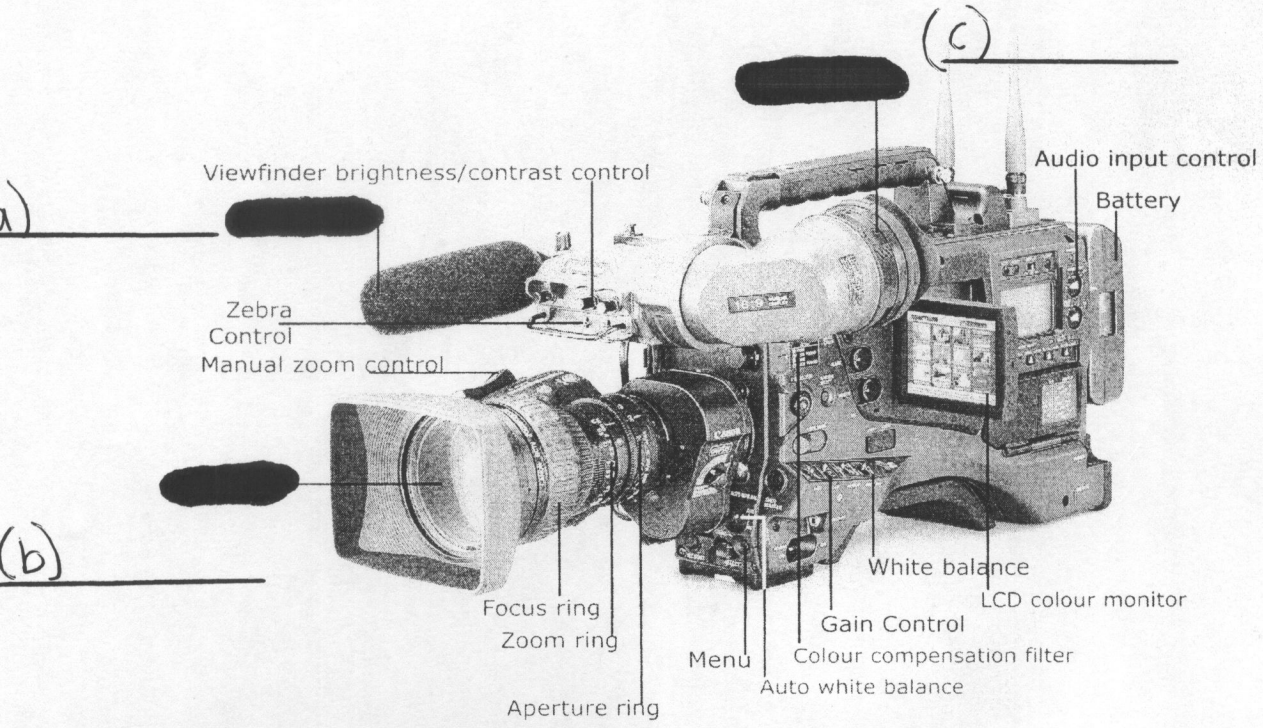
14.

(a) Fill in the blank spaces.

(b) Explain the three point lighting system clearly stating the role of each light.



15. Fill in the blank spaces



16. You have been tasked to produce a documentary for World AIDS Day. Write the treatment for your documentary.
17. What is the description and meaning of the following television cues;
    (a) Standby
    (b) Cut
    (c) Speak up
    (d) Keep talking
    (e) Walk

18. Illustrate the split page script with a one minute script of a television program of your choice.
19. You are a reporter working for Chikope TV. You have been tasked to have an interview with the Minister of Finance. Outline and number correctly, the ten stages you would use from planning to the end of the interview.



Happy Holidays to you! See you next year! Stay safe!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

EXAM FOR 2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE: MCS 2311 – RESEARCH METHODS IN MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

INSTRUCTIONS:

- There are three (3) sections
- Sections A and B are compulsory
- Section C has six (6) questions. Please choose four (4) only
- Among these 4 questions, Q16 is compulsory

Venue: LIBRARY BASEMENT

Time: 14:00 - 17:00hrs

Date: 10/07/2018

SECTION A

Instructions:

- **Write short answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Each question has 2 marks**

1. What is the difference between Purposive sampling and Expert Sampling?
2. What is the difference between Heterogeneous Sampling and Homogeneous Sampling?
3. You have been hired to carry out a research. What are you going to start with between primary data collection and secondary data collection?
4. If somebody is in an argument with a colleague and in order to prove his/her point quotes an article I have published in a journal, what sort of knowledge are they using in research?
5. What is the essence of triangulation?

SECTION B

Instructions:

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

6. What is the essence of data in a research study?
7. What is the difference between Hard Quota Sampling and Soft Quota Sampling?
8. You are carrying out a Comparative study of wealth accumulation between Chipolopolo football team and Shepolopolo football team. What is the sample type and what is the sample size?
9. Why is it important for you as a researcher to do literature review before you embark on a research survey?

10. How can you tell that a topic for your research is good?

SECTION C

Instructions:

- **Answer 4 questions only**
- **Each question has 5 marks while Q 16 has 10 marks**

11. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods?

