

# **THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

## **SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

### **2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

1. ARC 1210: Introduction to Archaeology
2. ARC 3210: The Prehistory of Africa
3. ARC 4210: African Archaeology
4. BBA 1110: Principles of Business Administration
5. BBA 1110: Principles of Business Administration
6. BBA 2122: Business Environment
7. BBA 2122: Business Environment
8. BBA 2132: Business Communication
9. BBA 2210: Principles of Accounts
10. BBA 2210: Principles of Accounts
11. BBA 2421: Business Mathematics
12. BBA 3222: Cost and Management Accounting
13. BBA 3235: Taxation
14. BBA 3415: Business Statistics
15. BBA 4122: Organisational Behavior
16. BBA 9125: International Business Management
17. BBA 9215: Financial Statement Analysis
18. BBA 9315: Marketing of Services
19. CLL 1320: History and Geolinguistics of China
20. CLL 2120: Basic Chinese Language
21. CLL 3220: Chinese Syntax and Translation
22. CLL 3320: Modern Chinese Literature
23. CLL 4210; Advanced Listening Comprehension
24. CSS 1110; Criminology and Security Studies
25. DEM 1110: Introduction to Demography
26. DEM 1110: Introduction to Demography
27. DEM 2110: Sources and Measures of Demographic Data
28. DEM 2110: Sources and Measures of Demographic Data
29. DEM 2210: Population Composition, Change and Theories
30. DEM 2414; Research and Statistical Methods in Demography
31. DEM 3110: Population and Development
32. DEM 3210: Introduction to Demographic Evaluation and Analysis
33. DEM 3310: Computer Applications in Demography

34. DEM 4110: Advanced Techniques of Demographic Analysis and Estimation
35. DEM 4214: Research Project in Demography
36. DEM 9114: Monitoring and Evaluation
37. DEM 9210: Health Demography
38. DEV 1150: Introduction to Development
39. DEV 1150: Introduction to Development
40. DEV 2250: Political and Social-Economic Development in Developing Countries
41. DEV 2250: Political and Social-Economic Development in Developing Countries
42. DEV 2254: Research Methods in Development Studies
43. DEV 2254: Research Methods in Development Studies
44. DEV 3150: Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
45. DEV 4154; Research Methods and Projects In development Studies
46. DEV 4250: Science, Technology, Innovation and Development
47. DEV 4450: Trade Policy and Development
48. DEV 4450: Trade Policy and Development
49. DEV 9050: Civil Society and Development
50. DEV 9050: Civil Society and Development
51. DEV 9210: Development Management
52. DEV 9350: The Environment and Sustainable Development
53. DEV 9450: Industrial Policy and Development in Developing Countries
54. DEV 9550: Economic Globalisation and Developing Countries
55. DEV 9850: Entrepreneurship and Development
56. ECN 1115: Introduction to Microeconomics Theory
57. ECN 1215: Introduction to Macroeconomic Theory
58. ECN 1215: Introduction to Macroeconomic Theory
59. ECN 2115: Intermediate Microeconomics Theory
60. ECN 2115: Intermediate Microeconomics Theory
61. ECN 2215: Intermediate Macroeconomics
62. ECN 2215: Intermediate Macroeconomics
63. ECN 2215: Intermediate Macroeconomics
64. ECN 2215: Intermediate Macroeconomics
65. ECN 2322: Mathematics for Economics II
66. ECN 2342: Applied Statistics for Economics
67. ECN 3115: Advanced Microeconomics
68. ECN 3215: Advanced Macroeconomics
69. ECN 3215: Advanced Macroeconomics Theory
70. ECN 3225: Money and Banking
71. ECN 3235: Public Finance
72. ECN 3311: Econometrics
73. ECN 3322: Econometrics

74. ECN 3422: Corporate Finance
75. ECN 3422: Corporate Finance
76. ECN 4222: International Finance Theory and Practice
77. ECN 4235: Development Economics
78. ECN 4411: Research Methods and Procedure
79. ECN 9125: Industrial Organisation
80. ECN 9125: Industrial Organisation
81. ECN 9135: Agricultural Economics
82. ELL 2220: English Grammar
83. ELL 3210: English Semantics Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis
84. ELL 4300: English Advanced Functional Grammar
85. FRE 1110: French Language I
86. FRE 3110: French Grammar Paper I
87. FRE 4110: Advanced French Language Paper II
88. GDS 1110: Introduction to Gender Studies
89. GDS 1110: Introduction to Gender Studies
90. GDS 2224: Research Methods in Gender Studies
91. GDS 3130: Gender, Poverty and Food Security
92. GDS 3130: Gender, Poverty and Food Security
93. GDS 5060: Gender, Education and Development
94. GMS 2014: Research Methods and Techniques
95. GMS 2014: Research Methods and Techniques
96. HIS 2310: History of Modern Africa 1750 to the Present
97. HIS 4350: History of the United States of America
98. HIS 4410: History of Russia,1861-1991
99. HRD 5645: Human Rights and Governance of Natural Resources
100. HRM 3022: Labour Relations
101. ICH 1100: Introduction to Intangible Cultural Heritage
102. ICH 2210: Intangible Cultural Heritage and Development
103. ICH 4110: Introduction to Cultural Heritage Management
104. ICH 9110: Intangible Cultural Heritage and Tourism
105. ICH 9110: Intangible Cultural Heritage and Tourism
106. ICH 9210: Intangible Cultural Heritage and Agriculture
107. ICH 9210: Intangible Cultural Heritage and Agriculture
108. ICH 9440:Introduction to Intangible Cultural Heritage and Conflict Resolution
109. ICH 9440: Introduction to Intangible Cultural Heritage and Conflict Resolution
110. LAN 1210: Introduction to Language and Linguistics
111. LGA 1015: Introduction to Local Government
112. LIN 5332: English Syntax
113. LIT 1100: Studies in Writing Skills and Literature

114. LIT 2710: Classical, Romantic and Modern Criticism
115. LIT 3510: African Prose Fiction
116. LIT 3510: African Prose Fiction
117. LIT 4710: Modernist and Postmodernist Literature
118. LIT 5110: Advanced Studies in Literary Theory and Criticism
119. LIT 5320: Anglophone Zambian Literature
120. LIT 9310: African American Literature
121. LIT 9410: Non African-American Literature
122. LIT 9554: African Oral Literature
123. MCD 5110: Development, Communication of Innovations and Change
124. MCS 5410: Media Management
125. MCS 9001: Science and Technology Communication
126. MCS 9002: Environmental Journalism
127. MCS 9070: Strategic Communication for Health and Development
128. MCS 9110: Advertising Principles and Practice
129. MCS 9410: Public Relations Theory and Practice
130. MCS 9420: Integrated Marketing Communication
131. MJS 1310: Introduction to Media Studies
132. MJS 1310: Introduction to Media Studies
133. MJS 1322: Media Law
134. MJS 1330: Introduction to Media and Communication Theories
135. MJS 1330: Introduction to Media and Communication Theories
136. MJS 1340: Writing and Presentation Skills
137. MJS 2320: Basic News Writing and Reporting
138. MJS 2340: Feature and Editorial Writing
139. MJS 3110: Radio and Television Production
140. MJS 3320: Photojournalism
141. MJS 3330: Communication for Change
142. MMC 5120: International Communication and Relations
143. MMC 5242: Communication Policy and Planning
144. PAM 1025: Introduction to Public Administration
145. PAM 2012: Comparative Public Administration
146. PAM 2022: Labour Law
147. PAM 3012: Organisational Behaviour and Management
148. PAM 4010: Development Administration
149. PAM 4010: Development Administration
150. PAM 4024: Public Policy Analysis
151. PAM 4024: Public Policy Analysis
152. PAM 4044: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation
153. PAM 4044: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

154. PAM 5110: The Theory and Practice of Public Administration and Management
155. PAM 9010: Public Financial Management
156. PAM 9025: Public Enterprise Management
157. PAM 9035: Public Procurement
158. PAM 9045: Public Administration Law
159. PAM 9055: Strategic Management
160. PAM 9065: Governance and Public Management
161. PAM 9075: Public Sector Ethics
162. PHI 1010: Introduction to Philosophy
163. PHI 2030: Philosophy of Social Science
164. PHI 2030: Philosophy of Social Science
165. PHI 4085: Epistemology
166. PHI 9125/ECN 9422: Business Ethics
167. PHI 9165: Ethics, Crime and Punishment
168. PMT 1015: Introduction to Project Management
169. PMT 2025: Applications in Project Management
170. POL 2010: Comparative Politics
171. POL 2030: International Politics
172. POL 4014: Zambian Politics and Government
173. POL 9035: Global Justice and Human Rights
174. POP 5110: Advanced Demographic Analysis
175. PRA 1020: Introduction to Advertising: Principles, Concepts and Management
176. PRA 1030: Introduction to Public Relations
177. PRA 2020: Digital Public Relations and Advertising
178. PRA 2030: Media Relations, Planning and Analysis
179. PRA 2040: Communication Skills
180. PRA 3010: Integrated Marketing Communications
181. PRA 3020: Production Methods and Techniques
182. PRA 3030: Public Relations and Corporate Communications
183. PRA 3040: Ethics and Law in Public Relations and Advertisement
184. PSC 1025: Introduction to Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution
185. PSG 1110: Introduction to Psychology
186. PSG 2110: Basic Structures and Concepts in Psychology
187. PSG 3210: Personality and Social Psychology
188. PSG 4110: Psychopathology
189. PSG 9110: Neuropsychology
190. PSG 9414: Forensic Psychology
191. SDS 2414: Research Methods in Social Sciences
192. SDS 9115: The NGO Sector Management and Development
193. SDS 9215: Participatory Planning Monitoring and Evaluation

194. SOC 1102: Introduction to rural Production Systems
195. SOC 1110: Introduction to Sociology
196. SOC 1110: Introduction to Sociology
197. SOC 2110: Contemporary Social Problems
198. SOC 3110: Urban Sociology
199. SOC 9010: Industrial Sociology
200. SOC 9210: Social Change and Development
201. SOC 9510: Sociology of Organisation and Leadership
202. SOC 9610: Rural Sociology and Development
203. SOC 9855:
204. SWK 1110: Social Work and Community Development
205. SWK 1110: Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare
206. SWK 1110: Social Work and Community Development
207. SWK 2110: Contemporary Issues in Social Policy
208. SWK 2430: Social Work and Law
209. SWK 3110: Theory of Social Welfare Policy and Social Policy Analysis
210. SWK 4110: Social Planning and Administration
211. SWK 9120: Project Management

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**  
**ARC 1210: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DURATION: THREE HOURS**

**DATE: 18<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS – QUESTION ONE (1) IN SECTION A IS COMPULSORY AND CHOOSE ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.**

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**SECTION A**

1. **Write brief notes on each of the following topics/concepts:**
  - a. Lewis Binford
  - b. Mitchell Mercati
  - c. Theory of heliocentrism
  - d. Christian Jürgensen Thomsen
  - e. Line level
  - f. Theory of evolution and natural selection
  - g. Munsell Soil Colour Chart
  - h. Processual Archaeology
  - i. Stratigraphy
  - j. STP

**SECTION B**

2. Discuss the development of Archaeology in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
3. With a definition of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA), explain the vital steps that the cultural heritage management specialists follow when carrying out such a task. What is the significance of conducting CHIA?
4. What is the difference between New Archaeology and Traditional Archaeology?
5. In detail, explain the goals of archaeology.
6. Discuss the relationship between history and archaeology citing similarities and differences and how these disciplines benefit from each other.
7. Animal bones and plant remains from archaeological sites, like stone tools and potsherds, are important products of complex human behaviour. Discuss.

**... END...**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 04, 2022**

**ARC 3210: THE PREHISTORY OF AFRICA**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM PART ONE AND  
THREE (3) FROM PART TWO**

**PART ONE**

1. Give three (3) reasons that may explain Bantu expansion.
2. Name four (4) archaeological sites in Southern and Eastern Africa with MSA assemblages.
3. What is the major difference between an Archaeologist and a Prehistorian?
4. Which one of the following sites is NOT in South Africa?  
a) Border cave b) Nelson Bay cave c) Montagu cave d) Apollo 11cave e) Florisbad f) Taung, g) Klasies River Mouth, h) Howieson's Poort i) None of the above.
5. What precipitated the movement of hunter-gatherers into Southern African marginal areas?
6. Name countries in Africa where the following archaeological sites are located:  
a) Daima b) Kharga Oasis c) Begho d) Kintampo e) Porc Epic Cave f) Apollo 11 Cave g) Adrar Bous h) Akyekyema Bour i) Gwisho and j) Haua Ftea
7. On your map of Africa give exact location of/ or shade the following:  
a) Joseph Greenberg's area of Bantu origins j) Great Zimbabwe  
b) Bosumpra cave f) Isimila  
c) Ingombe Ilede g) Mumbwa Caves  
d) Makwe Rockshelter h) Sterkfontein  
e) Adrar Bous i) Chakeluka Iron Age site
9. Match the following EIGHT (8) sets of corresponding items, Match letter and number, e.g. A-1 (NB. DO IT ONLY THIS WAY):  
a) A. Aterian Industry 1. Raised ridge along the midline of the skull.  
b) B. Mousterian Assemblages 2. Rear bone of the skull.  
c) C. Maghreb 3. The joining of parietals along the skull.  
d) D. Occipital torus 4. Characterized by Levallois flakes.  
e) E. Supraorbital torus 5. Found concentrated in North Africa.  
f) F. Zygomatic arch 6. Ridge above the orbits on a skull.  
g) G. Sagittal crest 7. Bone along the side of a skull below the orbit.  
h) H. Sagittal suture 8. Geographically found in Northwest Africa from Morocco to Tunisia.

## **PART TWO**

12. The Sahara and Nile Valley are important areas in the study of earliest evidence of permanent settlement. What evidence is there to support this assertion?
13. In the absence of written records for most of Africa until the 15<sup>th</sup> century a.d., what reliable sources of information about the origins and chronology of Iron working are available to archaeologists?
14. What features of the Iron Age way of life might people who had grown up as hunter-gatherers find unattractive?
15. The question of Bantu origins is very critical to the understanding of the occupation of Sub-Saharan Africa. What arguments and evidence have been advanced in the elucidation of the rapid movement and occupation of the Sub-continent?
16. In the event that you are offered a graduate scholarship to study African Prehistory, which country in Africa would you choose and why?
17. What are the main features that distinguish Middle Stone Age assemblages from the Acheulian?

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 31, 2022

**4210: AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Answer all questions in PART ONE

Answer Three (3) questions in PART TWO

**PART ONE**

The cultural sequence at Olduvai Gorge has six recognizable Beds. Which ones represent the MSA horizon?

- a) Bed I
- b) Beds II and III
- c) Bed IV
- d) Masek Beds and Bed IV
- e) Ndutu, Naisiusiu and Masek Beds

Why are the following sites significant? (NB. One or two words only)

- Olduvai Gorge, Isimila
- Mwanganda, Kalambo Falls

Which one of the following hominin sites is not in South Africa?

- a) Sterkfontein
- b) Border Cave
- c) Taung
- d) Montagu Cave
- e) Makapansgat
- f) None of the above

When did Developed Oldowan industries appear at Olduvai Gorge?

- (a) 1.5 million years ago
- (b) Between 2.0 and 1.7 million years ago
- (c) Between 1.5 and 1.0 million years ago
- (d) After 1.0 million years ago
- (e) None of the above

Why are Gorillas and Orangutans compared to Chimps less useful as models in studying ancient hominid behaviour?

Which one of the following sites is not found in southern Africa? Klaasies River Mouth, Montagu Cave, Gwisho, Melka Kontoure, Blombos Cave, Twin Rivers and Mapungubwe.

Which characteristic is not important in the characterization of hominins?

- (a) Large face
- (b) A large reorganized brain

- (c) Bipedal locomotion
- (d) Long arms and small body
- (e) None of the above

Draw a map of Africa and show locations of the following sites:

- a) Ingombe Ilede b) Mumbwa Caves c) Kalambo Falls d) Gwisho e) Thandwe rock shelter
- Kamnama g) Victoria Falls h) Nachikufu Cave

When did Acheulian industries appear at Olduvai Gorge?

- (a) Between 1.5 million and 1.6 million years ago
- (b) Between 2.0 and 1.7 million years ago
- (c) Between 1.5 and 1.0 million years ago
- (d) After 1.0 million years ago
- (e) None of the above

What kind of information can we hope to obtain from the study of stone tools?

- (a) Level of craftsmanship
- (b) Complexity of method of manufacture
- (c) Morphological type
- (d) (a) and (b)
- (e) (a), (b) and (c)

Which of the following groups of archaeological sites have yielded remains of Homo rhodesiensis?

- (a) Sterkfontein, Taung, Makapansgat, Hadar, Kabwe
- (b) Kalambo Falls, Mumbwa Caves, Nachikufu Caves, Haua Fteah
- (c) Hadar, Olduvai Gorge, Isimila, Laetoli, Border Cave
- (d) FxJj 50, Melka Konture, Kharga Oasis, Klasies River Mouth
- (e) None of the Above.

Name the archaeologist who studied stone tool assemblages from Isimila, Olorgesailie and Kalambo Falls and concluded that their patterning was due to activity differences, division of labour, seasonal and stylistic differences.

Why are Gorillas and Orangutans compared to Chimps less useful as models in studying ancient hominid behaviour?

Name four chimpanzee characteristic behaviors used by archaeologists as useful models of ancestral hominid populations.

Which one of the following sites is not found in southern Africa? Klaasies River Mouth, Montagu Cave, Gwisho, Melka Kontoure, Blombos Cave and Mapungubwe.

What do the following terms mean? a) Home Base b) Food Sharing c) Scavenging d) Plant Foraging

Name two (2) Regions on the African continent that boast of ample Archaeological evidence on the development of agriculture.

What is the difference between Single Lineage and Double Lineage theories?

Which theories on the origins of food production best represent the views of Gordon Childe and E. Boserup?

Draw a Map of Africa and clearly indicate locations of the following:

- a) Mwanganda site b) Border Cave c) Isimila site d) Kharga Oasis e) Afar Triangle

## TWO

What would you consider to be some of the most important interpretations in human quest to explain origins of food production?

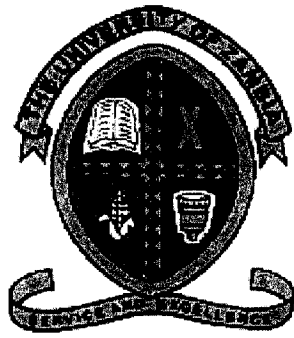
Why are Chimpanzees a good model in the study of ancestral hominid populations in Africa?

What would you consider to have been the most significant social impact of food production on African societies?

Considering that human cultural development is closely associated with stone tool making, what can we learn from the study of stone tools?

What aspects of human behaviour were significant in human development during the Plio-pleistocene?

Discuss any issues in African Archaeology that you think are significant in understanding Africa's ancient past.



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

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**BBA1110: PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Answer all questions

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A

### QUESTION ONE

1. Overall and strategic planning is done by the
  - a. Top management
  - b. Middle level management
  - c. Supervisory level management
  - d. All of the above
2. A liaison role exists when.....
  - a. There is direct contact between managers affected by a problem
  - b. There is an exchange of paperwork about a problem
  - c. A temporary committee composed of representatives from each department affected by a problem is formed
  - d. Person located in one department had the responsibility for communicating and achieving coordination with another department.
3. Which one of the following orders indicates the correct logical order of managerial functions?
  - a. Organizing, Planning, Directing, Staffing, Coordination and Control
  - b. Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Control and Coordination
  - c. Planning, Directing, Organizing, Staffing, Control and Coordination
  - d. Organizing, Planning, Staffing, Directing, Control and Coordination
  - e. None of the above
4. Which of the following skills is most important for first level managers and includes knowledge of and proficiency in activities involving methods, processes and procedures?
  - a. Human
  - b. Conceptual
  - c. Design
  - d. Technical
  - e. Administrative
5. Element of co-ordination is .....
  - a. Team work
  - b. Integration
  - c. Proper placement
  - d. Unity in diversity.
6. In which level of management do the managers oversee the activities of workers?
  - a. Top level management
  - b. Middle level management
  - c. Supervisory Management
  - d. All of the above.
7. The process by which a manager synchronizes the activities of different departments is known as .....
  - a. co-ordination

- b. co-operation
  - c. organizing
  - d. Supervision.
8. Managers at the top level spend their time more in .....
- a. Planning
  - b. organizing
  - c. staffing
  - d. directing
9. Which function of management involves filling, and keeping filled, the positions in the organization structure?
- a. Organizing
  - b. Planning
  - c. Staffing
  - d. Controlling
  - e. Leading.
10. As a manager, one of Daniel's duties is to present awards to outstanding employees within his department. Which Mintzberg managerial role is Daniel acting in when he does this?
- a. leadership role
  - b. liaison role
  - c. monitor role
  - d. figurehead role
11. First step in planning process is to
- a. Set an objective
  - b. Evaluate alternatives
  - c. Determine strength and weaknesses
  - d. none of above
12. Munthu Maningi manages a team that has missed their production goals for the past three months. After reviewing each employee's performance record, Munthu adjusted the sales goal to take additional quality control measures into consideration. Why is this an example of controlling?
- a. Because Munthu is micromanaging his employees
  - b. Because Munthu acted as a leader and took responsibility for the project
  - c. Because somebody will likely get fired as a result of this analysis.
  - d. Because Munthu looked at team results and took appropriate corrective action
13. Which sentence is a good example of organizing
- a. John is a lawyer at a large PR company and is preparing all of his co-workers for depositions that they will have to face.
  - b. John is a manager at a large PR company and he is trying to determine which people he should hire to work on his company's new promotional line.
  - c. John is a project manager at an IT company and is determining how he should distribute resources and allocate roles.
  - d. John is a director at a large IT company and he is trying to determine how his employees have performed in the past quarter.