12. You have been given an assignment to conduct a research. What are some of the factors you are going to put into consideration in order to come up with a research topic?

13. What are variables and describe the main types and why they are important in a research?

14. You have won a tender from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to do consultancy on bad fishing methods in water body areas. You wish to undertake a research study in Luapula and Western Provinces over the impact of bad fishing activities. You only have one day in each province. Whom are you going to consult as you go and why?

15. Under normal circumstances, at the end of a research, the researcher recommends a future research that may be carried out. Why?

16. You have been seeing the "Call Boys" at the minibus stations along the roads collecting money from every minibus that stops there and carries some passengers. So you have been wondering whether they are really poor. So you decide to carry out a research. Kindly formulate a research title, statement of the problem, research objectives and research questions. (10 marks)

GOOD LUCK & ALL THE BEST

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

DEFERRED EXAM FOR 2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE: MCS 2311 – RESEARCH METHODS IN MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

INSTRUCTIONS:

- There are three (3) sections
- Sections A and B are compulsory
- Section C has six (6) questions. Please choose four (4) only
- Among these 4 questions, Q16 is compulsory

Venue: LIBRARY BASEMENT

Time: 14:00 - 17:00hrs

Date: 31/12/2018

SECTION A

Instructions:

- **Write short answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Each question has 2 marks**

1. What is the difference between Convenience sampling and Snowball Sampling?
2. What is the difference between Multistage Sampling and Cluster Sampling?
3. What is the importance of ethics in research?
4. If somebody is in an argument with a colleague and in order to prove his/her point quotes an article I have published in a journal, what sort of knowledge are they using in research?
5. What is the essence of Literature Review in a research?

SECTION B

Instructions:

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

6. You want to carry out a research on the active participation of Members of Parliament in debates at National Assembly. What sample type are you going to use and why and what is your sample size?

7. You have been given an assignment to conduct a research. What are some of the factors you are going to put into consideration in order to come up with a research topic?

8. You are carrying out a Comparative study of wealth accumulation between Chipolopolo football team and Shepolopolo football team. What is the sample type and what is the sample size?

9. What is the essence of the limitations of the study in a research?

10. Is a double barreled in research recommended or not and why?

SECTION C

Instructions:

- **Answer 4 questions only**
- **Each question has 5 marks while Q 16 has 10 marks**

11. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods?

12. Kalumbila Mine has threatened to retrench some miners because of the new tax regime which is not user friendly. As government you are determined to prove that despite the new tax regime being unfriendly, they are still making huge profits. What type of research design, and research method are you going to use and why?

13. What are variables and describe the main types and why they are important in a research?

14. What are some of the challenges encountered in title selection in a research?

15. What is an hypothesis and explain the different types of hypotheses? Why is that sometimes an hypothesis could be omitted in a research?

16. You have been seeing a lot of cars in Lusaka. So you want to find out who drives more automatic cars between men and women and why. So you decide to carry out a research. Kindly formulate a research title, statement of the problem, research objectives and research questions. (10 marks)

GOOD LUCK & ALL THE BEST

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2018
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Course: **MCS 2312 - COMMUNICATION RESEARCH STATISTICS**
Date: **5TH DECEMBER, 2018**
TIME: **THREE HOURS**
INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A, BUT ONLY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B**

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Write brief explanatory notes on the following:
   a. Mesokurtosis
   b. Box plot
   c. Test statistic
   d. Coefficient of determination
   e. Critical value — 10 Marks
2. Briefly explain the nature, and uses of the various scales of measurement. — 10 Marks
3. Explain and interpret the following results, reported APA style, from separate tests designed to find out if there was a relationship between some chosen independent and dependent media variables.
   a) X2 (1, N = 55) = 6.53, p < .05. — 2.5 Marks
   b) X2 (2, N = 165) = 9.53, p < .01. — 2.5 Marks
   c) X2 (2, N = 200) = 5.53, p < .005. — 2.5 Marks
   d) X2(1, N = 90) = 0.89, p> .05. — 2.5 Marks
4. Briefly explain the difference between a bar chart and a histogram. — 10 Marks

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Sub-total = **40 Marks**

SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

5. Below is a computer printout of results from a Chi-square test.

Chi square*	"Have you read the Highway Code?"
Chi square*	412.23
Df	1
Asymp. Sig.	0.00

a) b) c)

i. What are the labelled parts, a), b), and c)? — 6 Marks

ii. How would one find the result, without doing any calculations? 4 Marks

iii. What is the answer? 10 Marks

6. You have a population of 5,000 readers for a youth magazine, and wish to calculate a random sample to represent them in a readership survey. Calculate an appropriate sample size for your study. 20 Marks

7. **Given the following lengths of books in a section of Timbuktu library: 600, 222, 217, 240, 311, 350, 240, and 730, Calculate and interpret:**

   a. the Mean, (2+1 Mark)
   b. Median, and (2+1 Marks
   c. Mode. (3+1 Marks)
   d. the Range, (2+1 Marks)
   e. The Tri-mean (2+1 Marks)
   f. Standard deviation (3+1 Marks)

8. Work out **Pearson's correlation coefficient** using the figures from a study of Chilanga residents' exposure to Anti-spouse abuse campaign messages, and subsequent scores on a test on "Happiness in marriage" in the Table given below.

Table 2:

Number of exposures to Anti-spouse abuse Campaign messages	Score on test on 'Happiness in marriage' (out of 100)
5	88.3
4	67
3	68
2	40
1	10

(10+10 Marks)

9. In a research by the ***Lusaka Star***, University students from the National University of Columbia are asked whether they think the United Nations should come to aid their country in stopping the growing of and export of coca, the plant used to make the harmful drug cocaine. Following are the observed results of those who say "Yes," and those who say "No" to the proposal.

Table 3:

	First yr.	Second yr.	Third yr.	Fourth yr.	
Yes	551	444	550	530	
No	88	67	18	10	

   a. Is there a significant difference of view among students from various years of study? (15 Marks)
   b. Interpret the results for reporters of the ***Lusaka Star.*** (5 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

The University of Zambia
Media and Communication Studies Department
MCS 2320 Photojournalism Exam
December 7, 2018

INSTRUCTIONS:
There are TWO (2) Sections in this Exam.
Answer SIX (6) questions in Section A. Each question carries 10 marks.
Section B is compulsory. The question carries 40 marks.
Total: 100 marks.

SECTION A

1. Working for a newspaper, you have just received a call that there is a shooting in the central business district: describe your immediate reaction as a photojournalist, the type of equipment you will carry, and why.
2. List 10 types of camera shots and explain their significance to visual editing for a publication.
3. Discuss the shooting modes on digital cameras, and explain their main functions.
4. Composition in photography has clear and distinct rules: list at least 10 and describe what they are.
5. Explain the significance of the exposure triangle in photography.
6. Discuss the factors affecting image size in digital photography.
7. Describe how colour modes determine the quality of digital images.
8. From camera obscura to digital technology, briefly outline the history of photography.
9. Describe at least four types of lenses a photojournalist would use and explain why.
10. What factors determine depth of field? Why is it important in photography?

SECTION B

With reference to your final photo assignment, answer the following questions:

1. In a paragraph or two, explain the theme of your photo story.
2. Who is the main subject of your story? Why did you choose him/her?
3. Describe how you met the subject of your story. What were some of the challenges you faced when shooting the photos?
4. What type of camera did you use? Describe its qualities, advantages and disadvantages.
5. Discuss the type of shot for each of your eight photographs.
6. How do your photos adhere to composition rules?
7. What kind of tools did you use for post processing? Explain your workflow.
8. Among your photos, which shot is your favorite? Why?
9. What is the visual focal point of the shot you have chosen?
10. Which professional photographer has influenced you most? Explain why.

-Ends-

UNIVERTSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

EXAMINATIONS 2018

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES

COMMUNICATION FOR CHANGE

MCS 3110

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A

AND THREE IN SECTION B

TIME: 3 HOURS

SECTION A

1. What is the definition and criteria of development according to the positivist school?

   (5 Marks)

2. What is the distinction between strategic communication and development support communication?

   (5 Marks)

3. What is the difference between communication and communication for development?

   (5 Marks)

4. Name for factors that can facilitate effective communication for development in a society.

   (5 Marks)

5. Name five responsibilities of a development communication officer

   (5 Marks)

6 What role do millennium goals play in development of a nation

(5 Marks)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SIOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES
DATA JOURNALISM
MCS 3225

28th November 2018

INSTRUCTIONS:
The exam has two parts: Answer six (6) questions in Part 1. Each question casrries 10 marks. Answer one (1) question in Part II. The question carries 40 marks. Total: 100 marks.

PART I. Answer (6) six questions.

1. Internet is a relatively new phenomenon. Clearly explain the development of the internet and it's impact to the practice of journalism.

2. What is WiFi and How Does it Work?

3. Write brief notes on the following:
    a) URL
    b) HTML
    c) ISP
    d) FTP
    e) NSP
    f) NAP

4. Write brief notes on the following:
    a) Facebook
    b) YouTube
    c) Twitter
    d) LinkedIn

5. Define new social media and discuss the advantages and disadvantages over traditional media.

6. You want to create a blog. Explain how you do it, pointing out the Do's and the Don't's.

7. Citizen journalists have become an important factor in today's journalism. Explain how they work and discuss whether or not they compliment professional journalists.

8. An important aspect of the Internet to journalists is the E-mail. Explain six ways which the E-mail can help a journalist.

PART II: Answer one question.

1. Your blog, which is read globally, has some enquiries by expats who will be coming to Zambia soon. Based on the **Currency +/- valuation index** below, write a story for your blog, explaining the cost of living in Zambia for the benefit of the visitors.

Zambia: Currency +/- valuation index

This is a cost of living indicator. The figure shows how much how much a bundle of goods and services costing US$1 in the US would cost in other countries (similar to The Economist's Big Mac Index).