14. Which management function involves the evaluation, recruitment, selection, training and placement of individuals in specific job roles?
- Planning
  - Organising
  - Staffing
  - Hiring
15. Which of the following is not an element of the promotion mix?
- Branding
  - Advertising
  - Personal selling
  - None of the above
16. Limited Liability, Continuity, Greater likelihood of professional Management and Easier Access to Money
- All of the above are advantages of which business organization?
- Corporations
  - Sole Proprietorship
  - Partnerships
  - None of the above
17. All of the following are advantages of a Sole proprietorship except...
- Freedom
  - Ease of Formation
  - Low Start-up cost
  - Unlimited Liability
18. In the case of a .....registration is compulsory
- Sole trader
  - Partnership
  - Limited company
  - All of the above
19. A corporation in which you are a shareholder has just gone bankrupt. Its liabilities are far in excess of its assets. You will be called on to pay:
- A proportionate share of bondholder claims based on the number of common shares that you own.
  - A proportional share of all creditor claims based on the number of common shares that you own.
  - An amount that could, at most, equal what you originally paid for the shares of common stock in the corporation.
  - Nothing.
20. Unlike her co-workers, Mukuka Chileshe was motivated by challenge, personal satisfaction and by doing interesting work. Most of her co-workers were just in it for the money. Mukuka was motivated by.....motivators.
- Intrinsic
  - Safety
  - Esteem
  - Extrinsic

21. Mrs. Tembo has a lot of internal drive. Her overall goal in life is to “be all that she can be” in all aspect of her life. Which level of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs is reflected in Mrs Tembo’s attitude?

- a). Social                      b). Physiological              c). Self-Actualization              d). Esteem

22. In which ways can one classify a business organisation (3 marks)

23. Outline the three distinct features of an organisation (3 marks)

24. Name the level of management involved in :

i) Policy formation (1mark)

ii) overseeing the activities of the workers (1mark)

iii) Co-ordination with other department. (1mark)

25. What is limited liability and how is it an advantage to the investor? (3marks)

26. State any four(4) objectives of a business organisation (5marks)

27. Mention three (3) ways of segmenting a market (3marks)

**Total 40 marks**

## **SECTION B**

### **QUESTION TWO**

Go International is a holiday company .... It was started in 1998 by David Douglas as the sole owner. Over the years the demand for his expertise has increased forcing him to consider partnering with Sheila Stokes in 2001. The partners had different skills that complemented each other. They were able to exchange ideas and launch new and existing holiday packages around the world. The firm also prepared souvenir packages tailored to the customers’ requests. The Sales continued to grow and they opened more outlets. In 2005 the business converted to a limited company.

**Task: Answer the following questions relating to the case above**

a) Explain why Go International had challenges getting loans or credit from financial institution

(2 marks)

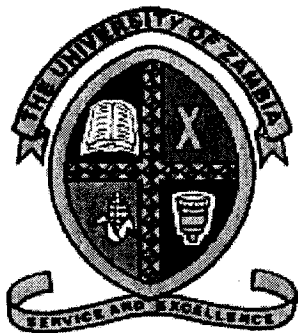
- b) What are the characteristics and merits of the partnership brought out in the case study (8 marks)
- c) According to the case study Douglas maintained control of the business. Which type of limited company did the firm convert to in 2005 and what are its advantages and disadvantages of such a company. (10 marks)
- d) Go International offers services. Outline elements in the product life cycle for any of these services (7 marks)
- e) The firm made decisions to move from a sole trader to partnership and later limited company. What type of decisions are these (3 marks)
- f) Describe the type of production for souvenir packages (10 marks)

**Total 40 Marks**

### QUESTION THREE

- a) Illustrate the steps in the control process (5 marks)
- b) State five (5) limitations to the planning process (5 marks)
- c) You have been tasked to conduct the organizing function, what factors will affect your decision on the span of control? (4 marks)
- d) Outline the steps in the decision making process (6 marks)
- recognize the problem  
Identify the problem  
Choose course of action  
act*

**Total 20 marks**



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2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**BBA1110: PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
SUPPLEMENTARY/DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS**

February 2023

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Answer all questions

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A

### QUESTION ONE

1. Which one of the following orders indicates the correct logical order of managerial functions?
  - a. Organizing, Planning, Directing, Staffing, Coordination and Control
  - b. Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Control and Coordination
  - c. Planning, Directing, Organizing, Staffing, Control and Coordination
  - d. Organizing, Planning, Staffing, Directing, Control and Coordination
  - e. None of the above
2. Which of the following skills is most important for first level managers and includes knowledge of and proficiency in activities involving methods, processes and procedures?
  - a. Human
  - b. Conceptual
  - c. Design
  - d. Technical
  - e. Administrative
3. Element of co-ordination is .....
  - a. Team work
  - b. Integration
  - c. Proper placement
  - d. Unity in diversity.
4. In which level of management do the managers oversee the activities of workers?
  - a. Top level management
  - b. Middle level management
  - c. Supervisory Management
  - d. All of the above.
5. The process by which a manager synchronize the activities of different departments is known as .....
  - a. co-ordination
  - b. co-operation
  - c. organizing
  - d. Supervision.
6. Managers at the lower level spend their time more in .....
  - a. Planning
  - b. organizing
  - c. staffing
  - d. directing
7. As a manager, one of Job's duties is to present awards to outstanding employees within his department. Which Mintzberg managerial role is Job acting in when he does this?
  - a. leadership role

- b. liaison role
  - c. monitor role
  - d. figurehead role
8. First step in planning process is to
- a. Set an objective
  - b. Evaluate alternatives
  - c. Determine strength and weaknesses
  - d. none of above
9. Which sentence is a good example of organizing
- a. Ruth is a lawyer at a large PR company and is preparing all of his co-workers for depositions that they will have to face.
  - b. Roda is a manager at a large PR company and he is trying to determine which people he should hire to work on his company's new promotional line.
  - c. Prince is a project manager at an IT company and is determining how he should distribute resources and allocate roles.
  - d. Lulu is a director at a large IT company and he is trying to determine how his employees have performed in the past quarter.
10. Which management function involves the evaluation, recruitment, selection, training and placement of individuals in specific job roles?
- a. Planning
  - b. Organising
  - c. Staffing
  - d. Hiring
11. Which of the following is not an element of the promotion mix?
- a. Branding
  - b. Advertising
  - c. Personal selling
  - d. None of the above
12. Limited Liability, Continuity, Greater likelihood of professional Management and Easier Access to Money
- All of the above are advantages of which business organization?
- a. Corporations
  - b. Sole Proprietorship
  - c. Partnerships
  - d. None of the above
13. All of the following are advantages of a Sole proprietorship except...
- a. Freedom
  - b. Ease of Formation
  - c. Low Start-up cost
  - d. Unlimited Liability
14. In the case of a .....registration is compulsory

- a. Sole trader
- b. Partnership
- c. Limited company
- d. All of the above

15. A corporation in which you are a shareholder has just gone bankrupt. Its liabilities are far in excess of its assets. You will be called on to pay:
- a. A proportionate share of bondholder claims based on the number of common shares that you own.
  - b. A proportional share of all creditor claims based on the number of common shares that you own.
  - c. An amount that could, at most, equal what you originally paid for the shares of common stock in the corporation.
  - d. Nothing.
16. You have been asked to develop a control system for you organisation, mention five principles that you should take in to consideration (5 marks)
17. Outline the three distinct features of an organisation (3 marks)
18. Name the level of management involved in:
- i) Policy formation (1mark)
  - ii) overseeing the activities of the workers (1mark)
  - iii) Co-ordination with other department. (1mark)
  - iv) Planning (1mark)
19. What is limited liability and how is it an advantage to the investor? (3marks)
20. State any four (4) objectives of a business organisation (4 marks)
21. Mention three (3) ways of segmenting a market (3marks)
22. Why is it difficult for unincorporated business organisations to borrow money from banks and other lending institutions? (3 marks)

**Total 40 marks**

## SECTION B

### QUESTION TWO

Go International is a holiday company .... It started in 1998 by David Douglas as the sole owner. Over the years the demand for his expertise has increased forcing him to consider partnering with Sheila Stokes in 2001. The partners had different skills that complemented each other. They were able to exchange ideas and launch new and existing holiday packages around the world. The firm also prepared souvenir packages tailored to the customers' requests. The Sales continued to grow and they opened more outlets. In January 2005 the business was listed on the stock market.

*Task: Answer the following questions relating to the case above*

a) What is the liability of shareholders in the following years?

- i. 2005
- ii. 1998
- iii. 2003

(3 marks)

b) What are the characteristics and merits of the type of business at inception brought out in the case study? (8 marks)

c) According to the case study Douglas maintained control of the business. Which type of limited company did the firm convert to in 2005 and what are its advantages and disadvantages of such a company. (10 marks)

d) Go International offers goods and services. Outline seven (7) elements in the product life cycle for any of these services. (7 marks)

e) Describe the type of production for souvenir packages (9 marks)

**Total 40 Marks**

### QUESTION THREE

a) Illustrate the steps in the organizing process (5 marks)

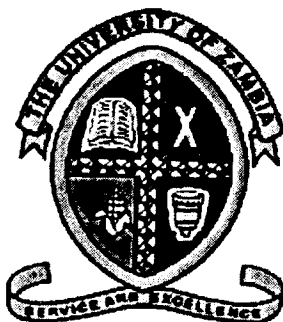
b) State five (5) principles to the planning

(5 marks)

c) With practical logical examples explain the three types of controls

(10 marks)

**Total 20 marks**



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

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR  
**BBA 2122: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are three sections in this examination.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Section B is **Compulsory**
4. Section C Answer Any **One** Question
5. Answer four questions in total

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## **The Carbonated Drinks Industry**

The soft-drinks giants, PepsiCo and Coca-Cola, suffered a decline in sales of colas in India in the beginning of the year 2006 after an environmental group, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) claimed to have found pesticides in their drinks up to 50 times the permissible health limits. These companies issued a number of press statements and conducted many publicity campaigns in India claiming that their beverages were perfectly safe. The Union Health Ministry's expert committee also observes that Coke and Pepsi were safe. CSE, in turn, criticized the expert committees findings and said that 11 of Coke and Pepsi drinks contained average pesticide levels that were 24 times higher than the limits agreed by the Indian government. Despite health ministry's clean chit to colas, several States continue to ban or restrict Coke and Pepsi. However, the pesticide controversy adversely affected the sales of both Coke and Pepsi as consumers started watching their diet more closely. Organic food products suddenly became popular as the healthier option. By definition, organic means fruits, vegetables, food grains and processed products that have been produced with no pesticide or inorganic fertilizers. Meanwhile the soft drinks giants have been continuously advertising and trying to convince the consumers about the safety of their products.

**(Source: Business Environment)**

### **Question One**

- a) Outline the environmental forces mentioned in the case above. (4 marks)
- b) Describe any other four (4) environmental factors not mentioned in the case that can affect the soft drinks giants, PepsiCo and Coca-Cola. (12 marks)
- c) Explain any three (3) reasons why studying the business environment is important. (9 marks)

### **Question Two**

Conduct Porter's five (5) forces of the carbonated drinks industry. (25 marks)

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL (write your answers in the booklet)**

**Question Three**

- 3.1 ..... is the process of analyzing the environment for the identification of the factors which impact on the business.
- a) Environmental analysis
  - b) Environment scanning
  - c) Business analysis
  - d) Factor analysis
- 3.2 ..... Is a statement which describes the desired future state of an organisation
- a) Goals
  - b) Mission
  - c) Vision
  - d) Objectives
- 3.3 The influence of potential competitors on industry competition is determined primarily by;
- a) buyer power
  - b) supplier power
  - c) strength of entry barriers
  - d) Strength of exit barriers".
  - e) Threat of substitutes
- 3.4 You are directed to study the factors that are larger societal forces that affect your Company—demographic, economic, natural, technological, political, and cultural. What are you studying?
- a) The macro environment
  - b) The microenvironment
  - c) The marketing environment
  - d) The marketing mix
- 3.5 Glory ltd. caters to a market of individuals and households that buy goods and services for personal consumption. What type of market does Glory ltd. target?
- a) Reseller
  - b) Government
  - c) Consumer
  - d) Marketing intermediary
- 3.6 'Emerging market' refers to:
- a) Any developing country

- b) A fast-growing developing country
- c) Any growing consumer market
- d) China and India

3.7 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a process of adapting to a foreign culture through continuous direct contact with it.

- a) Acculturation
- b) Marginalization
- c) Recuperation
- d) Cultural relativism

3.8 Which of the following is **not** a policy used to deal with climate change?

- a) Traffic congestion charges
- b) Switching to low carbon technologies
- c) Reducing demand for emissions-intensive goods and services
- d) Building power stations using fossil fuels.

3.9 What does the PPP or P3 initiative refer to?

- a) public policy papers
- b) public private partnership
- c) private procurement production
- d) personal production proposal

3.10 The transfer of assets from public sector to private sector is referred to as –

- a) Privatization
- b) De-Regulation
- c) Nationalization
- d) Liberalization

3.11 A company executive concerned with the disposal of his company's waste is:

- a) being sensitive to ecological issues
- b) using a systems approach.
- c) reflecting a concern for the political-legal environment.
- d) A & C

3.12 The goods and the services produced, priced and distributed by the government is

- a) Market economy.
- b) Secular economy.
- c) Command economy
- d) Mixed economy.

3.13 Confucianism has adherents mainly in

- a) Eastern Europe
- b) The People's republic of China, Korea and Japan
- c) Africa
- d) The United States of America

3.14 Economic activity can be divided into which three broad types?

- a) Retail sector, manufacturing sector, service sector.
- b) Primary production, secondary production and services.
- c) Agricultural sector, manufacturing sector and retail sector.
- d) First sector, second sector, third sector.

3.15 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of regional economic integration in which there are no barriers to trade between member countries, a common external trade policy, and the free movement of the factors of production.

- a) Free Trade Area
- b) Economic Union
- c) Customs Union
- d) Common Market

3.16 The political power monopolized by a party that governs according to religious principles is

- a) Communist totalitarianism.
- b) Theocratic totalitarianism.
- c) Secular totalitarianism.
- d) Tribal totalitarianism.

3.17 Which of the following is not an element of culture?

- a) Tax law.
- b) Language.
- c) Traditions.
- d) Art.

3.18 The cultural environment of a country is best defined by which characteristics?

- a) Degree of nationalism and economic community membership.
- b) Production process and standards of measurement.
- c) Standard of living and stage of economic development.
- d) Values, attitudes, heroes, myths and symbols.

3.19 The social guidelines and rules that prescribe appropriate behavior in particular situation is

- a) Norms.
- b) Values.
- c) Attitude.

- d) Belief
- 3.20 Terrorism in the host country is an example of
- a) Systematic risk.
  - b) Procedural risk.
  - c) Distributive risk.
  - d) Catastrophic risk

### SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION

#### Question Four

- a) Distinguish between democratic and totalitarian political systems. (10 marks)
- b) Using examples, explain how a country's political system can influence how foreign firms conduct business in that country. (14 marks)
- c) Describe any two sources of political risks and give practical examples (6 marks)

#### Question Five

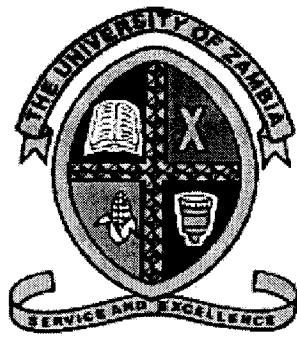
Prepare a PEST analysis for a foreign fashion retailer planning to set up a chain of shops for the first time in your country. (30 marks)

#### Question Six

Describe the mixed economic system. Explain why governments would find it more desirable compared to capitalist or socialist economic systems? (30 marks)

#### Question Seven

- a) What is Technology? Explain the benefits and costs associated with Technology revolution. Give examples of modern technology in your answer.
- b) Outline three ways in which new technology has enhanced organisational functions (30 marks)



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

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**20<sup>21</sup>~~19~~/20<sup>22</sup>~~20~~ ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA 2122: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**

**FINAL EXAMINATIONS  
(Deferred/Supplementary)**

**FEBRUARY 2023**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are three sections in this examination.
2. Answer **All** questions in this paper

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE-CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER (20 marks)

1. Firms choose FDI over exporting in order to
  - a) Avoid high transportation costs
  - b) Protect technological know-how
  - c) Avoid trade barriers
  - d) Both A and C
  
2. The oldest economic argument for government intervention into international trade is:
  - a) Protecting the environment
  - b) Protecting infant industries
  - c) Protecting human rights
  - d) Protecting jobs
  
3. Which of the following sentences is not true?
  - a) In small power distance cultures, freedom means independence.
  - b) The norm, the desirable, in masculine societies is that one wants to show one's success.
  - c) In large power distance and collectivistic cultures, children remain dependent on their parents much more than those in small power distance and individualistic cultures.
  - d) Characteristic of weak uncertainty avoidance is resistance to change, a desire for stability.
  
4. Low income countries are sometimes referred to as:
  - a) First world
  - b) Second world
  - c) Third world
  - d) None of the above
  
5. The joint venture is a favoured entry mode because:
  - a) It involves partnership with another firm.
  - b) The local partner has knowledge of local markets.
  - c) The foreign partner lacks the management expertise to carry through the FDI project.
  - d) There is usually a good relationship between the two partner firms.
  
6. Why would an MNE contemplating FDI prefer an acquisition to a greenfield investment?
  - a) The greenfield investment is a higher risk.
  - b) The acquisition often involves cultural tensions between the acquired company and new owner.
  - c) The acquisition is quicker to get up and running.
  - d) The company has less control over a greenfield investment.
  
7. Economic activity can be divided into which three broad types?
  - a) Retail sector, manufacturing sector, service sector.
  - b) Primary production, secondary production and services.

- c) Agricultural sector, manufacturing sector and retail sector.  
d) First sector, second sector, third sector.
8. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of regional economic integration in which there are no barriers to trade between member countries, a common external trade policy, and the free movement of the factors of production.
- Free Trade Area
  - Economic Union
  - Customs Union
  - Common Market
9. The cultural environment of a country is best defined by which characteristics
- Values, attitudes, heroes, myths and symbols.
  - Degree of nationalism and economic community membership
  - Standard of living and stage of economic development
  - Production process and standards of measurement.
10. All but which one of the following is *not* an FDI investment?
- Acquisition of an existing company
  - A joint venture with a foreign partner
  - Exporting the company's products to new markets
  - A greenfield project in another country
11. Which of the following has NOT been a major force increasing globalisation in recent decades?
- liberalization of cross-border trade
  - increase in and expansion of technology
  - growing pressure from consumers
  - decreasing prices of natural resources
12. Confucianism has adherents mainly in
- Eastern Europe
  - The People's republic of China, Korea and Japan
  - Africa
  - The United States of America
13. A company executive concerned with the disposal of his company's waste is:
- being sensitive to ecological issues
  - using a systems approach.
  - reflecting a concern for the political-legal environment.
  - A & C
14. The goods and the services produced, priced and distributed by the government is
- Market economy.
  - Secular economy.
  - Command economy
  - Mixed economy.

15. According to social and demographic trends, which of the following best describes countries where death rates fall and birth rates remain unchanged;
- Developing countries
  - Post industrial countries
  - Fully developed countries
  - Pre industrial societies
16. A firm benefits by basing each value creation activity it performs at that location where economic, political, and cultural conditions, including relative factor costs, are most conducive to the performance of that activity. Firms that pursue such a strategy can realize \_\_\_\_\_.
- differentiation
  - location economies
  - vertical integration
  - global coordination
17. What does the PPP or P3 initiative refer to?
- public policy papers
  - public private partnership
  - private procurement production
  - personal production proposal
18. The transfer of assets from public sector to private sector is referred to as –
- Privatization
  - De-Regulation
  - Nationalization
  - Liberalization
19. Which of the following is **not** a policy used to deal with climate change?
- Traffic congestion charges
  - Switching to low carbon technologies
  - Reducing demand for emissions-intensive goods and services
  - Building power stations using fossil fuels.
20. Gross national income (GNI) is defined as:
- The total income produced by businesses in the in the country, whether locally owned or owned by foreigners
  - The country's total industrial output
  - The total income from all the final products and services produced by the national economy, including income of national residents from their overseas investments
  - The total income produced by the country's resident businesses.

### **SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER (40 marks)**

21. Outline the variables in the demographic environment of business. (10 marks)
22. Explain the socialist economic system (10 marks)

23. Explain any 4 legal issues facing international businesses. (10 marks)

24. Outline the elements of culture. (10 marks)

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER (40 marks)**

**Question Twenty Five**

Conduct a task environment analysis of the carbonated drinks industry.

(20 marks)

**Question Twenty Six**

a) Describe any two (2) market entry modes in international business.

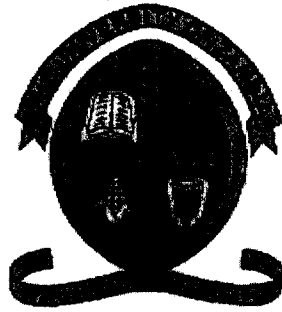
(10 marks)

b) Outline the effects of globalisation on culture.

(10 marks)

**Total: 20 marks**

**End of exam!**



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

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**BBA2132: Business Communications**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination paper. Section A and B.
2. Answer all questions in Section A
3. Choose two questions in section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

(60 marks)

### Question One

1. Choose the correct five planning sequence for writing effective business messages:
  - a. Identify your purpose, Organize your message, Choose your ideas, Analyse your audience, Collect your data
  - b. Identify your purpose, Collect your data, Choose your ideas, Analyse your audience, Organize your message
  - c. Identify your purpose, Analyse your audience, Choose your ideas, Collect your data, Organize your message
  - d. Identify your purpose, Choose your ideas, Organize your message, Collect your data, Analyse your audience
2. The following are types of communication except?
  - a. Written
  - b. Oral
  - c. Non verbal
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above
3. Salutation is a part of business letter and it is \_\_\_\_\_:
  - a. The content of letter
  - b. The body of letter
  - c. The formal greetings of letter
  - d. The closing of letter
4. To prepare effectively for a presentation, a presenter should be sure about?
  - a. presentation duration
  - b. foods the presenter can eat during the presentation
  - c. number of bullet points allowed per slide
  - d. available attire
5. Conciseness and Consideration are three components of the:
  - a. Effective Communication
  - b. Successful Communication
  - c. 7Cs of Effective Communication
  - d. None of the above
6. Which of these must be avoided in any Presentation?
  - a. Proper grammar
  - b. Short sentences
  - c. Complex words
  - d. Clear voice!
7. The purpose of objectives in your presentations is to
  - a. Guide your presentation
  - b. Help you decide the content of your presentation
  - c. Both A and B
  - d. None of the above
8. What is the importance of rehearsal before your final presentation?
  - a. Know your visual aids
  - b. Evaluate your delivery
  - c. Time your self

- d. All the above
- e. None of the above

9. Mention six (6) things to consider when selection a medium of communication (3 marks)
10. Note taking is import for retrieval of information and aiding the learning process. Outline three (3) principles of note taking. (3 marks)
11. Explain the following with examples
- a. Vertical communication
  - b. Horizontal communication

### Question Two

Your colleague comes to you and says she is leading the negotiation team for one of the major accounts for the organisation

- a) Explain to her what she needs to prepare for the negotiations (10 marks)
- b) Warn her on the things that would negatively affect the effectiveness of the negotiations (10 marks)

**Total 20 marks**

### Question Three

As the sales manager of ACM Electronic Equipment (12A, great east Road, Lusaka Zambia. You have recently received a number of complaints from your customers about the way they have been treated. Some of them have not been served for more than half an hour. Most of the complaints took place during lunch hour which is ACME's peak time for business. This has been brought to the attention of your boss, Mr John Phiri the general manager.