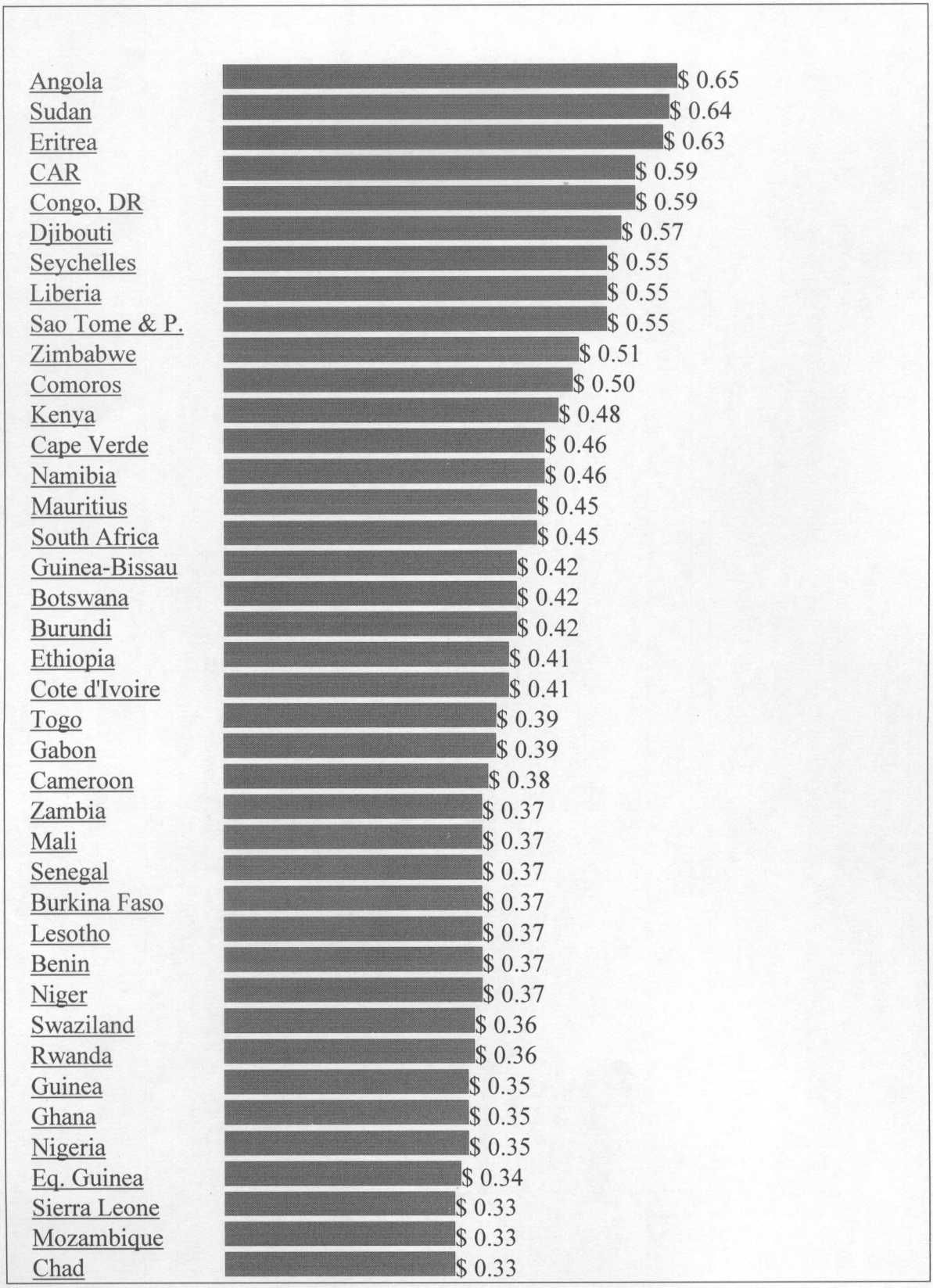
To arrive at the figure, the Global Property Guide takes the difference between the IMF's nominal GDP figures, and their purchasing power parity GDP figures for the latest year available.

Note that currency undervaluation (as measured by PPP) is not a good predictor of future currency movements.

These cost of living indicators refer to data collected annually (for date of collection, see Data FAQ)

Source: calculated using figures from the IMF World Economic Outlook Database

Currency +/- Value - Zambia Compared to Africa



Tanzania	$ 0.32
Uganda	$ 0.30
Gambia	$ 0.29
Mauritania	$ 0.29
Malawi	$ 0.28
Madagascar	$ 0.27
Congo(Brazza)	$ 0.27
Somalia	$ 0.00
Reunion Is.	$ 0.00

UNIVERTSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

EXAMINATIONS 2018

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES

COMMUNICATION FOR CHANGE

MCS 3110

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A

AND THREE IN SECTION B

TIME: 3 HOURS

SECTION A

1. What is the definition and criteria of development according to the positivist school?

   (5 Marks)

2. What is the distinction between strategic communication and development support communication?

   (5 Marks)

3. What is the difference between communication and communication for development?

   (5 Marks)

4. Name for factors that can facilitate effective communication for development in a society.

   (5 Marks)

5. Name five responsibilities of a development communication officer

   (5 Marks)

6 What role do millennium goals play in development of a nation

(5 Marks)

7.Top-down communication campaigns are not very effective for behavioral change in the fight for HIV. Elaborate why

(5 marks)

8. How can media ownership negatively affect development in a country like Zambia

(5 marks)

SECTION B

9. Discuss the elements that make a sustainable development successful according to Jan Saevaes.

(20 Marks)

10. You are a communication expert and have been asked by an NGO to design a communications campaign for a local area in eastern province where there is a high level of girls drop out from school due to pregnancies. Prepare the campaign with information.

(20 Marks)

11. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the HIPIC programme in Zambia.

(20 Marks)

12. Discuss the types of corruption that you know and how each can affect development and what can be done to remedy them in a country like Zambia.

(20 Marks)

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

EXAMINATION 2018

RADIO AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION

MC 3310

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions in section 'A'

And three in section 'B'

SECTION A

Answer all questions

1. Explain the role that a kicker light plays in lighting.
   (5 Marks)
2. Explain in what situations a reflector can be used.
   (5 Marks)
3. Explain what the following can be used for in television broadcasting?

a)Cameo lighting

b) Silhouette lighting

c)Chroma keying

(6 marks)

4. Explain what rarefactions are in sound.
   (4 Marks)
5. How do the clothes that a broadcaster wears positively or negatively affect television production?

(5 Marks)

6. What activities will be involved in the pre-production stage for a director?

(5Marks)

7. Briefly explain what is involved in speech articulation in broadcasting.

(5 Marks)

8. How can set props positively and negatively affect the role of a director in a broadcast production? **(5 Marks)**

SECTION B

Answer three Questions

9. Explain the elements involved in speech and which of these could affect a broadcaster and how?

(20 Marks)

10. What could be the elements that could negatively affect advertising in broadcasting a country like Zambia?

(20 Marks)

11. You are the lighting director. You have six people sitting on a round table. Illustrate what type and where you will place your camera sources.

(20 Marks)

12. Discuss why there are rules against stereotyping specifically gender and advertising to children and the negative impact on a country like Zambia if these are not adhered to.

(20 Marks)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

MCS 4110 – MEDIA MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION 2018

VENUE: DEM LT TIME: 14:00 – 17:00 HRS

MONDAY 19 NOVEMBER 2018

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR ANSWER IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET. 15 MARKS

1. Under which responsibility of the personnel department does hiring and firing of employees belong?
   (a) Employee relations
   (b) Compensation
   (c) Staffing
   (d) Orientation, training and development
   (e) None of the above
2. Having the correct number of employees with the correct qualifications in the right departments is key for any company. How many components is personnel planning composed of?
   (a) 10
   (b) 3
   (c) 7
   (d) 1
   (e) 5
3. Which is the most important defense in a case of libel?
   (a) Public Interest
   (b) Truth
   (c) Honesty
   (d) No defense
   (e) Privilege
4. What is the first step in strategy formulation process?
   .....
5. Which type of leader assumes power from the nature and scope of his position within a hierarchy?
   .....

6. Who are the parties that sign the agreement for employees to join a union?
   .....
7. What is the full name of the scientist who came up with the Hawthorne Effect?
   .....
8. What is the name of the social scientist who proposed that employees' attitudes and behavior are influenced by two considerations? What are those considerations?
   .....
9. How many levels of management are there? Name them.
   .....
10. What is known as the situational approach
    .....

SECTION B. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. 40 MARKS

11. Name five types of leaders or leadership and state what they are based on.

12. From the definition of management, mention key responsibilities of a manager.

13. Briefly explain the audience patterns for radio as the day progresses.
14. Briefly explain the audience patterns for television as the day progresses.

15. What is format? Mention the different categories a radio station format can be placed in?

16. Outline 5 things you would do to make your theory X employee into a theory Y employee.

17. Outline the differences between strategic, administrative and operational decisions.

18. What are five safety and health requirements that you would ensure you have in your company and why.

19. Outline the five main functions of the program department.
20. What is absolute or qualified privilege and when is it used?

SECTION C ANSWER ANY 3 QUESTIONS. 45 MARKS

21. Outline and what each stage of Abraham Maslows' hierarchy of needs. Then illustrate each stage using the example of John, who graduated from UNZA three years and has just gotten his first job with your company.

22. The word leadership is sometimes used as if it were an attribute of personality, sometimes as if it were a characteristic of certain positions within an organization, and sometimes as an aspect of behavior. Discuss.

23. Discuss the Hawthorne Effect. Using the department and organization where you did your last industrial attachment, analyse the conclusion of the experiment be useful in improving the department where you did your last attachment.

24. You have just began transmitting your new radio station called Kumvela Radio, and it seems to be doing very well. You have heard unofficially that your employees want to a union and are planning to have a meeting with you. What will your response be? Outline your response, and the reasons for it, highlighting the policies you would put in place to support your decision and ensure your employees are satisfied.