#### *Required:*

You are told to write a memo to all the sales staff instructing them how they should deal with visitors and customers who visit the company. They should take shifts for lunch and maintain at least a certain number of staff at all times. They should also come to work on time and any tardiness will be subject to disciplinary action. They also need to clean up their own area of work before they leave work for the day. You are also required to prepare a notice for your customers (20 marks)

### SECTION B

(40marks)

*ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION*

### Question Four

You are the UNZASU secretary can you are schedule to hold an AGM next week you are required to prepare for the meeting

- a) What role will you play before, during and after the meeting (10 marks)
- b) Explain the purpose and features of an agenda in your meeting (5 marks)

- c) Explain why it is essential to take minutes in a formal business meeting. (5 marks)

**Total 20 marks**

#### **Question Five**

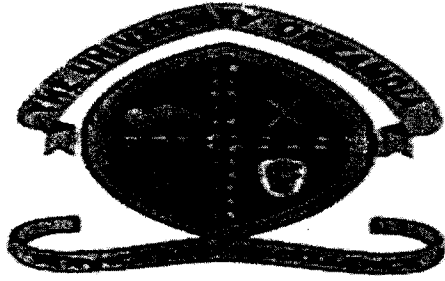
- a) Non-verbal communication can convey both positive and negative messages. Describe how body language might be used positively and negatively. Include examples in your answer. (10marks)
- b) Distinguish oral from written communication. (10marks)

**Total 20 marks**

#### **Question Six**

You are required to make a presentation to student in Business Administration. Using the principles of essay writing, explain how you will proceed conducting the presentation (before and during the presentation itself) (20marks)

*End*



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**BBA2210: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS**

**NOVEMBER 2022 FINAL EXAMINATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

This paper is divided into **TWO** sections:

**Section A:** Two (2) Compulsory Questions.

**Section B:** Three (3) Optional Questions. Attempt any two (2) questions.

Enter your student number on the front of the answer booklet. Your name must **NOT** appear anywhere on your answer booklet.

**NOT** write in pencil (except for graphs and diagrams).

The marks shown against the requirement(s) for each question should be taken as an indication of the

expected length and depth of the answer.

Do not turn this paper until you are told to do so.

The total marks are **100**.

**Section A – These TWO questions are compulsory, and MUST be attempted**

**QUESTION 1 – COMPULSORY**

There are 10 multiple choice questions in this section carrying two (2) marks each. Attempt all of them by choosing your best answer from the options given.

Where a transaction is credited to the correct ledger account, but debited incorrectly to the repairs and renewals account instead of to the plant and machinery account, the error is known as an error of:

- A. Omission                      B. Commission                      C. Principle                      D. Original entry**

After checking a business' cash book against the bank statement, which of the following items could require an entry in the cash book?

1. Standing order entered in bank statement only.
2. Credit transfer entered in bank statement only.
3. Deposits not credited.
4. Cheques not presented.
5. Error by bank.
6. Bank charges.
7. A cheque from a customer dishonored.

- A. 1, 2, 6 and 7                      B. 3, 4 and 7                      C. 2, 3, 4 and 5                      D. 3 and 4**

The trade receivables for the company's year-end 31 December 2021 were K260,000. The previous allowance for receivables brought forward were K12,500. As a result of rapid changes in the economic environment brought about mainly by Covid 19 pandemic, management agreed to adjust the current period allowance for receivables to 8%. What is the gain or expense figure that should be shown in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2021?

- A. Gain of K8,300      B. Expense of K8,300      C. Gain of K20,800      D. Expense of K20,800**

Mukatasha Limited bought an asset on 1 July 2017 at a cost of K40,000. The asset was being depreciated at a rate of 20% per annum on the reducing balance basis. It is company policy to charge depreciation in proportion to time in the year of purchase and none in the year of disposal. Mukatasha Limited has a 31 December year end. On 30 November 2021, the asset was sold for K18,200. How much should be recognised in the statement of profit or loss as a profit or loss on disposal?

- A. K232 Profit                      B. K232 Loss                      C. K1,816 Loss                      D. K230**

FZ Ltd Company had an opening balance for payables of K400,000. Cheques paid to suppliers during the accounting period amounted to K340,000 and discount received was K70, 500. The closing balance for payables stood at K250,600. Calculate the purchases figure?

- A. K261,100                      B. K120,100                      C. K240,100                      D. K920,100**

Which of the following is not an accounting concept?

- A. Going concern      B. Reliability      C. Prudence      D. Consistency

Kabova and Kasaka are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:1. The statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2022 showed a net profit of K60,800. Kasaka is entitled to a salary of K12,000 per annum. During the year, Kabova and Kasaka made drawings amounting to K2,600 and K3,500 respectively. Calculate Kabova's total share of profits for the year ended 31 March 2022.

- A. K32,267      B. K24,767      C. K20,267      D. K28,267

The following information was extracted from the books of Iris Kaingu for the year ended 31 March 2022:

	K
Receivables at 1 April 2021	15,000
Cash received from customers	112,700
Receivables at 31 March 2022	25,000
Discounts allowed	4,500
Dishonored Cheques	10,000

What was the value of credit sales in the year to 31 March 2022?

- A. K117,200      B. K137,200      C. K108,200      D. K88,200

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Irrecoverable debts are an example of a prepayment.  
B. Prepayments are included in the current assets in the statement of financial position.  
C. Prepayments are current liabilities.  
D. Prepayments decrease the profit in the income statement.

Which of the following is **NOT** an external user of financial statement?

- A. Director      B. Shareholder      C. Trade payables      D. Auditors

## **QUESTION 2 – COMPULSORY**

Patson and Mwepu are the owners of PM Printers, Partnership business that sells Printers. You are employed as an accounting assistant at PM Printers. One of your tasks is the preparation of the final accounts for PM Printers. Patson and Mwepu share the profits or losses of the Partnership equally. The financial year end is 31 December 2021.

<b>Debits</b>	<b>DR</b>	<b>CR</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
Capital accounts		
Patson		80,000
Mwepu		80,000
Current accounts		
Patson	60,200	
Mwepu	41,400	
Administrative expenses	140,800	
	52,800	
Inventory in hand	240	
Depreciation charge for the year	21,000	
Inventory on January 1, 2021	38,000	
Allowance for irrecoverable receivables		1,000
Assets	317,000	
Liabilities		50,000
Receivables	61,400	
	22,000	
		718,000
Selling and distribution expenses	111,300	
Motor vehicle at cost	112,000	
Accumulated depreciation		49,000
	<b>978,000</b>	<b>978,000</b>

### **Additional Information**

Closing Inventory at 31 December 2021 was K48,000.

Administration Expenses for K3,000 need to be accrued.

A cheque for K100 paid from the bank for office cash had been debited to selling expenses. The credit entry is correct.

The allowance for receivables needs to be increased to K1,600

Included in motor vehicles at cost is a vehicle that has been disposed off during the year. The original cost of the vehicle was K24,000. The accumulated depreciation on the vehicles was K10,500. The vehicle was sold for K10,000. This amount was credited to sales account and

debited to the Bank Account. Make all the necessary adjustments to deal with disposal. You do not need to adjust the depreciation charge for the year.

ired:

Statement of Profit or Loss Account for PM Printers for the year ended 31 December 2021. (8 marks)

Statements of Financial position for PM Printers as at 31 December 2021. (12 marks)

Identify and briefly explain the key contents of the partnership agreement. (10 marks)

**[Total = 30 Marks]**

**Section B – Attempt any TWO questions from this section**

### **QUESTION THREE**

Following transaction records were extracted from the books of Tolilo Vovo Ltd at 31 December 2021:

<b>Assets</b>	<b>K</b>
Share capital at K1 per share	740,000
Loan note	300,000
Buildings at cost	700,000
Plant at cost	600,000
Motor vehicles at cost	48,000
Provision for depreciation at January 1, 2021	
Plant	260,000
Motor vehicles	25,000
Prepaid expenses	980,168
Share value	1,535,608
Trade receivables	111,500
Trade payables	64,392
Irrecoverable receivables	5,064
Administrative wages and salaries	235,848
Rent and rates	15,624
Interest paid	15,000
Retained earnings at January 1, 2021	66,368
Operating expenses	14,202
Retained earnings – 1 January 2021	64,392
Selling and distribution expenses	25,682
Inventory at January 1, 2021	204,300
Bank at bank	38,580

**Following additional information is provided:**

Inventory at 31 December 2021 – K207,040.

The allowance for irrecoverable receivables is to be increased to K3,000.

Allowance for depreciation are to be made on plant at 10% per annum on cost and on motor vehicles at 10% per annum using reducing balance.

At 31 December 2021, selling and distribution expenses of K3,682 are accrued.

A dividend of 10 ngwee per share was declared before the year end.

Required:

Trial balance as at 31 December 2021.	(5 marks)
Statement of profit or loss for Tolilo Vovo Ltd for the year to 31 December 2021.	(11 marks)
Statements of Financial position for Tolilo Vovo Ltd as at 31 December 2021.	(9 marks)
	<b>[Total=25 Marks]</b>

#### **QUESTION FOUR**

The following transaction records were extracted from the Madongolilo Business.

December 2022	K
Opening Balances:	
1. Cash balance	870
1. Bank balance	19,620
Receivables accounts:	
Bwalya	3,600
Nonde	8,400
Kasonde	1,200
Payables accounts:	
Kandile	1,800
Masheke	13,200
Junza	3,000
Bwalya pays by cheque, having deducted 2.5% cash discount	
Junza paid his account by cheque, deducting 5% cash discount	
Nonde withdrew cash from the bank for business use	3,000
Nonde pays his account by cheque, deducting 2.5% discount	
Junza paid office expenses in cash	2,760
Kasonde paid in cash after having deducted 5% cash discount	
Junza paid Kandile by cheque less 5% cash discount	
Junza paid Masheke by cheque less 2.5% cash discount	

**Required:**

Prepare the following for Madongolilo Business:

- |     |                        |            |
|-----|------------------------|------------|
| (a) | Three-column cash book | (10 marks) |
| (b) | Sales ledger           | (6 marks)  |
| (c) | Purchases ledger       | (6 marks)  |
| (d) | General ledger         | (3 marks)  |

**[Total = 25 Marks]**

### **QUESTION FIVE**

Difference Maker Ltd Company's bank column of the cash book on 31 October 2022 showed a positive balance of K500, 000 while upon receipt of its bank statement, the statement showed a positive balance of K400,000. Upon investigation as to what could have led to the difference in the balances, the following issues were discovered:

A positive opening balance brought down in the cash book on 1 October 2022 should have been indicated as K40, 000 instead of K50, 000.

Dividends received from Banono Ltd Company amounting to K80, 000 were paid direct into the bank but no corresponding entry was made in the cash book.

Bank charges of K5, 000 were reflected on the bank statement but no entry had been made in the cash book.

A cheque drawn amounting to K10, 000 had been entered in the cash book but no entry was made on the bank statement as it was not presented for payment at the bank.

A payment for rent amounting to K10, 000 was entered on the receipt side of the cash book instead of the payment side.

A standing order relating to company's water bill of K20, 000 was entered on the bank statement but no entry was made in the cash book.

Cheques received from B Banda and C Kalaba totaling K127, 000 were recorded in the cash book and paid into the bank, however this amount was not credited by the bank until 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022.

A cheque amounting to K8, 000 was entered twice on the receipt side of the cash book.

**Required:**

Prepare Difference Maker's Ltd Company revised cash book. (8 marks)

Prepare a bank reconciliation statement for 31 October 2022 starting with balance as per revised cash book. (4 marks)

The financial year of Wakake Saleka Trading Company ended on 30 September 2022. You are able to obtain the following information for the financial year from the books of original entry:

	K
sales – cash	344,890
sales – credit	268,187
purchases – cash	14,440
purchases – credit	496,600
receipts from customers	600,570
payments to suppliers	503,970
amounts allowed (all to credit customers)	5,520
amounts received (all from credit suppliers)	3,510
discounts given to cash customers	5,070
discounts in the sales ledger set off against balance in the purchases ledger	70
debts written off	780
increase in the provision for bad debts	90
trade notes issued to credit customers	4,140
trade notes received from credit suppliers	1,480

According to the audited financial statements for the previous year debtors and creditors as at 1 October were K26,555 and K43,450 respectively.

**Required:**

Prepare the receivables and payables control accounts.

(8 marks)

Accounting concepts are the important conventions with which the accounting data is recorded based on certain assumptions. Purpose of accounting concepts. Accounting concepts play a significant role in the life of the business. They help: (1) the accounting information to be complete in all aspects; (2) the accounting information to be available for the stakeholders on a timely basis; (3) the accounting information to be understandable by anyone; and (4) also in presenting the accounting information relevant to the analyzer.

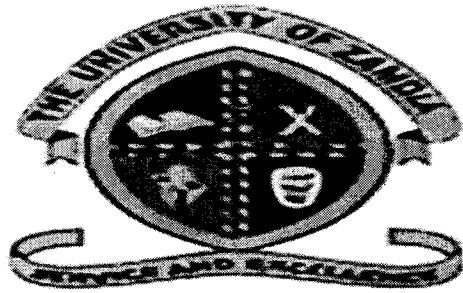
**Required:**

Identify and explain the **FIVE (5)** accounting concepts.

(5 marks)

**[Total = 25 marks]**

**END OF PAPER**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**BBA2210: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS**

**FEBRUARY 2023 DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

This paper is divided into **TWO** sections:

**Section A:** Two (2) Compulsory Questions.

**Section B:** Three (3) Optional Questions. Attempt any two (2) questions.

Enter your student number on the front of the answer booklet. Your name must **NOT** appear anywhere

on your answer booklet.

Do **NOT** write in pencil (except for graphs and diagrams).

The marks shown against the requirement(s) for each question should be taken as an indication of the

expected length and depth of the answer.

Do not turn this paper until you are told to do so.

The total marks are **100**.

**Section A – These TWO questions are compulsory, and MUST be attempted**

**QUESTION 1 – COMPULSORY**

There are 10 multiple choice questions in this section carrying two (2) marks each. Attempt all of them by selecting your best answer from the options given.

Which of the following is not a book of prime entry?

- A. The petty cash book
- B. The sales returns daybook
- C. The trade receivables ledger
- D. The cash book

Tuleya Tulekula Limited purchased Standard rated goods from registered customers amounted to K20,000 (VAT inclusive). Purchases from unregistered customers amounting to K4,000 out of which K3,000 were standard rated and K1,000 zero rated. What amount should be shown on Input VAT Ledger account?

- A. K3,311    B. K3,200    C. K3,680    D. K2,759

Which of the following lists the **four (4)** enhancing qualitative characteristics of financial statements as defined in the IASB's Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting?

- A. Comparability, verifiability, timeliness and understandability.
- B. Comparability, relevance, timeliness and understandability.
- C. Relevance, timeliness, understandability and going concern.
- D. Timeliness, understandability, going concern and faithful representation.

Opening inventory was K29,000, carriage outwards was K2,000, carriage inwards was K1,000, closing inventory was K31,500, purchases were K128,000, and purchase returns were K8,500. What was cost of sales?

- A. K128,000    B. K234,000    C. K18,000    D. K122,000

Which statement correctly describes the tax advantage of raising money by issuing bonds instead of ordinary shares?

- A. A corporation must pay tax on the sales price of stock issued but is not taxed on the amount received when bonds are issued.
- B. The amount paid by the corporation to redeem bonds at maturity date is deductible in computing income subject to corporate income tax.

- C.** Interest payments are deductible in determining income subject to corporate income tax dividends are not deductible.
- D.** Both interest and dividends paid are deductible in computing taxable income, but since interest must be paid annually; the corporation usually receives a larger tax deduction over the life of the bonds payable.

Identify which sets of three (3) account balances would appear on the same side of the trial balance.

- (i) Capital, Accounts Payables and Sundry expenses
- (ii) Distribution expenses, purchases and prepayments of expenses
- (iii) Cost of sales, non-current assets and import duty on purchases
- (iv) Drawings, Discount Received and Trade receivables

- A.** i and iii                      **B.** ii and iv                      **C.** ii and iii                      **D.** iii and iv

K100,000.00 cash taken from the cash till and banked is entered as

- A.** Debit cash column K100,000.00, credit bank K100,000.00
- B.** Debit bank column K100,000.00, credit cash K100,000.00
- C.** Debit cash column K100,000.00, credit cash K100,000.00
- D.** Debit bank column K100,000.00, credit bank K100,000.00

Your payables control account has a balance as at 1 September 2022 of K34,500 credit. During September 2022, credit purchases were K78,400, cash purchases were K2,400 and payments made to suppliers, excluding cash purchases, and after deducting settlement discounts of K1,200, were K68,900. Purchase returns were K4,700. What was the closing balance?

- A.** K38,100                      **B.** K40,500                      **C.** K47,500                      **D.** K49,900

The cash book of Kalyafye as at 30 September 2022 shows a bank balance of K9,040 overdrawn. On comparing this with his bank statement at the same date, he discovers the following:

- (i) A cheque for K912 drawn by him on 29 September 2022 has not yet been presented for payment;
- (ii) A cheque for K1,472 from a customer, which was paid into the bank on 24 September 2022, has been dishonoured on 30 September 2022

What is the correct bank balance to be shown in the statement of financial position at 30 September 2022?

- A.** K11,424 overdrawn    **B.** K10,512 overdrawn    **C.** K7,568 overdrawn    **D.** K848 overdrawn

Nipano Tuli Limited bought an asset on 1 July 2017 at a cost of K40,000. The asset was being depreciated at a rate of 20% per annum on the reducing balance basis. It is company policy to charge depreciation in proportion to time in the year of purchase and none in the year of disposal. Nipano Tuli Limited has a 31 December year end. On 30 November 2021, the asset was sold for K18,200. How much should be recognised in the statement of profit or loss as a profit or loss on disposal?

A. K232 Profit

B. K232 Loss

C. K1,816 Loss

D. K230

## **QUESTION 2 – COMPULSORY**

The following accounting records have been extracted from the book of Mr. Romantic, a Sole trader for the year 2022.

<b>Details</b>	<b>K'</b>
Motor vehicles at cost	55,000
Accumulated Depreciation on motor vehicles	16,290
Inventory at 1 January 2022	18,754
Cash at Bank	24,067
Trade Receivables	181,100
Trade Payables	97,139
Capital	68,781
Sales	445,388
Sales Returns	7,040
Purchases	278,100
Purchases Returns	15,350
Discount Received	2,627
Discount allowed	2,900
Wages	45,426
Motor Expenses	3,276
Administration Expenses	10,001
Selling and Distribution costs	1,911
Rent and Rates	18,000

### **Additional Information**

Inventory on hand at 31 December 2022 was K19,750.

One vehicle included in the trial balance above with original cost of K5,000 was sold for K3,000 during the year. The carrying value of the sold vehicle was K2,500. This transaction has not been recorded in Mr. Romantic's accounting records. The remaining vehicles are to be depreciated at 10% using the reducing balance method.

Allowance for receivables should be provided at 5%.

Administration expenses owing at 31 December 2022 was K119.

5. Rent and Rates are prepaid by K1,750 at 31 December 2022.

**Required:**

- (a) Prepare a trial balance as at 31 December 2022. (9 marks)
- (b) Prepare a statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 December 2022. (13 marks)
- (c) Prepare a statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022. (8 marks)

**[Total = 30 Marks]**

**Section B – Attempt any TWO questions from this section**

**QUESTION THREE**

You are provided with the following Trial Balance of SpongeBob Ltd at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022:

	Dr K	Cr K
Ordinary share capital (K1,000 shares)		400,000
10% preference share capital (K1,000 shares)		120,000
Freehold Premises at cost	920,000	
Provision for depreciation - buildings		400,000
Plant and machinery (cost K300,000)		180,000
Sales		364,000
Purchases	196,000	
Freight inwards	4,000	
Receivables and payables	64,000	8,000
Bank at bank	60,000	
Inventory at 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2022	40,000	
Accounts	1,600	800
Freight outwards	3,200	
10% debentures 2024		200,000
Preference interest paid	20,000	
Administrative expenses	16,000	
Directors' salaries (excluding directors)	16,000	
Preference dividend paid	4,000	
Profit and loss account b/d		32,000
	<u>1,524,800</u>	<u>1,524,800</u>

**Adjustments are required for:**

- Inventory at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022, at cost K60,000.
- Directors' salaries not yet paid K20,000.
- Income tax for the year K8,600.
- Proposed ordinary dividend K10 per share.
- Proposed preference dividends K8,000
- Depreciation on buildings for the year K18,400 and plant and machinery is to be depreciated at 10% on cost.
- Accrued audit fee K4,000.
- Creation of a plant replacement reserve of K4,000.

**Required:**

- (a) Prepare the Income Statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022. (15 marks)
- (b) Prepare the Statement of Financial Position as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022. (10 marks)

**[Total = 25 marks]**

**QUESTION FOUR**

Fimba Upoke, is a sole trader with a small business located at kawayawaya market. The trial balance extracted as of 30 June 2022 did not balance. The credits exceeded the debits by K3,275 and the difference was entered in a suspense account. A detailed examination of the books was undertaken, and the following matters were uncovered by the trainee accountant:

- ) Purchases returns of K19,350 had been credited to sales returns as K11,175, and the corresponding entry was correctly entered.
- ) A casting error was discovered in the sales returns daybook and as a result, the posting to the ledger was understated by K1,600.
- ) An amount of K245 cash received from a customer was debited to the customer's account and credited to the cash account.
- ) The cash at hand balance of K5,350 as of 30 June 2022 was omitted from the trial balance in error.
- ) Building repairs of K4,300 was undertaken during the month ended 30 June 2022, the amount was paid by cheque. The entry was correctly treated in the bank account but K1,800 was credited to building.
- ) On 1 January 2021, rent for the year ended 31 December 2021 of K 22,500 was paid and accounted for correctly. Fimba Upoke's landlord has indicated that rent for 2022 will increase to K30,000 but no invoice has been received. Fimba Upoke however, has not paid any rent for 2022 and has made no accounting entry for it because he has not received an invoice from the landlord.
- ) A credit sale of K12,500 (excluding value added tax) was recorded by debiting sales with K12,500 and crediting receivable with K12,500. The rate of VAT is 16%.