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA EXAMINATIONS

2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA & COMMUNICATION STUDIES

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) *El Nino and La Nina as drivers of Zambia's weather.* *2.5 Marks*
   b) *Main railway gauge systems* *2.5 Marks*
   c) *Maglev* *2.5 Marks*
   d) *Comparisons of technologies available to the farmer in Zambia.* *2.5 Marks*

2. *Briefly examine the value of Infotainment in science and technology reporting.* *10 Marks*
3. *Briefly discuss the worth of Critical science reporting in science and technology reporting* *10 Marks*
4. *Compare and contrast bituminous roadways with those made from concrete.* *10 Marks*

Subtotal = *40 Marks*

SECTION B

ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

5. *Discus the main models explaining the work of science communication.*

20 Marks

6. *Examine the main points one could raise in an article on the advantages and disadvantages of various types of railway engines available to the transport sector in Zambia.*

20 Marks

7. *Discuss the main pillars of Professor Clive Chirwa's assessment of the Zambia Railways system when he'd just taken over Zambia Railways, and how these might have changed the company for the better.* *20 Marks*

8. *You have been tasked by the Radiation Protection Authority to write an a newspaper feature article on ionising radiation.as part of a planned awareness-raising campaign in Zambia. Discuss the centrepieces of the feature and why you consider these to be important.*

20 Marks

9. *Discuss best practices in agricultural communication and why these are vital to the development of Africa.*

20 Marks

Subtotal = *60 Marks*

GRAND TOTAL = *100 Marks*

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES FINAL EXAMINATION

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

MCS 9002: ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM

DATE:23 NOVEMBER, 2018

INSTRUCTIONS: There are two sections in this paper, sections A and B.

Attempt five (5) questions only in Section A. Each question carries eight (8) marks.

In section B, you are required to write a 600word feature. It carries 60marks.

Section A.

1. Explain the main cause of land pollution in Zambia and show how Zambians can prevent land pollution.
2. Why are chances of suffering from water borne diseases high in Lusaka?
4. With relevant examples explain how you use news pegs in environmental journalism.
5. Media in Britain started going 'green' after September 1988, when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, acknowledged that there was a problem in the environment. Discuss.
6. The need to survive in a competitive newspaper world compelled newspapers in Britain to look for new areas to cover. The environment is one such area in which the media ventured. Why is survival not a driving force to government newspapers in Zambia?
7. What is the difference between climate change and global warming?
8. To an environmental journalist, national development projects, especially those of construction nature, necessarily mean the upset of the natural state of the environment. Discuss.

Section B.

As an Environmental Correspondent writing for the Independent Newspaper of the United Kingdom you are asked to investigate and write a feature story on the air pollution in Mufulira, a town on the Copperbelt of Zambia.

Write a six hundred word feature detailing the challenges the people of Mufulira are going through as result of the air pollution. Take note that some of the residents of the town are asthmatic, others are TB patients and yet others have bronchitis.

The vegetation is equally affected. Resident cannot grow vegetables in their yards as these die as soon as they start sprouting. The houses in most townships of Mufulira have peeled off paints due to acid rain.

You are free to include other factors not mentioned here. In your write up, you are required to use the cucumber approach. Talk to relevant sources. 600 words only.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

Course: MCS 9045 "Fundamentals of Digital Filmmaking"

Final Exam (June 2017)

Please read and understand the instructions. Total duration of this paper is 3hrs.

SECTION A (60 marks)

Please answer all the questions in this section

1. Explain the meaning and importance of the following in filmmaking.

   (a) ADR (5 marks)
   (b) Deep Focus (5 marks)
   (c) Inciting Incident (5 marks)
   (d) Mise-en-scene (5 marks)

2. Aperture, ISO and Shutter Speed are three (3) fundamental functions on a camera that every Film Director and/or Cinematographer needs to understand. Explain how these three generally interact and how you can use them for effective story-telling? (10 marks)

3. What is the meaning of subtext and why is it an important aspect of screenwriting? (5 marks)

4. What are some of the key things you would do to make sure you get the best performance from your actor/actress? (5 marks)

5. Making a movie can be a very exhausting and costly endeavour. As a Director what are the major things to consider to turn a film idea into an actual film? (10 marks)

6. Explain the key components of the realist film theory and how it has found itself in some aspects of African filmmaking? (10 marks)

SECTION B (40 marks)

Choose and answer only TWO questions from the list below. Each question carries 20 marks.

1. Give a brief history of world cinema highlighting major periods and achievements. (20 marks)

2. Name and explain five key positions on a film set and the relevance of each of them to a film's success. (20 marks)

3. Using relevant examples explain how transitions, music, colour, editing and acting can contribute to the success of a film. (20 marks)

Good Luck!

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA FINAL EXAMINATIONS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS FOR HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

MCS 9070

Monday December 3rd 2018

Time : 3 hours

Section 1 answer all the questions in section one (70 marks)

The percentages of new infections of HIV Virus among senior students in a University College has drastically gone up .

Research has shown that 95% of new intake on that campus are negative while only 60% of the same numbers of senior students are negative .The Vice chancellor has hired you as an expert to come up with a solution.

1. Phrase the research question 10 marks
2. What theories will be most suitable for this intervention and Why? 10 marks
3. Systematically discuss the strategic communication plan that will work as an intervention from analysis to M &E 10marks
4. Draw a worksheet that will describe ideal behaviours , key behaviours primary audience and secondary audience. 6 marks
5. Draw a work sheet that will give details for strategic Communications Channels and audiences 6 marks
6. Draw a worksheet on key messages and target audiences (Primary & Secondary) 6 marks

6 Draw a worksheet on your work plan for your M&E 10

7 Write ONE service announcement for Radio addressing the Primary audience or the secondary audience. 6 marks

Section 2 Answer two questions only in this Section. (30 marks)

1. The ecological theory and Health model theories are acclaimed as the most useful theories in health communications when it relates to the individual behaviour and the community behaviour change. Describe what these two theories are. 15 Marks

2. Give reasons why the breast feeding campaign in Indonesian nutrition campaign was a success? And reasons why the Dominican republic delayed sexual Debut failed? 15 Marks

3. There is a serious problem of shortage of blood at the UTH blood bank. The ministry of health is asking for your professional help and advise?
   a) Advise on what **theories** can be used to sort out this urgent serious problem and why? 5 marks
   b) What interventions would you put in place to back up your theories? 5 marks
   c) What would be your key messages 5 marks

4. a) Explain the different stages of pretesting?
   5 marks
   b) Discuss why pre testing is important
   5 marks
   c) With whom do you pre test the materials?
   5 marks

END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

MCS 9110: ADVERTISING THEORY AND PRACTICE END OF YEAR EXAM

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS **10th DECEMBER, 2018**

SECTION A (Answer ALL)

1. What is an advertising agency? (5 marks)
2. State 5 functions of an advertising agency. (5 marks)
3. Why is advertising considered both an art and a science? (5 marks)
4. In the order they occur, mention the steps a consumer may go through in order to decide which product to buy. (5 marks)
5. State what the acronym DMU stands for. (2 marks)
6. What is body copy? (3 marks)
7. State five purposes of illustration in advertising (4 marks)
8. What is a story board? (4marks)
9. You are looking to hire a copy writer; what 4 qualities would you be looking for in the person you would want to hire? (4 marks)
10. What is an advertising campaign? (3 marks)

SECTION B (Answer ALL)

11. Mention five layout formats in advertising (10 marks)
12. It is often the case that more than one person will be involved in the purchasing decision processes. List 5 individuals that can be involved and explain the role each plays in the process. (10 marks)
13. a) List and briefly discuss the eight general guidelines for effective copy writing. (8 marks) b) What is a copy platform? (2marks)

SECTION C (Answer Any One of the Two Questions below)

14. Create a 60 seconds radio advert for a company that is in the business of producing facial cream that helps clear spots for women. This company has been producing facial creams for over ten years and would like to give their customers or potential customers a reminder of their existence as a firm and that their facial creams are still made from natural ingredients. The advert should be a dialogue form and ensure that you follow all the rules of radio advert production or creation. (30 marks)

15. It is summer time again and Bata Shoe Company has just received a new range of summer shoes for women and men aged 50-60. Among some of the characteristics of the shoes is that they 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 brief. Imagine that you have had a briefing with the client concerning other aspects of the product. (30 marks)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

EXAM FOR 2018 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: GLT

Time: 09:00 - 12:00hrs

Date: 09/07/2018

SECTION A

Instructions:

- **Write short answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Each question has 2 marks**

1. Explain something special that the King of Saudi Arabia has done for women.
2. What is gender mainstreaming?
3. There are more women nursing patients in hospitals than men. Is it a sign of gender inequality?
4. What is Gender Media literacy?
5. Who are the greatest enemies of female emancipation?

SECTION B

Instructions:

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

6. Discuss the major weaknesses of the Ministry of Gender?
7. Which countries have had female Heads of State?
8. Is the appointment of a female Vice President a sure sign of gender equality here in Zambia?
9. Compare and contrast male and female football here in Zambia?
10. What is the major weakness of the Gender Focal Point position in Government Ministries and Parastatal Institutions?

SECTION C

Instructions:

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

11. Why is it that ZNBC has more women in soft news than in hard news? Discuss

12. Despite TV and Radio being broadcast instruments, yet ladies prefer to present programmes on TV than radio? Discuss

13. Despite the formation of ZAMWA (Zambia Movement of Women Artists), why is it that there is no private TV or radio station which has been established by women?

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

15. There are more women in soft news than in hard news? Discuss

16. Recently you were employed by ZNBC and the Managing Director has assigned you to do Gender Mainstreaming. Kindly do a rough sketch of your assignment.

17. List the main outcomes of the Beijing Conference.

GOOD LUCK & ALL THE BEST

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

DEFERRED EXAM FOR 2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE: MCS 9155 – MEDIA, GENDER & CHILDREN

INSTRUCTIONS:

- There are three (3) sections
- Sections A and B are compulsory
- Section C has six (6) questions. Please choose five (5) only

Venue: GLT

Time: 14:00 - 17:00hrs

Date: 27/12/2018

SECTION A

Instructions:

- **Write short answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Each question has 2 marks**

1. What is gender analysis?
2. What is gender mainstreaming?
3. There are more women nursing patients in hospitals than men. Is it a sign of gender inequality?
4. What is meant by positive gender discrimination?
5. Draw and illustrate a gender mainstreaming cycle.