**Required:**

- Prepare journal entries with appropriate narrations necessary to correct the above errors. (18 marks)
- Prepare the Suspense account. (4 marks)
- Identify and describe the three (3) accounting errors that would not affect the correctness of the trial balance. (3 marks)

**[Total = 25 marks]**

## **SECTION FIVE**

Following is an extract of the cash book of FZ Enterprises for the month of August 2022:

Cash book (bank column)

	K		K
Balance b/f	39,100	Cash payments	176,400
Receipts	199,050	Balance c/f	61,750
	<b>238,150</b>		<b>238,150</b>

A bank statement for the month of August 2022 was received on 2 September 2022 and showed a credit balance of K43,220. On investigation the following were discovered:

Bank charges amounting to K5,140 had not been recorded in the cash book.

Standing orders amounting to K2,100 had not been recorded in the cash book.

Cheques amounting to K33,400 issued to suppliers had not yet been presented to the bank for payments.

The opening balance in the cash book was wrongly recorded as K39,100 instead of K31,900.

A cheque amounting to K2,765 issued to a supplier was wrongly recorded as a receipt in the cash book.

Cheques amounting to K22,460 were deposited on 29 August 2022 but credited by the bank on 4 September 2022.

Cheques from customers amounting to K4,300 were returned by the bank marked "refer to the drawer" but entry had been made in the cash book.

The bank wrongly debited FZ Enterprises account in error with a cheque amounting to K5,200.

The cheque was supposed to be debited to another client of the bank.

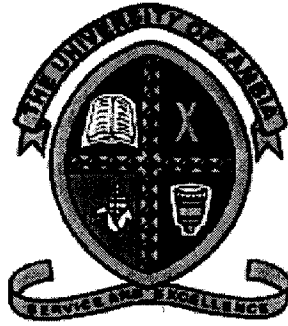
Required:

- Prepare the corrected cash book for the month of August 2022. (12 marks)
- Prepare the bank reconciliation statement as on 30 August 2022 starting with balance as per bank statement. (6 marks)

Identify and explain the **seven (7)** transaction items that would cause the cash book balance and bank statement balance to fail to balance and clearly describe the accounting treatment to ensure the corrected cash book and reconciled bank statement. (7 marks)

**[Total = 25 marks]**

**END OF PAPER**



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2022/23 ACADEMIC YEAR

**BBA 2421: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS**

DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

FEBRUARY 2023

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are **SIX (6)** question in this examination.
2. Answer Any Five (5) in any order of your choice.

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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### Question One

State whether each of the following statements is true or false and justify your answer:

- i) Coupon rate is the interest stated on the bond.
- ii) Current yield is found by dividing *Closing price per share* by *Annual income per share*.
- iii) A sinking fund is a fund set up to make periodic payments.
- iv) A series discount will always be beneficial to the buyer when compared to a single discount.
- v) Effective interest rate is calculated by dividing the total interest the investor earns by the total cost of the bond including commissions.
- vi) The firm's markup can never be negative.
- vii) At the breakeven point, the firm's profits are nonnegative.
- viii) The markdown is used to encourage bulk buying.
- ix) There is a non-discriminatory cost sharing mechanism between buyers and sellers under the Free Alongside Ship (FAS).
- x) There is a proportionate cost sharing mechanism under the free alongside ship arrangement.

### Question Two

- a) Outline six (6) why trade discounts may change.
- b) A Chinese blender is on sale for K447.12. Find the original list price if the series discount is 10/20/10.
- c) The list price of an oak entertainment center is \$970. Using complements of the discount find the net price if trade discounts of 20/15/27  $\frac{1}{2}$  are offered.
- d) Suppose that you own a business and are offered a choice of a 10/20 trade discount or a 20/10 trade discount. Which do you prefer? Why?
- e) Find the amount due on an invoice of K283,480 for several Toyotas with terms of 1/20 ROG. The invoice is dated October 20, goods are received on December 1, and the invoice is paid on December 20.

### Question Three

- a) Bank of Kapichila borrowed K80,000 at 5% interest for 180 days from a Chinese investment house. At the same time, the bank made the following three loans, each for

the exact same 180-day period:

1. A 7% *simple interest note* for K38,000 to an Angolan firm that extracts oil:
  2. An 8.2% *simple discount note* for K27,500 to a Korean contractor building a factory in Zimbabwe: and
  3. An 8% *simple discount note* for K14,500 to a Swiss company building rail line in England.
    - i. Find the difference between interest received and interest paid by the bank on these funds.
    - ii. The bank did not loan out all K80,000. Find the amount it actually loaned out
- b) A business worth K180,000 is expected to grow at 12% per year compounded annually for the next 4 years.
- i. Find the expected future value.
  - ii. If funds from the sale of the business today would be placed in an account yielding 8% compounded semi-annually, what would be the minimum acceptable price for the business at this time?

#### Question Four

- a) Suppose the demand function is given by  $Q = 50 - 0.5P$ . Find total revenue as the function of  $Q$ .
- b) Maximise  $\pi$  for a firm with  $TR = 4000Q - 33Q^2$  and  $TC = 2Q^3 - 3Q^2 + 400Q + 5000$  assuming  $Q > 0$ .
- c) Use the Lagrange multiplier method to optimise the objective function below subject to the given constraint.

$$Z = 4x^2 - 2xy + 6y^2$$

$$\text{Subject to: } x + y = 72$$

### Question Five

- a) Nthochi has just won the Zambian lotto lottery, paying K500 a year for 20 years, and Nthochi is to receive his first payment a year from now.
- Disregarding interest rate what would be the value of this lottery paid over a period of 20 years and paying K500 per year.
  - If the interest rate is 8%, what is the true value of the lottery?
- b) Let's suppose the expected cash flows are K100,000 next year and that these cash flows are expected to rise at 5% per year. Assuming that the appropriate discount rate is 11%, compute the P.V of the cash flow
- c) *DiGi Print Zambia Ltd* at Eastpark buys a commercial digitizer and high-speed printer for K4000 and finances the entire amount. It amortizes the loan using 4 annual payments at 8% per year. Prepare an amortization schedule for this equipment.

### Question Six

- Define a bond
- Explain the difference between a bond and stock?
- Explain the relationship or indeed the difference between the coupon rate and interest.
- Use the bond table below to answer the questions that follow. Also Assume that the sales charge is K1 per bond.

Company (Ticker)	Coupon	Maturity	Last price	Last yield	Est K Vol (000's)
Ford Motor Company (F)	5.291	08 Dec, 2046	98.996	5.359	219,115

- Analyse the following bond table for Ford Motor Company.
- Evaluate the total cost of purchasing 20 bonds
- Find the total annual interest paid on these bonds
- Calculate the effective interest rate to the buyer, including the cost of buying the bonds

**END OF EXAMINATION**

# TABLES

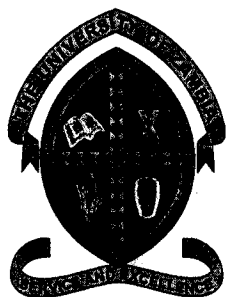
## Sinking Fund Table

Interest Rate per Compounding Period											
Period	1%	1½%	2%	2½%	3%	4%	5%	6%	8%	10%	Period
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1
2	.49751	.49628	.49505	.49383	.49261	.49020	.48780	.48544	.48077	.47619	2
3	.33002	.32838	.32675	.32514	.32353	.32035	.31721	.31411	.30803	.30211	3
4	.24628	.24444	.24262	.24082	.23903	.23549	.23201	.22859	.22192	.21547	4
5	.19604	.19409	.19216	.19025	.18835	.18463	.18097	.17740	.17046	.16380	5
6	.16255	.16053	.15853	.15655	.15460	.15076	.14702	.14336	.13632	.12961	6
7	.13863	.13656	.13451	.13250	.13051	.12661	.12282	.11914	.11207	.10541	7
8	.12069	.11858	.11651	.11447	.11246	.10853	.10472	.10104	.09401	.08744	8
9	.10674	.10461	.10252	.10046	.09843	.09449	.09069	.08702	.08008	.07364	9
10	.09558	.09343	.09133	.08926	.08723	.08329	.07950	.07587	.06903	.06275	10
11	.08645	.08429	.08218	.08011	.07808	.07415	.07039	.06679	.06008	.05396	11
12	.07885	.07668	.07456	.07249	.07046	.06655	.06283	.05928	.05270	.04676	12
13	.07241	.07024	.06812	.06605	.06403	.06014	.05646	.05296	.04652	.04078	13
14	.06690	.06472	.06260	.06054	.05853	.05467	.05102	.04758	.04130	.03575	14
15	.06212	.05994	.05783	.05577	.05377	.04994	.04634	.04296	.03683	.03147	15
16	.05794	.05577	.05365	.05160	.04961	.04582	.04227	.03895	.03298	.02782	16
17	.05426	.05208	.04997	.04793	.04595	.04220	.03870	.03544	.02963	.02466	17
18	.05098	.04881	.04670	.04467	.04271	.03899	.03555	.03236	.02670	.02193	18
19	.04805	.04588	.04378	.04176	.03981	.03614	.03275	.02962	.02413	.01955	19
20	.04542	.04325	.04116	.03915	.03722	.03358	.03024	.02718	.02185	.01746	20
21	.04303	.04087	.03878	.03679	.03487	.03128	.02800	.02500	.01983	.01562	21
22	.04086	.03870	.03663	.03465	.03275	.02920	.02597	.02305	.01803	.01401	22
23	.03889	.03673	.03467	.03270	.03081	.02731	.02414	.02128	.01642	.01257	23
24	.03707	.03492	.03287	.03091	.02905	.02559	.02247	.01968	.01498	.01130	24
25	.03541	.03326	.03122	.02928	.02743	.02401	.02095	.01823	.01368	.01017	25
26	.03387	.03173	.02970	.02777	.02594	.02257	.01956	.01690	.01251	.00916	26
27	.03245	.03032	.02829	.02638	.02456	.02124	.01829	.01570	.01145	.00826	27
28	.03112	.02900	.02699	.02509	.02329	.02001	.01712	.01459	.01049	.00745	28
29	.02990	.02778	.02578	.02389	.02211	.01888	.01605	.01358	.00962	.00673	29
30	.02875	.02664	.02465	.02278	.02102	.01783	.01505	.01265	.00883	.00608	30
31	.02768	.02557	.02360	.02174	.02000	.01686	.01413	.01179	.00811	.00550	31
32	.02667	.02458	.02261	.02077	.01905	.01595	.01328	.01100	.00745	.00497	32
33	.02573	.02364	.02169	.01986	.01816	.01510	.01249	.01027	.00685	.00450	33
34	.02484	.02276	.02082	.01901	.01732	.01431	.01176	.00960	.00630	.00407	34
35	.02400	.02193	.02000	.01821	.01654	.01358	.01107	.00897	.00580	.00369	35

**Amortization Table**

**Interest Rate per Period**

Period	½%	1%	1½%	2%	2½%	3%	4%	6%	8%	10%	Period
1	1.00500	1.01000	1.01500	1.02000	1.02500	1.03000	1.04000	1.06000	1.08000	1.10000	1
2	.50375	.50751	.51128	.51505	.51883	.52261	.53020	.54544	.56077	.57619	2
3	.33667	.34002	.34338	.34675	.35014	.35353	.36035	.37411	.38803	.40211	3
4	.25313	.25628	.25944	.26262	.26582	.26903	.27549	.28859	.30192	.31547	4
5	.20301	.20604	.20909	.21216	.21525	.21835	.22463	.23740	.25046	.26380	5
6	.16960	.17255	.17553	.17853	.18155	.18460	.19076	.20336	.21632	.22961	6
7	.14573	.14863	.15156	.15451	.15750	.16051	.16661	.17914	.19207	.20541	7
8	.12783	.13069	.13358	.13651	.13947	.14246	.14853	.16104	.17401	.18744	8
9	.11391	.11674	.11961	.12252	.12546	.12843	.13449	.14702	.16008	.17364	9
10	.10277	.10558	.10843	.11133	.11426	.11723	.12329	.13587	.14903	.16275	10
11	.09366	.09645	.09929	.10218	.10511	.10808	.11415	.12679	.14008	.15396	11
12	.08607	.08885	.09168	.09456	.09749	.10046	.10655	.11928	.13270	.14676	12
13	.07964	.08241	.08524	.08812	.09105	.09403	.10014	.11296	.12652	.14078	13
14	.07414	.07690	.07972	.08260	.08554	.08853	.09467	.10758	.12130	.13575	14
15	.06936	.07212	.07494	.07783	.08077	.08377	.08994	.10296	.11683	.13147	15
16	.06519	.06794	.07077	.07365	.07660	.07961	.08582	.09895	.11298	.12782	16
17	.06151	.06426	.06708	.06997	.07293	.07595	.08220	.09544	.10963	.12466	17
18	.05823	.06098	.06381	.06670	.06967	.07271	.07899	.09236	.10670	.12193	18
19	.05530	.05805	.06088	.06378	.06676	.06981	.07614	.08962	.10413	.11955	19
20	.05267	.05542	.05825	.06116	.06415	.06722	.07358	.08718	.10185	.11746	20
21	.05028	.05303	.05587	.05878	.06179	.06487	.07128	.08500	.09983	.11562	21
22	.04811	.05086	.05370	.05663	.05965	.06275	.06920	.08305	.09803	.11401	22
23	.04613	.04889	.05173	.05467	.05770	.06081	.06731	.08128	.09642	.11257	23
24	.04432	.04707	.04992	.05287	.05591	.05905	.06559	.07968	.09498	.11130	24
25	.04265	.04541	.04826	.05122	.05428	.05743	.06401	.07823	.09368	.11017	25
26	.04111	.04387	.04673	.04970	.05277	.05594	.06257	.07690	.09251	.10916	26
27	.03969	.04245	.04532	.04829	.05138	.05456	.06124	.07570	.09145	.10826	27
28	.03836	.04112	.04400	.04699	.05009	.05329	.06001	.07459	.09049	.10745	28
29	.03713	.03990	.04278	.04578	.04889	.05211	.05888	.07358	.08962	.10673	29
30	.03598	.03875	.04164	.04465	.04778	.05102	.05783	.07265	.08883	.10608	30
31	.03490	.03768	.04057	.04360	.04674	.05000	.05686	.07179	.08811	.10550	31
32	.03389	.03667	.03958	.04261	.04577	.04905	.05595	.07100	.08745	.10497	32
33	.03295	.03573	.03864	.04169	.04486	.04816	.05510	.07027	.08685	.10450	33
34	.03206	.03484	.03776	.04082	.04401	.04732	.05431	.06960	.08630	.10407	34
35	.03122	.03400	.03693	.04000	.04321	.04654	.05358	.06897	.08580	.10369	35
36	.03042	.03321	.03615	.03923	.04245	.04580	.05289	.06839	.08534	.10334	36
37	.02967	.03247	.03541	.03851	.04174	.04511	.05224	.06786	.08492	.10303	37
38	.02896	.03176	.03472	.03782	.04107	.04446	.05163	.06736	.08454	.10275	38
39	.02829	.03109	.03405	.03717	.04044	.04384	.05106	.06689	.08419	.10249	39
40	.02765	.03046	.03343	.03656	.03984	.04326	.05052	.06646	.08386	.10226	40
41	.02704	.02985	.03283	.03597	.03927	.04271	.05002	.06606	.08356	.10205	41
42	.02646	.02928	.03226	.03542	.03873	.04219	.04954	.06568	.08329	.10186	42
43	.02590	.02873	.03172	.03489	.03822	.04170	.04909	.06533	.08303	.10169	43
44	.02538	.02820	.03121	.03439	.03773	.04123	.04866	.06501	.08280	.10153	44
45	.02487	.02771	.03072	.03391	.03727	.04079	.04826	.06470	.08259	.10139	45
46	.02439	.02723	.03025	.03345	.03683	.04036	.04788	.06441	.08239	.10126	46
47	.02393	.02677	.02980	.03302	.03641	.03996	.04752	.06415	.08221	.10115	47
48	.02349	.02633	.02938	.03260	.03601	.03958	.04718	.06390	.08204	.10104	48
49	.02306	.02591	.02896	.03220	.03562	.03921	.04686	.06366	.08189	.10095	49
50	.02265	.02551	.02857	.03182	.03526	.03887	.04655	.06344	.08174	.10086	50



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR  
**BBA 3222: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS  
31<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER 2022

**VENUE: LL3**

**TIME: 14:00 – 17:00 HOURS**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A – COMPULSORY

### QUESTION ONE

- A. Holdup Ltd makes a single product which sells for K20, and for which there is great demand. It has a variable cost of K12, made up as follows.

	K
Direct material	4
Direct labour (2 hrs)	6
Variable overhead	<u>2</u>
	<u>12</u>

The labour force is currently working at full capacity producing a product that earns a contribution of K4 per labour hour. A customer has approached the company with a request for manufacture of a special order for which he is willing to pay K5,500. The costs of the order would be K2,000 for direct materials, and 500 labour hours will be required.

#### Required

1. Decide whether the order should be accepted. (15 Marks)
2. The selling price of Product X is set at K550 for each unit and sales for the coming year are expected to be 800 units. A return of 30% on the investment of K500,000 in Product X will be required in the coming year. What is the target cost for each unit of Product X?

(10 Marks)

[Total: 25 Marks]

### QUESTION TWO

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

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

#### Required

- A. Calculate the cost per unit for lead shot (8 Marks)
- B. Write up the process account (10 Marks)
- C. Write up the loss account (7 Marks)

[Total: 25 Marks]

## SECTION B – ATTEMPT ANY TWO

### QUESTION THREE

Peter Likando has worked for some years as a sales representative, but has recently been made redundant. He intends to start up in business on his own account, using K15,000 which he currently has invested with a building society. Peter maintains a bank account showing a small credit balance, and he plans to approach his bank for the necessary additional finance. Peter provides the following additional information.

- a) Arrangements have been made to purchase fixed assets costing K8,000. These will be paid for at the end of September 2019 and are expected to have a five-year life, at the end of which they will possess a nil residual value.
- b) Stocks costing K5,000 will be acquired on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2019 and subsequent monthly purchases will be at a level sufficient to replace forecast sales for the month.
- c) Forecast monthly sales are K3,000 for October 2019, K6,000 for November 2019 and December 2019, and K10,500 from January 2020 onwards.
- d) Selling price is fixed at the cost of stock plus 50%.
- e) Two months' credit will be allowed to customers but only one month's credit will be received from suppliers of stock.
- f) Running expenses, including rent but excluding depreciation of fixed assets, are estimated at K1,600 per month.
- g) Peter intends to make monthly cash drawings of K1,000.

#### Required:

- A. Prepare Peter Likando's budgeted profit and loss account for six months from 1 October 2019 to 31 March 2020. (10 Marks)
  - B. Prepare Peter Likando's budgeted budgeted balance sheet as at 31 March 2020. (15 Marks)
- [Total: 25 Marks]**

### QUESTION FOUR

K Ltd uses a standard absorption cost accounting system. The following details have been extracted from a standard cost card for one of its products.

	K
Direct materials	5.00
Direct labour	7.40
Variable overhead	2.30
Fixed overhead	<u>3.80</u>
	<u>18.20</u>

The fixed overhead cost per unit is based on an estimated production of 1000 units per month. During October 2020 the actual number of units produced was 900 and the following variances arose.

	K
Direct materials	180 favourable
Direct labour	280 adverse
Variable overhead	240 adverse
Fixed overhead	200 adverse

**Required**

Calculate the actual cost of:

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Direct materials  | (6 Marks)                |
| B. Direct labour     | (6 Marks)                |
| C. Variable overhead | (6 Marks)                |
| D. Fixed overhead    | (7 Marks)                |
|                      | <b>[Total: 25 Marks]</b> |

**QUESTION FIVE**

Ltd had the following transactions in one of its raw materials during December 2021.

		<i>Units</i>	<i>Purchase Price</i>	<i>Market Price</i>
Opening		40 units	@K10 each	@K10 each
April 4	Bought	140 units	@K11 each	@K12 each
10	Used	90 units		@K13 each
12	Bought	60 units	@K12 each	@K13 each
13	Used	100 units		@K14 each
16	Bought	200 units	@K10 each	@K10 each
21	Used	70 units		@K15 each
23	Used	80 units		@K14 each
26	Bought	50 units	@K12 each	@K14 each
29	Used	60 units		@K16 each

**Required**

Write up stores ledger account using the following methods of stock valuation below, and you should clearly indicate:

- (i) The total purchase costs, cost of sales, value of closing stock and
- (ii) where there are differences between purchase cost and the aggregate of cost of production and value of the closing stock, show the reconciliation.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Replacement Method | (13 Marks)               |
| B. Simple Average     | (12 Marks)               |
|                       | <b>[Total: 25 Marks]</b> |

## QUESTION SIX

An industry concern manufactures three products known as P, Q and R. Each product is started in the machining area and completed in the Finishing Shop. The direct costs associated with each product forecast for the next trading period are:

	P	Q	R
	K	K	K
Materials	18.50	15.00	22.50
Wages:			
Machining area at K5 per hour	10.00	5.00	10.00
Finishing Shop at K4 per hour	6.00	4.00	8.00
	34.50	24.00	40.50

There are machines in both departments and machine hours required to complete one of each product are:

	P	Q	R
Machine area	4	1.5	3
Finishing shop	0.5	0.5	1
Budget output in units	6,000	8,000	2,000
Fixed overheads are:			
Machine area		K100,800	
Finishing shop		K94,500	

### Required

A. An overhead absorption rate for fixed overheads using:

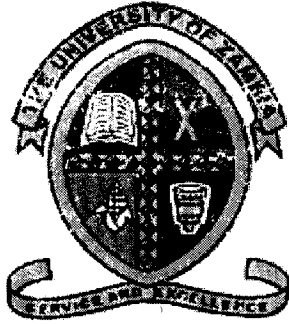
- (i) A labour hour rate for each department; (6 Marks)
- (ii) A machine hour rate for each department. (6 Marks)

B. Using results from (a) above, calculate the total cost of each product using:

- (i) The labour hour rate (6 Marks)
- (ii) The machine hour rate. (7 Marks)

[Total: 25 Marks]

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**BBA 3235: TAXATION**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Sections A and B.
2. Answer ALL questions.
3. You may refer to the attached Taxation Tables.

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A (15 MARKS)

1. Tom and Jerry are in partnership and they share profits and losses in the ratio 3:2 respectively. Profits are shared after allowing for annual salaries of K200,000 for Tom and K150,000 for Jerry. Assuming that the tax adjusted partnership profit for the year ended 2021 was K800,000, the partnership profit to be received by the partners is:
- a) K200,000 to Tom and K150,000 to Jerry
  - b) K480,000 to Tom and K320,000 to Jerry
  - c) K470,000 to Tom and K330,000 to Jerry
  - d) None of the above

2. MM Limited had accrued the following liabilities for the month of September 2022:

	<b>ZMW</b>
Basic Pay	80,000
Redundancy Packages	540,000
Housing Allowance	60,000
Gratuity	120,000
<b>Total Payments</b>	<b>800,000</b>

The Skills Development Levy payable by MM Limited for September 2022 is:

- a) K4,000
  - b) K3,400
  - c) K1,300
  - d) K700
3. Which of the following items is not currently excisable in Zambia?
- a) Clear beer
  - b) Cigarettes
  - c) Opaque beer
  - d) Gaming and betting activities
4. During the 2022 charge year, Mirry's Farm incurred the following expenditure:

	<b>ZMW</b>
Constructed a farm dwelling	30,000
Bought irrigation equipment	100,000
Bought office furniture	60,000
Land clearing and stumping	55,000

Based on the information provided, the allowances claimable by Mirry's Farm for the year are:

- a) K245,000
- b) K190,000
- c) K200,000
- d) K187,000

5. Which of the following taxes is not chargeable at the point of importation:

- a) Customs duty
- b) Excise Duty
- c) Property Transfer Tax
- d) Import Value Added Tax

6. Leo has been running his business for over 10 years but has decided to cease trading following a downturn in business activity. He prepared his last set of accounts for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 and the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> July 2022. He earned tax adjusted profits of K98,000 and K115,000 in the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 and the period ended 31<sup>st</sup> July 2022 respectively. What is the taxable profit for the 2021 charge year?

- a) K86,250
- b) K98,000
- c) K28,750
- d) None of the above

7. Who is responsible for tax policy formulation in Zambia?

- a) Zambia Revenue Authority

- b) Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry
  - c) Ministry of Finance and National Planning
  - d) Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
8. Peter recently won a vehicle worth K200,000 after participating in a raffle draw organised by Shop Zambia Ltd for customers who spent K1,000 or more on their shopping. The Withholding Tax payable on the winnings is:
- a) K40,000 payable by Shop Zambia Ltd
  - b) K40,000 payable by Peter
  - c) K50,000 payable by Shop Zambia Ltd
  - d) K50,000 payable by Peter
9. In the 2022 charge year, GHI enterprises received K600,000 in gross rental income from their furnished apartments in Mongu and K1,300,000 from their Chipata apartments. The annual rental income tax due is:
- a) K60,000 for Mongu apartments and K130,000 for Chipata apartments
  - b) K24,000 for Mongu apartments and K162,500 for Chipata apartments
  - c) K180,000 for Mongu apartments and K390,000 for Chipata apartments
  - d) K210,000 for Mongu apartments and K455,000 for Chipata apartments
10. Which of the following is least likely to qualify as a cost qualifying for Industrial Building Allowance?
- a) Architect fees
  - b) Digging foundations
  - c) Showroom
  - d) Land
11. Musonda has heard that a 2022 amendment to the Income Tax Act made Mineral Royalty paid a deductible expenditure for Income Tax purposes. She assumes that this means that Mineral Royalty, which is payment received in consideration for the extraction of minerals, is no longer charged and paid by mining firms.

**Required**

- a) Briefly explain to Musonda the meaning of deductibility of expenditure for Income Tax purposes.
- b) List three conditions used to determine whether expenditure incurred is deductible.
- c) Briefly explain the implication on a firm's profit of making mineral royalty paid a deductible expense.

**SECTION B**

**QUESTION ONE (15 MARKS)**

A. During the 2022 charge year, Fellon earned the following gross emoluments:

	<b>ZMW</b>
Basic Salary	648,000
End of year bonus	30,000
Labour day award	5,000
Housing allowance	90,000
Transport allowance	75,000
Severance package (following termination of employment at year end)	650,000
Educational allowance	10,000
<b>Total gross emoluments</b>	<b>1,508,000</b>

**Required**

Compute the Personal Income Tax payable by Fellon for the 2022 charge year.

- B. Briefly explain any five factors that are considered in distinguishing between a contract of service and a contract for service.

**QUESTION TWO (15 MARKS)**

- A. HBee Manufacturers Ltd is in the business of gathering honey, a VAT standard rated product, and reselling it for a profit. The honey is locally sourced and packaged using available free material; the firm therefore does not incur any input VAT. In October, 2022 HBee Manufacturers Ltd sold honey worth K150,000 (VAT inclusive) to HBee Wholesalers,

who exclusively purchased from HBee Manufacturers Ltd, and incurred no additional input VAT. HBee Wholesalers resold the honey to HBee Retailers, who exclusively purchased from HBee Wholesalers and incurred no additional input VAT, for K220,000 (VAT exclusive). HBee Retailers later sold the honey to final consumers at a VAT exclusive amount of K240,000 and only incurred VAT on their purchases from HBee Wholesalers.

**Required**

Compute the total VAT due in this value chain, showing the VAT due from each supplier. Assume that all transactions occurred in October, 2022 and VAT is fully accounted for in the earliest tax period.

B. Briefly explain voluntary VAT registration and state the two conditions that a supplier must fulfil to register for voluntary VAT.

C. State two differences between zero-rated and exempt supplies for VAT purposes.

**QUESTION THREE (15 MARKS)**

GHI Limited is a leading retailer that earned a net profit of K2,000,000 in 2022. The books of accounts, prepared by a recently hired accounts clerk, recorded the following expenses before computing the net profit:

	<b>ZMW</b>
Lighting and heating expense incurred for business purposes	40,000
Depreciation	60,000
Salaries and wages	200,000
Provisional Income Tax paid	45,000
Repair of motor vehicles	15,000
Traffic fines in the year	5,000
Donations to a political party	50,000
Expenses incurred on various capital expenditure items	160,000

You have gathered the following additional information:

a) The firm employed two differently abled persons for the substantive part of the year.

- b) The Chief Operations Officer (COO), who earns annual gross emoluments of K360,000, was provided with free accommodation. There was no independent valuation to determine market rental amounts for similar properties.
- c) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) was provided with a Toyota Land Cruiser on a personal-to-holder vehicle basis that has an engine capacity of 4000cc.
- d) The COO was provided with a Toyota Allion on a personal-to-holder vehicle basis with an engine capacity of 2000cc.
- e) Capital allowances in the year totalled K68,000.

**Required**

Calculate the Company Income Tax payable by GHI Ltd for the 2022 charge year.

**QUESTION FOUR (15 MARKS)**

- A. List the five categories of property as defined in the Property Transfer Tax Act, Chapter 340 of the Laws of Zambia.
- B. State whether the following statements are true or false in relation to Property Transfer Tax in Zambia. Justify your answer.
  - a) Immediate family means a spouse, child, duly adopted child, step-child, or parent.
  - b) The definition of land is restricted to bare land.
  - c) Property Transfer Tax is payable by the person transferring the property (the seller).
  - d) Natasha sold ordinary shares in ABC Plc for K100,000. ABC Plc stock is listed on the Lusaka Securities Exchange. The Property Transfer Tax Payable on this transfer is K5,000.
  - e) Paul Tembo transferred bare land valued at K300,000 by the Government surveyors after receiving a consideration of K150,000. Property Transfer Tax payable is K7,500.

**END OF FINAL EXAMINATION**

## TAXATION TABLES

### INCOME TAX

#### 2022 standard annual personal income tax rates

Annual Income Bands	Rates
First K54,000	@ 0%
Above K54,000 up to K57,600	@ 25%
Above K57,600 up to K82,800	@ 30%
Above K82,800	@ 37.5%

#### Company Income Tax rates

On income from manufacturing and selected others 30%

On income from farming 10%

#### Rental Income

K800,000 and below at 4% of turnover

Above K800,000 at 12.5% of turnover

### CAPITAL ALLOWANCES

#### Implements, plant & machinery (IPM) and commercial vehicles:

Wear and Tear Allowance on IPM / Commercial vehicles - 25%

Used in Manufacturing and Leasing 50%

Used in Farming 100%

#### Non- commercial vehicles

Wear and Tear Allowance 20%

#### Industrial Buildings:

Wear and Tear Allowance 5%

Initial Allowance 10%

Investment Allowance 10%

#### Commercial Buildings

Wear and Tear Allowance 2%

### FARMING ALLOWANCES

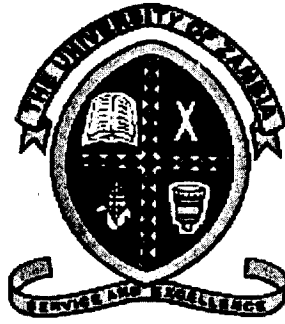
Development Allowance 10%

Farm Works Allowance 100%

Farm Improvement Allowance 100%

**PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX**

Rate of tax on Realised Value of property other than mining rights 5%



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

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**BBA 3415: BUSINESS STATISTICS**  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any THREE (3) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A [COMPULSORY]

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### Question One

- a) A railway enthusiast simulates train journeys and records the number of minutes,  $x$ , to the nearest minute, trains are late according to the schedule being used. A random sample of 50 journeys gave the times listed in the table below:

17	5	3	10	4	3	10	5	2	14
3	14	5	5	21	9	22	36	14	34
22	4	23	6	8	15	41	23	13	7
6	13	33	8	5	34	26	17	8	43
24	14	23	4	19	5	23	13	12	10

- i) Construct a stem and leaf diagram to represent these data  
ii) Comment on the shape of the distribution produced by your diagram
- b) Given  $\sum x = 738$  and  $\sum x^2 = 16526$ , calculate to two decimal places an unbiased estimate of the mean and the variance of the population from which this sample was drawn.
- c) How many distinct permutations can be formed from all the letters of each word?
- i) NATURE  
ii) MOUNTAIN

### Question Two

- a) The events  $A$  and  $B$  are such that  $P(A) = x + 0.2$ ,  $P(B) = 2x + 0.1$ ,  $P(A \cap B) = x$ .
- i) Given that  $P(A \cup B) = 0.7$ , find the value of  $x$  and state the values of  $P(A)$  and  $P(B)$ .
- ii) Verify that the events  $A$  and  $B$  are independent.
- The events  $A$  and  $C$  are mutually exclusive,  $P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1$  and  $P(B/C) = 0.4$
- iii) Find the values of  $P(B \cap C)$  and  $P(C)$ .
- iv) Giving a reason, state whether or not the events  $B$  and  $C$  are independent.
- b) How many ways can three letters be chosen from the letters A, B, O, V, E.

## SECTION B [ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS]

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### Question Three

An insurance company receives on average 2 claims per week from a certain factory. Assuming that the number of claims follow a Poisson distribution, find the probability that

- It receives more than 3 claims in a given week
- It receives more than two claims in a given fortnight
- It receives no claims on a given day, if the factory operates on a 5-day week

### Question Four

If  $Z$  is normally distributed with mean 0 and variance 1. Find the value of  $z_1$  such that

- $P(Z < z_1) = 0.6985$
- $P(Z > z_1) = 0.0526$
- $P(Z = z_1) = 0.975$
- $P(Z = z_1) = 0.005$

### Question Five

- Templer and Tomeo (2002) reported that the population mean score and standard deviation on the quantitative portion of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) General Test for students taking the exam between 1994 and 1997 were 558 and 139 respectively. Suppose we select a sample of 100 participants ( $n = 100$ ). We record a sample mean equal to 585. Test for whether or not we will retain the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance.
- Suppose that a sample of size 100 has the mean and standard deviation of 82 and 20 respectively. Establish a 95% confidence interval of the true population mean.
- A sample poll of 100 voters chosen at random from all voters in a given district indicated that 55% of them were in favor of a particular candidate. How large a sample of voters should we take in order to be 95% confident that the candidate will be elected?

### Question Six

- a) Chimutengo decided to get tested for COVID-19 based on mild symptoms. The test result says she didn't have coronavirus, but actually she did have coronavirus.
- Under hypothesis testing what type of error was committed in this scenario.
  - Define this error and hence copy and fill in the table below.

		Decision	
		Retain the null	Reject the null
Truth in the population	False		
	True		

- b) Fill in the table below by stating variable type (qualitative or quantitative) and measurement scale (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval or Ratio).

S/N	Variable	Type of variable	Measurement scale
1	Product quality rating		
2	Ownership of a mobile phone		
3	Temperature		
4	Weight of an A4 paper		
5	UNZA student ID card number		
6	Income of a household in Mtendere East		
7	Consumer preference among three different types of soft drink		
8	Grade classification at UNZA		
9	Number of Covid-19 cases in Lusaka Province		
10	Income status of an individual		

### Question Seven

Thirty percent of all customers who enter a store will make a purchase. Suppose that six customers enter the store and that these customers make independent purchase decisions. Find

- the probability that exactly five customers make a purchase.
- the probability that at least three customers make a purchase.
- the probability that two or fewer customers make a purchase.

### Question Eight

Suppose a manager implementing a smoke-free workplace policy is interested in whether smoking affects worker accidents. Since the company has complete reports of on-the-job accidents, she draws a sample of names of workers who were involved in accidents during the last year. A similar sample from among workers who had no reported accidents in the last year is drawn. She interviews members of both groups to determine if they are smokers or not. The sample results are given in Table below.

<b>Contingency Table</b>			
	<b>On-the-job Accident</b>		
<b>Smoker</b>	Yes	No	<b>Total</b>
Heavy	12	4	<b>16</b>
Moderate	9	6	<b>15</b>
Nonsmoker	13	22	<b>35</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>66</b>

Test the hypothesis that the incidence of on-the-job accidents is independent of smoking habits. Set a  $\alpha = 0.01$ .

### Question Nine

The table below gives the average hourly outdoor temperature ( $x$ ) in a Kitwe city during a week and the city's natural gas consumption ( $y$ ) during the week for each of eight weeks (the temperature readings are expressed in degrees and the natural gas consumptions are expressed in millions of cubic feet of natural gas).

Week	Average Hourly Natural Gas Temperature	Natural Gas Consumption
1	28.0	12.4
2	28.0	11.7
3	32.5	12.4
4	39.0	10.8
5	45.9	9.4
6	57.8	9.5
7	58.1	8.0
8	62.5	7.5

- Draw the scatter plot for this data and comment on the observed relationship between temperature and consumption.
- Estimate the regression equation for the data and interpret its slope and intercept coefficients.
- Use the model obtained in (b) to estimate the city's natural gas consumption ( $y$ ) if the average hourly outdoor temperature ( $x$ ) in a Kitwe city during a week is  $40^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

### Question Ten

The business objective facing the marketing manager at OmniFoods is to develop a model to predict monthly sales volume per store of OmniPower bars and to determine what variables influence sales. Two independent variables are considered here: the price of an OmniPower bar, as measured in ngwee ( $x_1$ ) and the monthly budget for in-store promotional expenditures, measured in kwacha ( $x_2$ ). In-store promotional expenditures typically include signs and displays,

in-store coupons, and free samples. The dependent variable  $Y$  is the number of OmniPower bars sold in a month. The regression results pertaining to this are presented below

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.870475
R Squared	<b>A</b>
Adjusted $R^2$	0.742095
Standard Error	638.0653
Observations	34

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	2	<b>D</b>	19736365	48.47713	2.86E-10
Residual	<b>B</b>	12620947	<b>C</b>		
Total	33	52093677			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
Intercept	5837.521	628.1502	$t_1$	1.79E-10	4556.4	7118.642
Price	-53.2173	6.852221	$t_2$	9.2E-09	-67.1925	-39.2421
Expenditure	3.613058	0.685222	$t_3$	9.82E-06	2.215538	5.010578

Based on this output above answer the following questions.

- Find the missing values, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.
- Interpret the R squared of this model.
- Compute all the t-statistics in the table above.
- State the 95% confidence intervals for each of the coefficient.
- At 5% level of significance are the two independent variables, expenditure and price, statistically significance?
- Given the regression results specify the estimated regression model.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

## SELECTED FORMULAE

$${}^N C_r = C_r^N = \binom{N}{r} = \frac{N!}{(N-r)!r!}$$

$${}^N P_r = P_r^N = N! \binom{N}{r} = \frac{N!}{(N-r)!}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \text{ or } s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right)$$

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

For Binomial Distribution

$$P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

For Poisson Distribution

$$P(X = x) = \frac{(\lambda t)^x e^{-\lambda t}}{x!}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Confidence Intervals

**Large sample case**

$$\bar{X} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \sigma \text{ is known}$$

$$\bar{X} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \sigma \text{ is estimated by } s$$

**Small sample case**

$$\bar{X} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \sigma \text{ is assumed to be known}$$

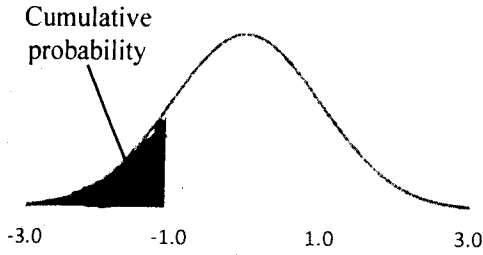
$$\bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \sigma \text{ estimated by } s.$$

Chi-square goodness-of-fit statistic

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\text{All cells}} \frac{(f_{ij} - \hat{E}_{ij})^2}{\hat{E}_{ij}}$$

## TABLES

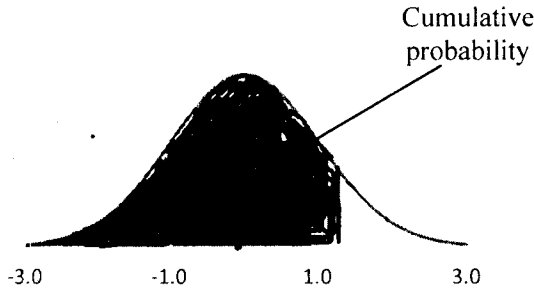
*Table 1: CUMULATIVE PROBABILITIES FOR THE STANDARD NORMAL*



Entries in the table give the area under the curve to the left of the  $z$  value. For example, for  $z = -0.85$ , the cumulative probability is 0.1977.

$z$	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
-3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
-2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
-2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
-2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
-2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
-2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
-2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
-2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
-2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
-2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
-2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
-1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
-1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
-1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
-1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
-1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
-1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
-1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
-1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
-1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
-1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
-0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
-0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
-0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
-0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
-0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
-0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
-0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
-0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
-0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641

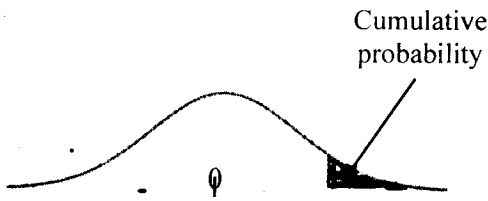
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$z$	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990

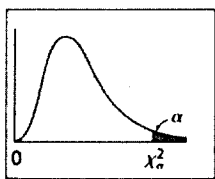
**Table 3: *t* DISTRIBUTION**



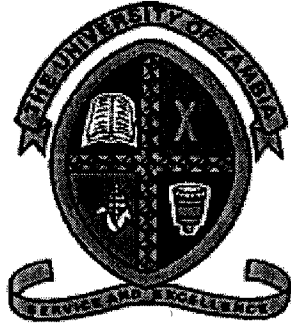
Entries in the table give *t* values for an area or probability in the upper tail of the *t* distribution. For example, with 10 degrees of freedom and a .05 area in the upper tail,  $t_{0.05,10}=1.812$

Degrees of freedom	Area in the Upper tail					
	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	1.376	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
2	1.061	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	0.978	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	0.941	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	0.920	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	0.906	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707
7	0.896	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499
8	0.889	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355
9	0.883	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250
10	0.879	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169
11	0.876	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106
12	0.873	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055
13	0.870	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012
14	0.868	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977
15	0.866	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947
16	0.865	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921
17	0.863	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898
18	0.862	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878
19	0.861	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861
20	0.860	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845
21	0.859	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
22	0.858	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
23	0.858	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
24	0.857	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797
25	0.856	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787
26	0.856	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779
27	0.855	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771
28	0.855	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763
29	0.854	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756
30	0.854	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750
31	0.853	1.309	1.696	2.040	2.453	2.744
32	0.853	1.309	1.694	2.037	2.449	2.738
33	0.853	1.308	1.692	2.035	2.445	2.733
34	0.852	1.307	1.691	2.032	2.441	2.728

A Chi-Square Table: Values of  $\chi^2_{\alpha}$



$df$	$\chi^2_{0.90}$	$\chi^2_{0.10}$	$\chi^2_{0.05}$	$\chi^2_{0.025}$	$\chi^2_{0.01}$	$\chi^2_{0.005}$
1	0.01579	2.70554	3.84146	5.02389	6.63490	7.87944
2	0.21072	4.60517	5.99146	7.37776	9.21034	10.59663
3	0.58437	6.25139	7.81473	9.34840	11.34487	12.83816
4	1.06362	7.77944	9.48773	11.14329	13.27670	14.86026
5	1.61031	9.23636	11.07050	12.83250	15.08627	16.74960
6	2.20413	10.64464	12.59159	14.44938	16.81189	18.54758
7	2.83311	12.01704	14.06714	16.01276	18.47531	20.27774
8	3.48954	13.36157	15.50731	17.53455	20.09024	21.95495
9	4.16816	14.68366	16.91898	19.02277	21.66599	23.58935
10	4.86518	15.98718	18.30704	20.48318	23.20925	25.18818
11	5.57778	17.27501	19.67514	21.92005	24.72497	26.75685
12	6.30380	18.54935	21.02607	23.33666	26.21697	28.29952
13	7.04150	19.81193	22.36203	24.73560	27.68825	29.81947
14	7.78953	21.06414	23.68479	26.11895	29.14124	31.31935
15	8.54676	22.30713	24.99579	27.48839	30.57791	32.80132
16	9.31224	23.54183	26.29623	28.84535	31.99993	34.26719
17	10.08519	24.76904	27.58711	30.19101	33.40866	35.71847
18	10.86494	25.98942	28.86930	31.52638	34.80531	37.15645
19	11.65091	27.20357	30.14353	32.85233	36.19087	38.58226
20	12.44261	28.41198	31.41043	34.16961	37.56623	39.99685
21	13.23960	29.61509	32.67057	35.47888	38.93217	41.40106
22	14.04149	30.81328	33.92444	36.78071	40.28936	42.79565
23	14.84796	32.00690	35.17246	38.07563	41.63840	44.18128
24	15.65868	33.19624	36.41503	39.36408	42.97982	45.55851
25	16.47341	34.38159	37.65248	40.64647	44.31410	46.92789
26	17.29188	35.56317	38.88514	41.92317	45.64168	48.28988
27	18.11390	36.74122	40.11327	43.19451	46.96294	49.64492
28	18.93924	37.91592	41.33714	44.46079	48.27824	50.99338
29	19.76774	39.08747	42.55697	45.72229	49.58788	52.33562
30	20.59923	40.25602	43.77297	46.97924	50.89218	53.67196
40	29.05052	51.80506	55.75848	59.34171	63.69074	66.76596
50	37.68865	63.16712	67.50481	71.42020	76.15389	79.48998
60	46.45889	74.39701	79.08194	83.29767	88.37942	91.95170
70	55.32894	85.52704	90.53123	95.02318	100.42518	104.21490
80	64.27784	96.57820	101.87947	106.62857	112.32879	116.32106
90	73.29109	107.56501	113.14527	118.13589	124.11632	128.29894



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

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR  
**BBA 4122: ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOR**  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any **TWO** Questions in Section B
4. Answer four questions in total

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## **SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

### **Managerial Leadership, Sustainability, and Responsible Management: Mindfulness at Google Inc.**

Even though the outside appearance of Google headquarters may be filled with stereotypical visions of nap pods and scenes from “The Internship,” there is still a lot of work that is accomplished by those working there. With work, there can come stress, and job-related stress is a huge issue, with studies by the Behavioral Science and Policy Association stating that working long hours has been shown to increase mortality by 20 percent. No matter how many cushy perks you can get, they won’t make everyone happy, and Google is combating this with creativity. They attempt to counteract the stress-related issues by offering specific classes—for example Meditation 101 and Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction. They also encourage their employees to join their online and in-person community called gPause. This specific group helps support and encourage meditation practice. The key to this stress-reducing revolution at Google is that they have a company culture that supports the behavior. The company also promotes day meditation retreats at a handful of their locations. This type of creativity is sure to take hold at other companies across the globe.