SECTION B

Instructions:

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

6. Discuss the major weaknesses of the Ministry of Gender?
7. Why is it that so far all the Ministers appointed to the Ministry of Gender are women?
8. If the President requested for advice from you, how could you name the Ministry of Gender and why?
9. What is the difference between gender equality and gender equity and which is better?
10. Why does gender equality seem to be a concern for women than men?

SECTION C

Instructions:

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

11. Why is it that ZNBC has more women in soft news than in hard news? Discuss

12. As Zambians move towards gender equity, should they continue to maintain the bride price or not? Discuss

13. Mention at least five (5) points and explain how the media can be a defender of the girl-child in Zambia.

14. Kindly explain the Harvard gender analytical tool or framework.

15. Recently you were employed by ZNBC and the Managing Director has assigned you to do Gender Mainstreaming. Kindly do a rough sketch of your assignment.

16. Kindly explain the Sarah Longwe gender analytical tool or framework.

GOOD LUCK & ALL THE BEST

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

UNIVERSITY END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2018

MCS 9410: PUBLIC RELATIONS THEORY AND PRACTICE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: **TACKLE** THE CASE STUDY **IN SECTION A,** AND THEN ANY **THREE (3)** QUESTIONS FROM **SECTION B.**

SECTION A (ETHICS CASE STUDY)

1. Assume that you are the president of PR Results, Inc., a Lusaka-based public relations firm representing the National Cement and Asphalt Contractor's Association (NCACA). NCACA has been closely monitoring high-growth communities across the country, like Lusaka and Solwezi, that are preparing to vote soon on regional transportation and road improvement plans. NCACA has hired your firm to organize and manage a citizen's group in Lusaka called Lusaka Citizens for Active Road Expansion (LCARE). The group's sole purpose is to persuade voters to pass Lusaka's aggressive road expansion plans (and bring more business to local and national cement and asphalt companies). A reporter from the Daily Tribune learns about LCARE and contacts you for information regarding the individuals or organization(s) funding/backing the group. Your client asks you to keep their involvement confidential. Your "gut" tells you to disclose the information; however, you are concerned about losing the business if you go against your client's wishes. What do you do?

   a. Define the specific ethical issue and/or conflict.
   b. Identify internal/external factors that may influence the decision.
   c. Identify key values.
   d. Identify the public who may be affected by the decision and define the public relations professional's obligation to each.
   e. Select ethical principles to guide the decision making process.
   f. Make a decision and justify. (40 marks).

SECTION B (ESSAY QUESTIONS)

2. In some appreciable detail, discuss how one integrates risk management with the corporation's strategic direction and plan. (20 marks).

3. As a PR professional, you have a responsibility to act in an ethical manner. Historically PR has been associated with unethical behaviour such as lying and spin doctoring, and in fact some critics suggest that there can be no ethics in PR, because the job consists of exaggerating or hiding the truth. The industry is trying hard to counteract that assertion, and now it is generally the PR professional who is placed to advise companies on ethical behaviour. How do/can PR professionals achieve this? (20 marks).

4. What is the difference between an issue and a crisis; how do each apply to an organization; and if/when faced with either one, how do you ensure that your frontline know how to react, how to respond and/or how to resolve the situation quickly both internally and externally? (20 marks).

5. From theory into practice: How intertwined are corporate PR, political PR and journalism in reality? (20 marks).

End of Examination

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

MCS 9420: INTEGRATED MARKETING COMMUNICATION
FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 4th DECEMBER, 2018
TIME: 09 – 12:00 HOURS
DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

1. Using relevant examples from the Zambian context, discuss the factors that have contributed to the growth of integrated marketing communications in the country. (10 marks)
2. Discuss the different marketing orientations in the evolution of marketing. (10)
3. Briefly discuss the definitions of Integrated Marketing Communications. (10)
4. In advertising, what is meant by a creative leap? Give an example of a creative leap. (4)
5. Distinguish between to following promotional elements: (6)
    a) Advertising and Public Relations
    b) Direct Mail and Personal Selling
6. Explain the hierarchy of effects model. In so doing, discuss its implications for integrated marketing communications. (10)

SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS. QUESTION 7 IS COMPULSORY (25 MARKS EACH)

7. In 2017, the Trade Kings Group launched its flagship product – Boom Bubble Plus campaign. The campaign was titled *Buy Zambian, for Zambia.*

    Assume that you are a marketing manager for Trade Kings, use integrated marketing communication strategy approaches to outline and examine specific strategies and tactics you would adopt in promoting *Boom Bubble Plus* and achieving the objectives of the campaign. Please explain how, in the process, you can integrate and use each element of the promotional mix in the campaign.

8. Imagine that you are a lecturer at the newly established Zambia Catholic University. The University which is undertaking curriculum development for a communication studies degree, has tasked you with the responsibility of creating a course outline in Integrated Marketing Communications. Please present a course structure containing concepts and issues you would like this course to address.

9. 'Marketers approach target audiences differently. With relevant examples, discuss how marketing communication can be integrated into the target identification process.

END OF EXAM