#### **Question One**

- a) Google is one of the leading tech companies in the world. What do you think of their approach to handling stress within the workplace? Do you think that this approach will be effective? Why or why not?
- b) What are some methods that you would employ as manager to implement stress-reduction programs within your workplace?
- c) Explain any four (4) causes of work-place stress.

#### **Question Two**

Explain the cultural web, and give practical examples for each element.

## SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS

### Question Three

Assume that you are the manager of an organization that has a routine way of performing a task and now faces a major change in how it performs that task.

- a) Using **Lewin's model**, explain what steps you would take to implement the change. For each step, give specific examples of actions you would take at that step.
- b) Give any four reasons employees resist change.

### Question Four

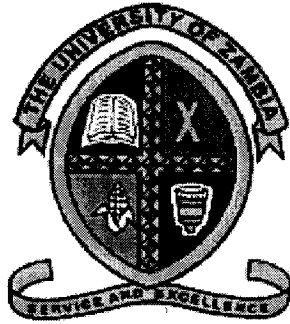
- a) Organizations are increasing their use of personality tests to screen job applicants. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this approach? Give any three (3) for each.
- b) With examples, explain the factors that may shape one's personality.
- c) Describe the three components of attitudes. What is cognitive dissonance? How do individuals resolve cognitive dissonance?

### Question Five

- a) Explain how Maslow's hierarchy of needs can be applied at a workplace.
- b) Explain how the reinforcement theory can use both positive reinforcement (reward) and punishment to effectively alter employee behavior.

### Question Six

- a) Explain the following:
  - i) Self-managed teams
  - ii) Virtual teams
  - iii) Cross-functional teams
  - iv) Group cohesion
- b) Explain the factors that lead to group cohesiveness



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**BBA 9125: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory and it carries a total of 40 marks.**
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B. Each question carries 15 Marks

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## **SECTION A (40 MARKS)**

The Globalization of Starbucks Thirty years ago, Starbucks was a single store in Seattle's Pike Place Market selling premium-roasted coffee. Today it is a global roaster and retailer of coffee with some 16,700 stores, 40 percent of which are in 50 countries outside of the United States. Starbucks set out on its current course in the 1980s when the company's director of marketing, Howard Schultz, came back from a trip to Italy enchanted with the Italian coffeehouse experience. Schultz, who later became CEO, persuaded the company's owners to experiment with the coffeehouse format-and the Starbucks experience was born. The strategy was to sell the company's own premium roasted coffee and freshly brewed espresso-style coffee beverages, along with a variety of pastries, coffee accessories, teas, and other products, in a tastefully designed coffeehouse setting. The company focused on selling "a third place experience," rather than just the coffee. The formula led to spectacular success in the United States, where Starbucks went from obscurity to one of the best-known brands in the country in a decade. Thanks to Starbucks, coffee stores became places for relaxation, chatting with friends, reading the newspaper, holding business meetings, or (more recently) browsing the web.

In 1995, with 700 stores across the United States, Starbucks began exploring foreign opportunities. The first target market was Japan. The company established a joint venture with a local retailer, Sazaby Inc. Each company held a 50 percent stake in the venture, Starbucks Coffee of Japan. Starbucks initially invested \$10 million in this venture, its first foreign direct investment. The Starbucks format was then licensed to the venture, which was charged with taking over responsibility for growing Starbucks' presence in Japan.

To make sure the Japanese operations replicated the "Starbucks experience" in North America, Starbucks transferred some employees to the Japanese operation. The licensing agreement required all Japanese store managers and employees to attend training classes similar to those given to U.S. employees. The agreement also required that stores adhere to the design parameters established in the United States. In 2001, the company introduced a stock option plan for all Japanese employees, making it the first company in Japan to do so. Skeptics doubted that Starbucks would be able to replicate its North American success overseas, but by the end of 2009 Starbucks had some 850 stores and a profitable business in Japan.

After Japan, the company embarked on an aggressive foreign investment program. In 1998, it purchased Seattle Coffee, a British coffee chain with 60 retail stores, for \$84 million. An American

couple, originally from Seattle, had started Seattle Coffee with the intention of establishing a Starbucks-like chain in Britain. In the late 1990s, Starbucks opened stores in Taiwan, China, Singapore, Thailand, New Zealand, South Korea, and Malaysia. In Asia, Starbucks' most common strategy was to license its format to a local operator in return for initial licensing fees and royalties on store revenues. As in Japan, Starbucks insisted on an intensive employee training program and strict specifications regarding the format and layout of the store.

By 2002, Starbucks was pursuing an aggressive expansion in mainland Europe. As its first entry point, Starbucks chose Switzerland. Drawing on its experience in Asia, the company entered into a joint venture with a Swiss company, Bon Appetit Group, Switzerland's largest food service company. Bon Appetit was to hold a majority stake in the venture, and Starbucks would license its format to the Swiss company using a similar agreement to those it had used successfully in Asia. This was followed by a joint venture in other countries.

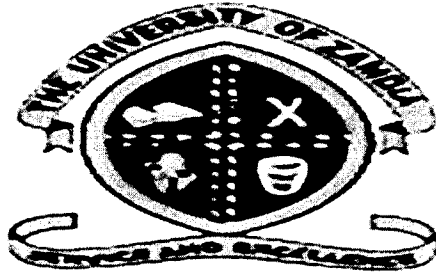
As it has grown its global footprint, Starbucks has also embraced ethical sourcing policies and environmental responsibility. Now one of the world's largest buyers of coffee, in 2000 Starbucks started to purchase Fair Trade Certified coffee. The goal was to empower small-scale farmers organized in cooperatives to invest in their farms and communities, to protect the environment, and to develop the business skills necessary to compete in the global marketplace. In short, Starbucks was trying to use its influence to not only change the way people consumed coffee around the world, but also to change the way coffee was produced in a manner that benefited the farmers and the environment. By 2010, some 75 percent of the coffee Starbucks purchased was Fair Trade Certified, and the company has a goal of increasing that to 100 percent by 2015.

**Question 1 (Based on case study)**

- a. Where did the original idea for the Starbucks format come from? What lesson for international business can be drawn from this? (5 Marks)
- b. What drove Starbucks to start expanding internationally? How is the company creating value for its shareholders by pursuing an international expansion strategy? (10 Marks)
- c. Why do you think Starbucks decided to enter the Japanese market via a joint venture with a Japanese company? What lesson can you draw from this (10 Marks)?
- d. Is Starbucks a force for globalization? Explain your answer. (5 Marks)
- e. When it comes to purchasing coffee beans, Starbucks adheres to a "fair trade" program. What do you think is the difference between fair trade and free trade? How might a fair trade policy benefit Starbucks (10 Marks)?

**SECTION B: ANSWER TWO (02)**

1. Choose two countries that appear to be culturally diverse. Compare the cultures of those countries and then indicate how cultural differences influence (a) the costs of doing business in each country, (b) the likely future economic development of that country, and (c) business practices. (15 Marks)
2. Under what conditions is it ethically defensible to outsource production to the developing world where labor costs are lower when such actions also involve laying off long-term employees in the firm's home country? (15 Marks)
3. Using practical examples, discuss the economic arguments for government intervention and the Trade policies that can be implemented by different governments in international trade. (15 Marks)
4. "To a greater or lesser degree, many governments can be considered pragmatic nationalists when it comes to FDI. Accordingly, their policy is shaped by a consideration of the costs and benefits of FDI". With reference to this statement, discuss the main benefits and costs of inward FDI for a host country. (15 Marks)



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**BBA9215: FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS**  
**NOVEMBER 2022 FINAL EXAMINATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

This paper is divided into **TWO** sections:

**Section A:** Two (2) Compulsory Questions.

**Section B:** Three (3) Optional Questions. Attempt any two (2) questions.

Enter your student number on the front of the answer booklet. Your name must **NOT** appear anywhere on your answer booklet.

Do **NOT** write in pencil (except for graphs and diagrams).

The marks shown against the requirement(s) for each question should be taken as an indication of the expected length and depth of the answer.

Do not turn this paper until you are told to do so.

The total marks are **100**.

**Question A – These TWO questions are compulsory, and MUST be attempted**

**QUESTION 1 – COMPULSORY**

Monono Plc is considering growth through acquisition of a 100% stake in a suitable limited company. Monono Plc has obtained financial statements of two acquisition targets operating in the same industry, Kelenka Ltd and Kambwanga Ltd

**Statements of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	<b>Kelenka Ltd</b>	<b>Kambwanga Ltd</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
Revenue	24,000	41,000
Cost of sales	(21,000)	(36,000)
Gross profit	3,000	5,000
Operating expenses	(480)	(1,000)
Finance costs	(420)	(1,200)
Profit before tax	2,100	2,800
Income tax	(300)	(800)
Profit for the year	1,800	2,000
Dividends paid during the year	500	1,400

**Statements of financial position as at 31 December 2021**

	<b>Kelenka Ltd</b>	<b>Kambwanga Ltd</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Freehold factory (note 1)	8,800	-
Plant and Equipment (note 2)	10,000	4,400
Right of Use Assets (note 2)		10,600
	<b>18,800</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Inventory	4,000	7,200
Trade receivables	4,800	7,400
Bank	1,200	nil
	<b>10,000</b>	<b>14,600</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>29,600</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Equity shares of K2 each	4,000	4,000
Property revaluation reserve	1,800	nil
Retained earnings	5,200	1,600
	<b>11,000</b>	<b>5,600</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Long-term obligations (note 3)	nil	6,400
Long-term loan notes	6,000	6,000
Deferred tax	1,200	200
Government grants	2,400	nil
	<b>9,600</b>	<b>12,600</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Bank overdraft	nil	2,400
Trade payables	6,200	7,600
Government grants	800	nil
Long-term obligations (note 3))	nil	1,000

Current Tax	1,200	400
	<b>8,200</b>	<b>11,400</b>
Total equity and liabilities	<b>28,800</b>	<b>29,600</b>

**Additional information:**

(1) The original carrying amounts in respect of the companies Plant and equipment are as follows:

	Kelenka Ltd	Kambwanga Ltd
	K'000	K'000
Owned Plant	16,000	20,000
Right of Use Assets	nil	15,000

(2) None of the companies disposed of plant during the year.

(3) The interest rate implicit within Kambwanga's leases is 8% per annum. For the purpose of calculating ROCE and gearing, all lease obligations are treated as long-term interest-bearing borrowings.

(4) The Directors of Banono Plc would like to undertake a comparative financial analysis of the two acquisition targets based on the above financial statements using the following ratios:

- (i) Return on year end capital employed – ROCE (capital employed taken as shareholders' funds plus long-term interest-bearing borrowings – see note (3) above)
- (ii) Pre-tax return on equity (ROE)
- (iii) Net asset (total assets less current liabilities) turnover
- (iv) Gross profit margin
- (v) Operating profit margin
- (vi) Current ratio
- (vii) Inventory holding period
- (viii) Trade receivables' collection Period
- (ix) Trade payables' payment period
- (x) Gearing (see note 3) above
- (xi) Interest cover
- (xii) Dividend cover

**Required:**

(a) Calculate the above ratios for the Kelenka Ltd and Kambwanga Ltd based on the above financial statements. (10 marks)

(b) Prepare a report to the Directors of Banono Plc that assesses the relative financial performance and financial position of Kelenka and Kambwanga for the year ended 31 December 2021, advising them of which acquisition target is more appropriate based on the ratios above. (10 marks)

(c) Discuss the usefulness and limitation of ratio analysis. (10 marks)

**[Marks = 30]**

**QUESTION 2 – COMPULSORY**

Set out below are the financial statements of Tubombeshe Co. You are the financial controller, faced with the task of implementing IAS 7 *Statement of cash flows*.

**Tubombeshe CO**

**Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	<b>K'000</b>
Revenue	2,553
Cost of sales	(1,814)
Gross profit	739
Distribution costs	(125)
Administrative expenses	(264)
	350
Interest received	25
Interest paid	(75)
Profit before taxation	300
Taxation	(140)
Profit for the period	160

**Statements of financial position as at 31 December**

	2021	2020
	K'000	K'000
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	380	305
Intangible assets	250	200
Investments	–	25
<b>Current assets</b>		
Inventories	150	102
Receivables	390	315
Short-term investments	50	–
Cash in hand	2	1
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>948</b>

## Equity and liabilities

### Equity

Share capital (K1 ordinary shares)	200	150
Share premium account	160	150
Valuation reserve	100	91
Retained earnings	260	180

### Non-current liabilities

Loan	170	50
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### Current liabilities

Trade payables	127	119
Bank overdraft	85	98
Provision	120	110

### Total equity and liabilities

**1,222      948**

## The following information is available and relevant.

- The proceeds of the sale of non-current asset investments amounted to K30,000.
- Fixtures and fittings, with an original cost of K85,000 and a net book value of K45,000, were sold for K32,000 during the year.
- The following information relates to property, plant and equipment

	<b>31/12/2021</b>	<b>31/12/2020</b>
	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
Cost	720	595
Accumulated depreciation	340	290
Net book value	380	305

- 50,000 K1 ordinary shares were issued during the year at a premium of K0.20 per share.
- Dividends totaling K80,000 were paid during the year.

## Required

- Prepare a statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2021 using IAS 7 indirect method. (15 marks)
- Analyse the statement of cash flows prepared in part (a) (10 marks)

**[Total = 25 Marks]**

Section B – Attempt any TWO questions from this section

**QUESTION THREE**

Details related to Difference Maker Plc financial statements as at 31 December 2021 were as follows:

**Income Statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021**

Item	Value
Sales revenue	K16,000,000
Expected annual sales revenue growth for 2022	8.4%
Cost of sales	K10,880,000
Other expenses	K1,440,000
Fixed annual interest rate of per year	8%
Tax rates	30%

The statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

Details	K'000	K'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>		22,000.00
<b>Current assets</b>		
Inventory	2,400.00	
Trade receivables	2,200.00	
		4,600.00
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>26,600.00</b>
<b>Equity finance</b>		
Ordinary shares	5,000.00	
Reserves	7,500.00	
		12,500.00
<b>Long-term bank loan</b>		10,000.00
		22,500.00
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	1,900.00	
Overdraft	2,200.00	
		4,100.00
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>26,600.00</b>

**Additional information:**

The following accounting ratios have been forecast for 2022:

Gross profit margin	30%
Operating profit margin	20%
Dividend payout ratio	50%
Inventory turnover period	110 days
Trade receivables period	65 days
Trade payables period	75 days

draft interest payment in 2022 is forecast to be K140,000.00. No change is expected in the level of non-current assets and depreciation should be ignored.

**Required:**

Prepare the following forecast financial statements for Difference Maker Plc using the information provided:

- (i) An income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022; (8 marks)
- (ii) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 (7 marks)

Analyse the trends in the accounting ratios for the two (2) financial years and discuss the financial performance of Difference Maker Plc in relation to working capital management.

(10 marks)

**[Total = 25 Marks]**

**QUESTION FOUR**

Generally, when conducted with care and integrity, thorough and thoughtful financial statement analysis and valuation are fascinating and rewarding activities that can create tremendous value for society. However, as the recent financial crises in our capital markets reveal, when financial statement analysis and valuation is conducted carelessly and without integrity, it can create enormous loss of value in the capital markets and trigger deep recession in even the most powerful economies in the world. The objectives of the financial statement analysis vary depending on the perspective of the financial statement user and the specific questions that are addressed by the analysis of the financial statement data.

**Required:**

Identify and explain the **FOUR(4)** objectives of the financial statement analysis based on the perspective of the financial statement users and the specific questions that are addressed by the analysis of the financial statement data. (8 marks)

Financial statement analysis plays a significant role in the efficient operation of the capital market. Investors in capital markets want to be sure that the prices they pay for securities, such as ordinary shares and bonds, are fair prices. In order for security prices to be fair, the capital markets must be able to process relevant information quickly and accurately. Relevant information is anything that could affect security prices, eg previous movements in security prices, newly-released company financial statements, changes in interest rates or details of sales of their own company's shares by company

directors. We say that a capital market is efficient when we are confident that security prices are fair. A capital market can be efficient when share prices in general are falling (a bear market) or rising (a bull market).

**Required:**

- (a) Identify and explain the **FOUR (4)** types of capital market efficiency. (8 marks)
- (b) Identify and explain the **THREE (3)** forms of capital market efficiency. (9 marks)

**[Total = 25 Marks]**

**QUESTION FIVE**

The Zambia Institute of Chartered Accountants (ZICA) Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 are given below. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Accountants Act and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. ZICA is the regulatory body of Accountants in Zambia and was established by the Accountants Act, Number 28 of 1982. ZICA continues to exist as if established under the Accountants Act number 13 of 2008. The principal activities are the regulation of the accountancy profession as well as the education and training of accountants in Zambia.

**Statement of financial position for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>SETS</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	13,643,200	14,211,090
Investment property under development	28,142,184	23,628,184
Intangible assets	7,295,261	9,555,115
Right of use assets	35,897,564	36,667,946
Equity investments at FVOCI	672,825	722,212
Staff loans and advances at amortised cost	270,833	203,771
	<b>85,921,867</b>	<b>84,988,318</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Inventories	1,989,587	2,054,269
Staff loans and advances at amortised cost	507,396	549,708
Other receivables	601,615	729,811
Investment securities at amortised cost	1,915,273	1,140,078
Cash and cash equivalents	3,715,860	2,798,795

	<b>8,729,731</b>	<b>7,272,661</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>94,651,598</b>	<b>92,260,979</b>
<b>MEMBERS' FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>		
Accumulated fund	35,140,338	28,258,660
Evaluation reserve	41,102,499	41,742,573
Other reserves	(208,735)	(194,041)
	<b>76,034,102</b>	<b>69,807,192</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Employee liabilities	1,863,534	1,436,729
Lease liabilities	2,373,743	2,195,196
Deferred Income	6,335,524	8,070,061
	<b>10,572,801</b>	<b>11,701,986</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Other payables	4,399,150	5,468,818
Lease liabilities	681,465	374,068
Contract liabilities	2,964,080	4,908,915
	8,044,695	10,751,801
Total members' fund and liabilities	<b>94,651,598</b>	<b>92,260,979</b>

#### Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Revenue from contracts with customers	42,608,413	42,392,658
Other income	5,273,293	3,572,136
Finance income	346,773	442,922
Capital grant amortised	1,734,537	1,893,662
<b>Total income</b>	<b>49,963,016</b>	<b>48,301,378</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Finance cost	536,488	459,664
Operating expenses	21,062,172	21,877,493
Depreciation and amortization	4,310,121	4,426,908

Employee benefits expenses	17,832,029	17,589,930
Expected credit losses	(34,096)	18,954
Total expenditure	<b>43,706,714</b>	<b>44,372,949</b>
Surplus for the year before tax	6,256,302	3,928,429
Income tax expense	-	-
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	<b>6,256,302</b>	<b>3,928,429</b>
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		
Loss on equity investments at FVOCI	(29,392)	(322,387)
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	17,399,847
Other comprehensive (loss / income) for the year	(29,392)	17,077,460
Total comprehensive income for the year	<b>6,226,910</b>	<b>21,005,889</b>

### Management Commentary

Total income during the year was K49.963 million (2019: K48.301million). Total expenditure for the year was K43.707 million (2019: K44.373 million). The Institute recorded a surplus for the year of K6.256 million (2019: K3.928 million).

The budgeted income for the year 2020 was K35.287 million and the total budgeted expenditure for the year 2020 was K34.936 million.

The Institute had targeted a budget surplus of K0.351 million.

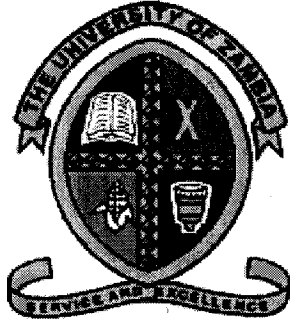
### Required

Analyse the financial statements of ZICA for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020. (16 marks)

ZICA is a non-profit making organization and the analysis of its financial statement is significantly different from a private sector company and other consideration would be focused on the value for money. Critically discuss the three (3) Es that makes up the VfM framework. (9 marks)

**[Total = 25 marks]**

**END OF PAPER**



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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**BBA 9315: MARKETING OF SERVICES**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory** and it carries a total of **40** marks.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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## **SECTION A**

1. Discuss how concepts such as TQM, ISO 9000, Malcolm Baldrige Approach, and Six Sigma relate to managing and improving service quality and productivity (40 marks).

## **SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS**

2. “Inherent in revenue management is the concept of price customization—that is, charging different customers different prices for what is, in effect, the same product”. With reference to this statement, using practical examples discuss how a firm can ensure that customers for whom the service offers high value are unable to take advantage of lower price buckets? (15 Marks)
3. You have been employed as a marketing director at a multi cuisine restaurant that was recently opened and the first challenge you are faced with are complains from clients who were unsatisfied with the service they received. With practical examples, discuss the guidelines you would use to ensure excellent service recovery. (15 Marks)
4. Thinking like a marketer cannot be restricted to external marketing. By satisfying the needs of its internal customers, a firm enhances its ability to satisfy the needs of its external customers. In this regard, discuss the seven essentials in the practice of internal marketing. (15 Marks)
5. “Soft standards provide direction, guidance and feedback to employees on ways to achieve customer satisfaction and can be quantified by measuring customer perceptions and beliefs”. Discuss how companies can measure their performance against soft standards of service quality. (15 Marks)

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

**CLL1320 : HISTORY AND GEOLINGUISTICS OF CHINA  
COORDINATOR: Ms. Martina Celani**

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**A.Y. 2021/22 Examination Paper**

**Instructions:** This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on Chinese Geolinguistics and History. There are two sections in this examination, for a total of four questions. The students shall answer ALL of the questions in all sections. The answers shall be written in the provided Answer Book.

**Duration:** the allocated time for this exam is three (3) hours.

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## Part 1.

1. Choose 1 of the following questions and answer them with a short essay (minimum 1 page of text):

(20 points for the answer)

1. Present the climatic features of China and how they influence the economy and demographic density of the territory.
2. Briefly explain the importance of archaeology in our understanding of the origins of Chinese culture.
3. Describe the social and religious institutions of the early Chinese powers: Xia, Shang and Zhou.
4. Describe the main differences between the "Springs and Autumns" and "Warring States" periods, especially regarding the relations of power between the Zhou and other actors of the time.
5. Briefly introduce Confucius' thought.
6. Briefly introduce the main Schools of Thought of the "Hundred Schools of Thought" period.

2. Choose 2 of the following questions and answer them with a short essay (minimum 1 page of text):

(20 points for the answer)

7. Describe the unification of China by Qinshi Huangdi.
8. Briefly introduce the main challenges faced by the Han dynasty during its four centuries of reign.
9. Describe the philosophical base on which Wang Mang's reign was justified.
10. Explain the differences in social composition and cultural development between the North and South of China in the Age of Division.
11. Reflect on the concept of Alien in China and how rule by aliens was seen in the period between the Sui and Yuan dynasties.
12. Describe the main features of the reign of Emperor Li Shimin of the Tang dynasty.
13. Briefly present Wu Zetian, and reflect on how her character has been presented in history.
14. Present the main features of the Song dynasty and its economic developments.
15. Briefly present Genghis Kahn and its conquest of the Mongolian Empire, including how China became a part of it.
16. Present the main features of the reign of Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang of the Ming dynasty.
17. Briefly present the relation that the Ming empire had with the outer world, especially referring to the Voyages of Zheng He.

## Part 2.

1. Read the following excerpt and comment it in light of Confucius' thought:

(20 points for the answer)

*Ziyou inquired about filial piety. Confucius said, "Nowadays, filial piety is considered to be the ability to nourish one's parents. But this obligation to nourish even extends down to the dogs and horses. Unless we have reverence for our parents, what makes us any different?"*

2. Read the following excerpt and comment it in the light of your understanding of court politics and ministries vs. eunuchs factionalism:

(20 points for the answer)

This is an excerpt of a memorial written by a censor in 1624 to impeach a eunuch.

*A treacherous eunuch has taken advantage of his position to act as emperor. He has seized control and disrupted the government, deceived the ruler and flouted the law. He recognizes no higher authority, turns his back on the favors the emperor has conferred on him, and interferes with the inherited institutions. I beg Your Majesty to order an investigation so that the dynasty can be saved. When Emperor Taizu [i.e., Hongwu] first established the laws and institutions, eunuchs were not allowed to interfere in any affairs outside the palace; even within it they did nothing more than clean up. Anyone who violated these rules was punished without chance of amnesty, so the eunuchs prudently were cautious and obedient. The succeeding emperors never changed these laws. Even such arrogant and lawless eunuchs as Wang Zhen and Liu Jin were promptly executed. Thus the dynasty lasted until today.*

*How would anyone have expected that, with a wise ruler like Your Majesty on the throne, there would be a chief eunuch like Wei Zhongxian, a man totally uninhibited, who destroys court precedents, ignores the ruler to pursue his selfish ends, corrupts good people, ruins the emperor's reputation as a Yao or Shun, and brews unimaginable disasters? The entire court has been intimidated. No one dares denounce him by name. My responsibility really is painful. But when I was supervising secretary of the office of scrutiny for war, the previous emperor personally ordered me to help Your Majesty become a ruler like Yao and Shun. I can still hear his words. If today out of fear I also do not speak out, I will be abandoning my determination to be loyal and my responsibility to serve the state. I would also be turning my back on your kindness in bringing me back to office after retirement and would not be able to face the former emperor in Heaven.*

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**Course Code: CLL2120 BASIC CHINESE LANGUAGE  
COORDINATOR: Ms.Kaige Li//Ms.Jie Yu/Mr. Weilin Chen**

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**A.Y. 2021/2022 Examination Paper**

**Instructions:** This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on Chinese language. There are three (3) sections in this examination. The students shall answer ALL of the questions in all sections. The answers shall be written in the provided Answer Book.

**Duration:** the allocated time for this exam is three (3) hours.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTILL INSTRUCTED TO**

Part 1.

1. Please choose the correct Chinese characters and fill in the blanks. (2 points for each answer)

Example:

我不知道那个地方在哪儿。(那/哪)

- 1、今年\_\_\_\_天, 我没去旅游, 一直在家里\_\_\_\_习, 准备 HSK 考试。(复/夏)
- 2、我上个星期去了那个中国饭馆, 明天\_\_\_\_想去一次(又/再)
- 3、我\_\_\_\_前没见过这个人, 是昨天朋友给我介绍后\_\_\_\_识的。(以/认)
- 4、\_\_\_\_试的时候不认真, 这是你的\_\_\_\_问题了。(考/老)
- 5、请\_\_\_\_, 洗手\_\_\_\_在哪?(问/间)
- 6、听说下星期的考试很\_\_\_\_,你\_\_\_\_准备好了吗?(难/准)
- 7、我周末打算和学生\_\_\_\_去, 一起爬\_\_\_\_。(山/出)
- 8、今天晚上电视里有\_\_\_\_京和上海的足球\_\_\_\_赛。(比/北)
- 9、你去图书馆\_\_\_\_书的时候, 帮我把这本书\_\_\_\_了吧。(借/还)
- 10、\_\_\_\_小明在做作业。(刚才/刚)

2. Please complete the following sentences. (1 points for each answer)

银行 结婚 迟到 兴趣 几乎

- 1、我现在\_\_\_\_每天都要用电脑。
- 2、A: 你今天怎么\_\_\_\_了?  
B: 对不起, 我起晚了。
- 3、A: 请问, 哪儿有\_\_\_\_?  
B: 一直往前走, 超市的旁边。
- 4、A: 下个月我们就要\_\_\_\_了。  
B: 什么? 你们不是刚认识吗?
- 5、明每天都听歌, 对音乐有\_\_\_\_\_。

清楚 突然 最近 聊天儿 特别

- 6、刚才还是晴天，怎么现在\_\_\_\_\_就下雨了？
- 7、今天天气\_\_\_\_\_好，我们去爬山吧。
- 8、他说什么？你听\_\_\_\_\_了吗？
- 9、A:你最喜欢做什么？  
B:跟朋友\_\_\_\_\_。
- 10、小王在忙什么？你\_\_\_\_\_见过他吗？

百 小时 回答 贵 牛奶

- 11、这的牛羊很好吃，但是也很\_\_\_\_\_。
- 12、别说话，听听她怎么\_\_\_\_\_这个问题。
- 13、你好，这个篮球卖三\_\_\_\_\_。
- 14、你知道吗？一年有 8700 多个\_\_\_\_\_。
- 15、喝\_\_\_\_\_前，先吃个鸡蛋吧。

机会 同意 段 关于 奇怪

- 16、A:你打算现在买房子吗？  
B:过一\_\_\_\_\_时间以后再说吧。
- 17、A:你怎么要去北京了？  
B:那儿的工作\_\_\_\_\_比较多。
- 18、A:真\_\_\_\_\_，桌子上的词典怎么不见了？  
B:刚才小明拿走了。
- 19、A:你给我介绍几个\_\_\_\_\_中国文化的电影吧。  
B:好，没问题。
- 20、A:我觉得这儿的房子挺便宜的，我们在这买吧。

B:我不\_\_\_\_, 虽然便宜, 但是离公司太远了

南方 搬 面包 地图 打算

21、A:你是什么时候\_\_\_\_\_家的?

B:上个月。

22、A:你是北方人吗?

B:不是, 我是\_\_\_\_\_人。

23、A:考完试你有什么\_\_\_\_\_?

B:我还没想好。

24、A:你好, 我要买一张\_\_\_\_\_。

B:三块钱。

25、A:累了吧? 吃点儿\_\_\_\_\_吧。

B:好, 你也吃点吧。

## Part 2.

1. Please judge the following sentences are true or false and please correct them if they are false. (3 points for each answer)

Example:

小船上有一条河。(×)

改正: 一条河上有小船

- 1、马和羊喜欢都吃草。 ( )
- 2、飞机还有半个小时就了起飞。 ( )
- 3、她的汉语一样好跟中国人。 ( )
- 4、 什么时候会议举行? ( )
- 5、她总跟客人说话是笑着。 ( )

2. Please read the following sentences to determine true or false. (2 points for each answer)

Example:

A: 我会跳舞，但跳得不怎么样。

我跳得非常好。 (X)

B: 现在是 11 点 30 分，他们已经游了 20 分钟了。

他们 11 点 10 分开始游泳。 (√)

6、我现在在出租车上，很快就到火车站了。你找我有什么事吗？

他已经到火车站了。 ( )

7、1 年有 365 天，每天都会有高兴的事，每天找一点快乐，我们就会有很多快乐。

快乐就在我们身边。 ( )

8、那儿有一家新开的商店，我昨天去了一次，衣服很便宜，下班后我们去看看。

他们正在买衣服。 ( )

9、我喜欢喝咖啡，但是今天太晚了，给我来一杯牛奶好了，谢谢。

她要喝咖啡。 ( )

10、对不起，那个人我也不认识，您可以问问小张，他在这工作的时间长，认识的人多。

小张可能认识那个人。 ( )

11、今天太累了，我不想做饭了，我们去外面吃吧，你想吃什么？

他们想在家里吃饭。 ( )

12、不要在公共汽车上看书、看报纸，因为那样对研究不好。

坐公共汽车对眼睛不好。 ( )

13、我从 11 岁开始踢足球，已经踢了 10 年了，我踢进了很多球，每次进球的时候都非常快乐。

他爱踢足球。 ( )

14、从学校到机场，坐出租车要 1 小时，我们 10 点的飞机，8 点从学校走可以

吗?

他们坐 8 点的飞机。 ( )

15、我每天早上都要出去跑步。昨天是阴天。跑着跑着，开始下雨了。等我跑回家时，天晴了。

昨天下雨了。 ( )

### Part 3.

Make sentence with the following structure. (3 points for each answer)

1、“把”字句

例如：请把门打开。

2、除了……以外，都/还/也……

例如：小红除了喜欢吃苹果以外，还喜欢吃西瓜。

3、如果……（的话），（S）就……

例如：如果不下雨的话，我就跟朋友出去踢足球了。

4、越 A 越 B

例如：雨越下越大。

5、A 比 B+ Adj. + 得多/多了

例如：我觉得数学比英语难多了。 / 我觉得数学比英语难得多。

**Part 4.**

Please use the structure “AA 的” to describe one your foreign teacher. (5points)

请用“AA 的”描述一位外国教师。

Example: 威尔史密斯是我最喜欢的电影明星，他的眼睛大大的，头发卷卷的，个子高高的，整个人帅帅的。

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**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**CLL3220: CHINESE SYNTAX AND TRANSLATION  
COORDINATOR: Ms. Martina Celani**

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**A.Y. 2021/22 Examination Paper**

Instructions: This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on Chinese syntax and its applied ability of translating between Chinese and English. There are two sections in this examination: the first one on theoretic syntax and the second one on translation. The students shall answer ALL of the questions in all sections. The answers shall be written in the provided Answer Book.

Duration: the allocated time for this exam is three (3) hours.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTILL INSTRUCTED TO**

## Part 1. Syntax

Answer the following questions with a short essay (min. one page of text)

(25 points for each answer)

1. Discuss the typological characteristics of Chinese language that pertain to the syntactic domain and its basic syntactical structures.
2. Present topic prominence in Chinese language, its structure and use, ensuring to give examples.

## Part 2. Translation

1. Translate the following passage from Chinese to English.

(25 points for the answer)

我记忆中的两个女孩。

有两个女孩我很难忘记：一个，她爱我，我不爱她；另一个，我爱她，她却不爱我。

第一个是我大学时的同班同学，她长得一般，又不太爱说话，所以我很少注意到她。那学期末，我得了一场病，在医院住了一个多月了。我为了期末考试很紧张，没想到她来看我了，还带了每门课的笔记。

第二个女孩是化学系的研究生，她来自苏州，有着一双明亮的大眼睛，特别美。她爱上了另外一个人，我那时候特别痛苦。

爱情没有什么道理可讲的。

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**CLL3320: MODERN CHINESE LITERATURE  
COORDINATOR: Ms. Martina Celani**

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**A.Y. 2021/22 Deferred Examination Paper**

Instructions: This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on Modern Chinese Literature. There is one sections in this examination: the students shall answer ALL of the questions in the section. The answers shall be written in the provided Answer Book.

Duration: the allocated time for this exam is three (3) hours.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTILL INSTRUCTED TO**

**Part 1.**

Answer the following questions with a short essay (max one page of text).

(25 points for each answer)

1. Discuss the concept of genre and give examples of the different genres in Chinese Literature.
2. Present ONE of the Chinese novels belonging to the period between 1550 and 1650 C.E. and analyse it referring to the common characteristics of the novels of the time.
3. Briefly present the main characteristics of Chinese novels belonging to the period before 1550 C.E.
4. Discuss the language used in the novels of modern Chinese literature.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**CLL4210: ADVANCED LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**COORDINATOR: Mr. WEILIN CHEN/Ms.KAIGE LI**

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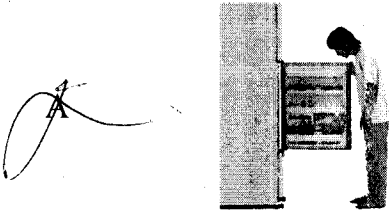
**A.Y. 2021/22 Examination Paper**

**Instructions:** This examination paper tests the students' knowledge on listening. There are 7 sections in this examination: The students shall answer ALL of the questions in all sections. The answers shall be written in the provided Answer Book.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTILL INSTRUCTED TO**

第一部分

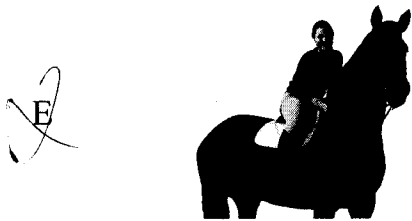
第1-5题 (每题1分)



B



D



F



例如：男：喂，请问张经理在吗？

女：他正在开会，您半个小时以后再打，好吗？

D

1.

2.

3.

4.

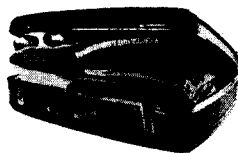
5.

第 6-10 题 (每题 1 分)

A



B



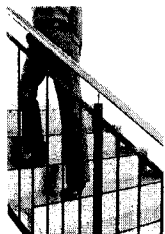
C



D



E



- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

## 第二部分

### 第 11-20 题 (每题 1 分)

例如: 为了让自己更健康, 他每天都花一个小时去锻炼身体。

★ 他希望自己很健康。 ( √ )

今天我想早点儿回家。看了看手表, 才 5 点。过了一会儿再看表, 还是 5 点, 我这才发现我的手表不走了。

★ 那块儿手表不是他的。 ( × )

11. ★ 他们正在看电影。 ( )

12. ★ 弟弟难过地哭了。 ( )

13. ★ 他最喜欢夏天。 ( )

14. ★ 他认为那个宾馆不错。 ( )

15. ★ 他非常喜欢跳舞。 ( )

16. ★ 月亮离我们更近。 ( )

17. ★ 那些灯晚上不开。 ( )

18. ★ 比赛要求有变化。 ( )

19. ★ 手表进水了。 ( )

20. ★ 他写完作业了。 ( )

### 第三部分

#### 第 21-30 题 (每题 1 分)

例如: 男: 小王, 帮我开一下门, 好吗? 谢谢!

女: 没问题。您去超市了? 买了这么多东西。

问: 男的想让小王做什么?

A 开门       B 拿东西      C 去超市买东西

21.      A 历史      B 数学      C 普通话

22.      A 商场      B 饭店      C 电影院

23.      A 太旧了      B 很难看      C 很不错

24.      A 茶杯      B 季节      C 颜色

25.      A 司机      B 服务员      C 过去的同事

26.      A 7: 00      B 9: 30      C 10: 05

27.      A 太累了      B 在复习      C 在看电视

28.      A 水平高      B 比较胖      C 很高兴

29.      A 没起床      B 刷了两次牙      C 不爱吃米饭

30.      A 找宾馆      B 查机票      C 去机场接人

## 第四部分

### 第 31-40 题 (每题 1 分)

例如: 女: 晚饭做好了, 准备吃饭了。

男: 等一会儿, 比赛还有三分钟就结束了。

女: 快点儿吧, 一起吃, 菜冷了就不好吃了。

男: 你先吃, 我马上就看完了。

问: 男的在做什么?

A 洗澡                      B 吃饭                      C 看电视     ✓

31.    A 渴了                      B 很饿                      C 没听懂

32.    A 下周末                      B 今天下午                      C 半个月后

33.    A 习惯                      B 天气                      C 文化

34.    A 字典                      B 照片                      C 熊猫

35.    A 在找猫                      B 要借椅子                      C 要买裤子

36.    A 脚                      B 鼻子                      C 耳朵

37.    A 夫妻                      B 姐弟                      C 老师和学生

38.    A 很难                      B 很奇怪                      C 比较容易

39.    A 银行                      B 图书馆                      C 火车站

40.    A 还书                      B 送信                      C 帮助小赵复习

## 第五部分

### 第 41-50 题：判断对错。（每题 1 分）

例如：我想去办个信用卡，今天下午你有时间吗？陪我去一趟银行？

★ 他打算下午去银行。 ( √ )

现在我很少看电视，其中一个原因是，广告太多了，不管什么时间，也不管什么节目，只要你打开电视，总能看到那么多的广告，浪费我的时间。

★ 他喜欢看电视广告。 ( × )

41. ★ 这个城市冬天很冷。 ( )

42. ★ 要多与人交流。 ( )

43. ★ 他妹妹出生在夏天。 ( )

44. ★ 他对小高第一印象不错。 ( )

45. ★ 那个导游脾气不好。 ( )

46. ★ 做事要考虑方法。 ( )

47. ★ 黄小姐一般周末打扫房间。 ( )

48. ★ 明天是中秋节。 ( )

49. ★ 夫妻俩关系越来越好。 ( )

50. ★ 父亲爱看新闻。 ( )

## 第六部分

第 51-65 题：请选出正确答案。（每题 1 分）

例如：女：该加油了，去机场的路上有加油站吗？

男：有，你放心吧。

问：男的主要是什么意思？

A 去机场      B 快到了      C 油是满的      D 有加油站 ✓

51.    A 推迟了      B 很简单      C 答案错了      D 成绩出来了

52.    A 医院      B 图书馆      C 大使馆      D 菜市场

53.    A 要寄信      B 算错了      C 在查字典      D 没完成作业

54.    A 想睡觉      B 睡醒了      C 还不饿      D 袜子破了

55.    A 很友好      B 中文好      C 有经验      D 有同情心

56.    A 孤单      B 后悔      C 很冷静      D 很顺利

57.    A 个子矮      B 在招聘演员      C 请女的帮忙      D 忘记密码了

58.    A 有约会      B 别紧张      C 很吃惊      D 明天讨论

59.    A 拒绝道歉      B 力气很大      C 在搬东西      D 停止了调查

60.    A 填表格      B 找座位      C 写日记      D 打印文章

61. A 压力大      B 很安全      C 交通方便      D 她也不清楚
62. A 速度慢      B 非常漂亮      C 不太标准      D 十分轻松
63. A 肚子疼      B 签证丢了      C 错过了航班      D 上班迟到了
64. A 发烧了      B 鱼太辣      C 羊肉太咸      D 太激动了
65. A 校内      B 学校东门      C 大桥南面      D 植物园旁边

### 第七部分

第 66-85 题：请选出正确答案。（每题 1 分）

例如：男：把这个材料复印 5 份，一会儿拿到会议室发给大家。

女：好的。会议是下午三点吗？

男：改了。三点半，推迟了半个小时。

女：好，602 会议室没变吧？

男：对，没变。

问：会议几点开始？

A 两点      B 3 点      C 15: 30       D 18: 00

66. A 宾馆      B 公司      C 教室      D 公园

67. A 放寒假了      B 空调卖光了      C 最近很凉快      D 活动很受欢迎

68. A 是律师      B 在读博士      C 在开玩笑      D 打算留学

69. A 沙发 B 桌子 C 冰箱 D 饮料
70. A 讨厌经理 B 拿到证明了 C 提高了要求 D 申请还没结果
71. A 旅游 B 做生意 C 参加会议 D 参加比赛
72. A 洗衣机 B 照相机 C 传真机 D 复印机
73. A 家里 B 办公室 C 家具店 D 火车站
74. A 瓶子太小 B 电梯坏了 C 箱子里是酒 D 垃圾桶满了
75. A 很苦 B 太甜 C 不新鲜 D 有点儿咸
- 
76. A 打扮 B 抽烟 C 擦窗户 D 弹钢琴
77. A 商场太吵 B 没带钥匙 C 商场关门了 D 衣服不打折
- 
78. A 请客 B 理发 C 爬山 D 做面包
79. A 很无聊 B 很普遍 C 禁止唱歌 D 受到了限制
- 
80. A 湿润 B 干燥 C 易出汗 D 易出血
81. A 多喝水 B 多游泳 C 多休息 D 少吃糖
- 
82. A 太旧 B 很软 C 有几种颜色 D 质量不合格
83. A 记者 B 警察 C 司机 D 售货员
-

84. A 今天已结束 B 明天是晴天 C 昨天更精彩 D 昨天不可改变

85. A 别骄傲 B 要有责任心 C 今天最重要 D 要找准方向

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

**CSS 1110: CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY STUDIES**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i) Choose and answer Any Four (4) Questions. Each questions carries 25 Marks
  - ii) Indicate clearly in your answer booklet the questions you have answered
- 

1. What do you understand by positivism in the study of criminology? Furthermore, using relevant examples from Zambia, identify and explain how the major assumptions of positivism are used to study crime **(25 Marks)**
2. Although criminology is said to be a multi-disciplinary discipline, sociologists and criminologists alike contend that social factors are more responsible for crime than any other factors. Discuss. Use practical examples to support your answer **(25 Marks)**
3. Using cultural conflict theory as advanced by Thorsten Sellin, explain how clash of values in any society can lead to criminality. Further, discuss the differences between Primary Conflict and Secondary Conflict. Use examples to strengthen your answer. **(25 Marks)**
4. Using practical examples from Zambia, explain how innovation as mode of adaption to strenuous social conditions has been used by Robert Merton to explain the cause of crime among disadvantaged residents in urban areas. **(25 Marks)**
5. What are predatory crimes? Furthermore, list and explain using concise notes the four (4) factors that must converge for any criminal act to occur as suggested by Marcus Nelson in his Routine Activities Theory (RAT). **(25 Marks)**
6. What do you understand by crime measurement and what is its relevance in Zambia? Furthermore, name the primary method that criminologists rely on when measuring crime and explain the strengths and weaknesses associated with the method. Use relevant examples to justify your answer. **(25 Marks)**

7. What do you understand by security? Furthermore, using short notes and practical examples, explain the importance of security in the study of criminology. Additionally, use a criminological imagination to justify the importance of private security firms in crime prevention. **(25 Marks)**
  
8. With the aid of practical examples, discuss the differences between criminal law and civil law in Zambia. **(25 Marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2021/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS  
DEM 1110: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A (COMPULSORY) AND ANY TWO QUESTIONS: ONE FROM SECTION B AND ONE FROM SECTION C.
  2. QUESTIONS IN EACH SECTION MUST BE PUT IN SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKS.
- 

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Indicate which of the statements below aptly describe – population size, population, distribution, and population composition.
  - a) According to the 2000 census, 51 percent of the population was female while 49 percent was male.
  - b) Between 1995 and 2000 Zambian population 9,112,000 to 9,112,000, representing an increase of 1,610 or 17.7 percent
  - c) The 2010 census shows that Lusaka with a population 1,742,979 the largest city in Zambia, followed by Kitwe with 522,092, and Ndola with 455,194.
  - d) According to the 2010 census, Lusaka and the Copperbelt provinces, with population densities of 100.4 and 62.5 respectively, are the most densely populated provinces.
2. Which concepts of migration do the scenarios below represent?
  - a) Movement of British settlers into the then Northern Rhodesia.
  - b) Zambians who have moved and settled in Botswana.
  - c) People whose original home is a village in Kaputa move out and permanently settle in Wusakile Township in Kitwe.
  - d) People whose original home is Chiwempala Township in Chingola move out and permanently settle in Kabwata Township in Lusaka.
  - e) The departure of educated or professional people from one country from Zambia in search of greener pastures in Europe.
  - f) A Chinese investor who decides to permanently settle in Zambia.
  - g) Movement of Congolese into Zambia because of political persecution and instability in their home country.
  - h) Movement of Nigerians without visas or any documentation into the United States of America in search of economic opportunity.

3. Of the examples given below, indicate which are examples of formal demography, population studies, or neither:
  - a) In a bid to to estimate the country's labour force growth, the Ministry of Labour projects the population of the economically active population aged between 15 and 40 years for the next ten years.
  - b) A consultancy undertaken by demographers in the Department of Population Studies to review actuarial tables used by NAPSA in the administration of their pension scheme.
  - c) Evaluation of the correctness of age data after the 2022 census by the Zambia Statistics Agency.
  - d) A research report written by a demographer analyzing the impact of female education fertility levels in Zambia.
  - e) An analysis of the changing age composition on the Copperbelt and its impact on consumption patterns.
  - f) An analysis of how voting patterns are being influenced by rising levels of female education.
  - g) The Zambia Statistics Agency conducts the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) after the completion of the 2022 Census.
  
4. What was Thomas Malthus basic argument?
  - a) That food production increased by arithmetic progression (very slowly)while population increased by geometric progression (very fast).
  - b) That the poor people bread like animals and their growth must be curbed.
  - c) That the French Revolution which overthrew the monarch in France was a threat to the British monarch
  - d) That the opulent lifestyle of the rich had to be encouraged whilst curbing the population growth of the poor.
  - e) That the outbreak of the French Revolution would scare the upper classes in other European countries.
  
5.
  - a) Which very important international organization played a key role in the development of demography in the 1930s?
  - b) Exactly what role did this organization play in the development of demography?
  - c) What is this international organization known today?
  - d) Which important academic institution played a collaborative role with this international organization?
  - e) Which famous demographer directed this collaboration?
  - f) Which scholar pioneered and proposed the establishment of statistical offices in every country?
  - g) Which was the first country to establish a statistical office?
  - h) What was the Zambia Statistical Agency known as before changing to the new name?
  - i) Apart from the UNFPA, which other international organization has substantially contributed to the development of the Department of Population Studies?
  - j) What was the disciplinary background of Alfred Lotka?
  - k) What was Lotka's contribution to the development of demography?

6. Which of the following examples aptly demonstrate the interdisciplinary link and of demography and other disciplines. Clearly indicate which these disciplines are:
- Analysis of the number of children wants to have based on the cost and analysis framework.
  - Analysis of how the increase in the number of young people entering the labour market affects the availability of jobs and employment levels.
  - Analysis of how sexual cleaning may increase the likelihood of HIV prevalence rates
  - Analysis of how the prestige of having a large family may influence a couple's decision to have more children.
  - Analysis of how breastfeeding may affect birth intervals thereby influence the number of births a woman can have.
  - The development of computer simulation models to understanding how the interaction of demographic variables like fertility, mortality, and migration influences the age structure of the population.
  - The refinement of population projection techniques for use in development
7. In 2017, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined a new criterion that divides human age based recent research that has resulted from improvements in average health quality and life expectancy. In the light of these developments, to what age categories do the following persons belong to:
- A 66-year-old man?
  - A 10-year-old girl?
  - A 76-year-old woman?
  - A 33-year-old woman?
  - A 27-year-old man?
8. Demonstrate your knowledge of the age structure by answering the following questions:
- In what aging stage is a population with a median age of 23 years?
  - How about a population with median age of 18 years?
  - And one with median age of 37 years?
9. Define the underlined and **bold** demographic indicators below and interpret the statement they pertain to:
- The net migration of Mpulungu is -5 while that for Lusaka is +10..
  - Zambia's life expectancy is now estimated to be **62** years.
  - The 2001-2002 gives a maternal mortality rate of **729** for Zambia is 235. Maternal mortality rate
  - The population growth rate in Zambia is 3.5, with the rate of natural increase accounting for 3.0 percent of this growth per year.
  - The attest figures in Zambia show an infant of mortality of **135**.
  - The 2001-2002 ZDHS report gives a total fertility rate of **5.9**.
  - The crude birth rate in Chile in 1962 was **36**
  - The crude death rate in Costa Rica in 1960 was **9**.
  - The sex ratio in Morocco in 1960 was **98**.
  - The dependency ratio in India in 1961 was **78**.

10. Demonstrate your understanding of population change by responding to the questions below:

- a) Use the population equation and the data below describe the relative impact of migration and natural increase in Australia between 1954 to 1961.

$$P_t = P_o + B \cdot D + I - O$$

P <sub>o</sub> (1954)	8,986,530
B	1,544,240
D	600,551
I	1,766,858
E	1,182,104
P <sub>t</sub> (1961)	10,514,973

- b) What is the difference between the rate of population growth and the rate of natural increase
- c) If this country was growing at an annual population growth rate of 1.32 how long was it going to take for the population to double?
- d) How long was it going to take for the population to triple?

11. Answer the following: Be brief and concise

- a) Differentiate between prospective and retrospective method of data collection:
- b) All methods of data collection are prone to errors; differentiate content and coverage errors:
- c) Outline three (3) reasons why is it necessary to evaluate data before it is used for social and economic development.
- d) Give four (4) principal sources of errors in data
- e) What is the easiest method of identifying errors in single year age and sex data?
- f) What is the difference between routine and non-routine data?
- g) Give at least three (3) scenarios that justifies the collection of primary data.

12. In one short and brief paragraph, describe is the relationship between replacement level fertility and population momentum?

## SECTION B

### ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Use Zambian examples to discuss how demography can contribute to our understanding of the following problems:
  - a) Energy shortages
  - b) Climate change
  
2. Use Zambian examples to discuss the relevance of demographic information the following situations:
  - a) Political planning
  - b) Domestic investment planning
  
3. The Government of the Republic of Zambia is in the process of transforming Central Statistical office into National Statistical Agency. You have been nominated for the position of Executive Director of the National statistical Agency. As the new director, outline four (4) inherent problems of collecting statistics in Zambia.
  - a) What strategies would you employ to improve the registration of vital events?
  - b) What recommendation will you give government to strengthen the collection statistics in Zambia?

## SECTION C

### ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

1. Use Table 1 to answer the questions below.

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

- a) Identify the key features necessary when presenting data using tables (see table 1).
- b) What is the ratio of the total rural adolescent population to the urban total adolescent population?
  - i. What does the result mean?
- c) If you asked to present the percent distribution of the population of adolescents by province (in table 1).
  - i. What type of data presentation would you use?
  - ii. Why would you use this type of data presentation?

- d) What was the proportion of adolescents not attending school of the total adolescents interviewed in the survey?
  - e) As the new Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of General Education, what recommendation would you give based on the answer in (c)?
2. Use Zambian examples and data to demonstrate your understanding of the following demographic indicators.
- a) Total fertility rate
  - b) Completed family size
  - c) Gross reproduction rate
  - d) Net reproduction rate
  - e) Unmet need for family planning
  - f) Contraceptive prevalence rate
3. For each indicator do the following:
- a) Briefly define the indicator
  - b) Give two factors that affect the indicator
  - c) Give the relevant figures for the indicator.
  - d) Briefly interpret the figures in the light of the Zambian situation.
- 

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2021/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS  
DEM 1110: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY

TIME: THREE HOURS

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  - e) An analysis of the changing age composition on the Copperbelt and its impact on consumption patterns.
  - f) An analysis of how voting patterns are being influenced by rising levels of female education.
  - g) The Zambia Statistics Agency conducts the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) after the completion of the 2022 Census.
  
4. What was Thomas Malthus basic argument?
  - a) That food production increased by arithmetic progression (very slowly) while population increased by geometric progression (very fast).
  - b) That the poor people breed like animals and their growth must be curbed.
  - c) That the French Revolution which overthrew the monarch in France was a threat to the British monarch
  - d) That the opulent lifestyle of the rich had to be encouraged whilst curbing the population growth of the poor.
  - e) That the outbreak of the French Revolution would scare the upper classes in other European countries.
  
5.
  - a) Which very important international organization played a key role in the development of demography in the 1930s?
  - b) Exactly what role did this organization play in the development of demography?
  - c) What is this international organization known today?
  - d) Which important academic institution played a collaborative role with this international organization?
  - e) Which famous demographer directed this collaboration?
  - f) Which scholar pioneered and proposed the establishment of statistical offices in every country?
  - g) Which was the first country to establish a statistical office?
  - h) What was the Zambia Statistical Agency known as before changing to the new name?
  - i) Apart from the UNFPA, which other international organization has substantially contributed to the development of the Department of Population Studies?
  - j) What was the disciplinary background of Alfred Lotka?
  - k) What was Lotka's contribution to the development of demography?

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

DEM 1110: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY

TIME: THREE HOURS

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

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SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Indicate which of the statements below aptly describe – population size, population, distribution, and population composition.
  - a) According to the 2000 census, 51 percent of the population was female while 49 percent was male.
  - b) Between 1995 and 2000 Zambian population 9,112,000 to 9,112,000, representing an increase of 1,610 or 17.7 percent.
  - c) The 2010 census shows that Lusaka with a population 1,742,979 the largest city in Zambia, followed by Kitwe with 522,092, and Ndola with 455,194.
  - d) According to the 2010 census, Lusaka and the Copperbelt provinces, with population densities of 100.4 and 62.5 respectively, are the most densely populated provinces.
2.
  - a) What is the difference between the rate of population growth and the rate of natural increase
  - a) Given a population growth rate of 2.8 per cent per year, how long will it take for Zambia's population to double?
3. Indicate which of the following statements are indicate of either formal demography or population studies.
  - a) Examination of the relationship between demographic variables and other demographic variables
  - b) Examination of the relationship between demographic variables and non-demographic variables.
  - c) Examination of economic variables and political variables
  - d) Examination of demographic variables and gender variables.
  - e) Examination of developmental variables and demographic variables.

4. Of the examples given below, indicate which are examples of formal demography, population studies, or neither:
- Projecting the number of school going age population for the Ministry of General Education.
  - A consultancy undertaken by demographers in the Department of Population Studies to review life expectancy tables by NAPSA in their review of the pension scheme.
  - Evaluation of the correctness of age data after the 2010 census by the Central Statistical Office.
  - A research report written by a demographer analyzing the impact of reduced birth intervals on infant mortality.
  - An analysis of the changing age composition on the Copperbelt and its impact on consumption patterns.
  - An analysis of how voting patterns are being influenced by rising levels of female education.
5. Who are the authors of the following books below:
- Natural and Political Observations ...Made Upon The Bills Of Mortality.
  - An Essay on Population.
  - Beginning Population Studies.
  - Materials and Methods of Demography.
  - Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues.
  - Principles of Demography.
6. What was Thomas Malthus basic argument?
- That food production increased by very slowly by arithmetic progression while population increased very fast by geometric progression.
  - That the poor people bread like animals and their growth must be curbed.
  - That the French Revolution which overthrew the monarch in France was a threat to the British monarch
  - That the opulent life style of the rich had to be encouraged whilst curbing the population growth of the poor.
  - That the outbreak of the French Revolution would scare the upper classes in other European countries.
7. Other than John Graunt and Thomas Malthus, other British scholars, among the ones listed below, played important roles in the development of demography. Who among the scholars listed below is British? What are the nationalities of the rest?
- William Petty
  - Thomas Halley
  - Alfred Lotka
  - Ansley Coale
  - Frank Notestein

8.

- a) Which very important international organization played a key role in the development of demography in the 1930s?
  - b) Exactly what role did this organization play in the development of demography?
  - c) What is this international organization known today?
  - d) Which important academic institution played a collaborative role with this international organization?
  - e) Which famous demographer directed this collaboration?
9. Which of the following examples aptly demonstrates the interdisciplinary link and of demography and other disciplines. Clearly indicate which these disciplines are:
- a) Analysis of the number of children wants to have based on the cost and analysis framework.
  - b) Analysis of how the increase in the number of young people entering the labour market affects the availability of jobs and employment levels.
  - c) Analysis of how sexual cleaning may increase the likelihood of HIV prevalence rates
  - d) Analysis of how the prestige of having a large family may influence a couple's decision to have more children.
  - e) Analysis of how breastfeeding may affect birth intervals thereby influence the number of births a woman can have.
  - f) The development of computer simulation models to understanding how the interaction of demographic variables like fertility, mortality, and migration influences the age structure of the population.
  - g) The refinement of population projection techniques for use in development
10. In 2017, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined a new criterion that divides human age based recent research that has resulted from improvements in average health quality and life expectancy. In the light of these developments, to what age categories do the following persons belong to:
- a) A 66 year old man?
  - b) A 10 year old girl?
  - c) A 76 year old woman?
  - d) A 33 year old woman?
  - e) A 27 year old man?

25-35

11. Compute the following measures and for each interpret the results.
- a) The crude birth rate

Chile (1962)

Births	288,884
Population	8,029,000

Briefly interpret the result.

b) The crude death rate

Costa Rica (1960)

Deaths	10,063
Population	1,171,000

Briefly interpret the result.

c) The sex ratio

Morocco (1960)

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

Briefly interpret the result.

12. Answer the following: Be brief and concise

- a) Differentiate between prospective and Retrospective method of data collection:
- b) All methods of Data collection are prone to errors; differentiate content and Coverage errors:
- c) Outline three (3) reasons why is it necessary to evaluate data before it is used for social and economic development.
- d) Give four (4) principle sources of errors in data
- e) What is the easiest method of identifying errors in Single Year Age and Sex data?
- f) What is the difference between routine and non-routine data?
- g) The Myers and Whipple's Index are both used to detect age preference, what is the main difference between the methods?
- h) Give at least three (3) scenarios that justifies the collection of primary data.

## SECTION B

### ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Use Zambian examples to discuss how demography can contribute to our understanding of the following problems:
  - a) Energy shortages
  - b) Pollution
  
2. Use Zambian examples to discuss the relevance of demographic information the following situations:
  - a) Political planning
  - b) Investing in the local or domestic market
  
3. The Government of the Republic of Zambia is in the process of transforming Central Statistical office into National Statistical Agency. You have been nominated for the position of Executive Director of the National statistical Agency. As the new director, outline four (4) inherent problems of collecting statistics in Zambia.
  - a) What strategies would you employ to improve the registration of vital events
  - b) What recommendation will you give government to strengthen the collection statistics in Zambia?

**SECTION C**

**ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION**

1. Use Table 1 to answer the questions below.

**Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the adolescent population**

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

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

- a) Identify the key features necessary when presenting data using tables (see table 1).
- b) What is the ratio of the total rural adolescent population to the urban total adolescent population?
- i. What does the result mean?

- c) If you asked to present the percent distribution of the population of adolescents by province (in table 1). What type of data presentation would you use
    - i. Why would you use this type of data presentation?
  - d) What was the proportion of adolescents not attending school of the total adolescents interviewed in the survey?
  - e) As the new Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of General Education, what recommendation would you give based on the answer in (C)?
2. Use Zambian examples and data to demonstrate your understanding of the following demographic indicators.
- a) Total fertility rate
  - b) Net reproduction rate
  - c) Maternal mortality rate
  - d) Rate of natural increase
  - e) Infant mortality rate
  - f) Life expectancy

For each indicator do the following:

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

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END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES**

**2021/2022 FINAL EXAMINATION**

**31<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER, 2022**

**DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Duration:** Three Hours

Answer **ALL** questions in **Section A and B**. Answer **one** question in **Section C**.

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (40 MARKS)**

- 1) Define the following terms;
  - a. Live birth
  - b. Death
  - c. Fetal Death
  - d. Marriage
  - e. Divorce
  - f. Annulment of Marriage
  - g. Judicial Separation of Marriage
  - h. Adoption
- 2) Which institution in Zambia is mandated to produce and disseminate official statistics?
  - a. Under what legislation is this mandate?
  - b. What is the defined periodicity for conducting the population and housing census in Zambia?
  - c. Since gaining independence, how many population censuses has Zambia had?
    - i. State the year when each of these censuses was conducted.
- 3) Which institution has the mandate for civil registration in Zambia?
  - a. Under what ministry does this institution fall?
  - b. What are the legal provisions for birth and death registration?

- 4) The Government of the Republic of Zambia decentralized the issuance of birth and death certificates.
  - a. What statutory instrument was issued to enable this decentralization?
  - b. What does this decentralization of the issuance of birth and death certificates mean?
- 5) State three topics investigated in the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), which are not covered in the population census.
- 6) State four reasons why a legal basis is important for census taking.
- 7) State three messages which good communications and publicity campaign for a census should have.
- 8) State the two methods of enumeration.
- 9) State the two types errors in census data.
- 10) State the two types errors in sample surveys.
- 11) Explain any five guiding principles of population registration.
- 12) List the four census methodological approaches.
  - i) Which one of these census methodological approaches is used in Zambia?

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

Credit is due for explanations aided with relevant examples

- 1) Explain any five of the United Nations' Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
- 2) Explain each of the following surveys;
  - a. Single subject survey
  - b. Specialized survey
  - c. Multi-subject survey
  - d. Multi-phase survey
- 3) Demonstrate your understanding of the population census by answering the questions below:
  - a. Define Population Census according to the United Nations.
    - i. Based on this definition, state the correct parts of the census process.
  - b. The United Nations recommends that population census should have at a minimum four essential features. Giving relevant examples, explain these four essential features.
  - c. Explain the four factors to consider when determining census topics.
  - d. State nine key topics included in population census.

**SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION (20 MARKS)**

Credit is due for explanations aided with relevant examples

- 1) Define civil registration.
  - a. Explain the four characteristics of the civil registration method.
  - b. How does civil registration differ from a census?
  - c. How does civil registration differ from a sample survey?
  - d. State the two main vital records used for health analyses.
  - e. State three problems associated with birth data.
  - f. Explain why live births and deaths, and foetal deaths are top priority vital events for civil registration.
  
- 2) Demonstrate your understanding of sample survey, census and demographic surveillance system as sources of data about the population by answering the questions below:
  - a. List the seven elements of census planning and organization.
  - b. List the three stages in planning of sample survey.
  - c. Discuss the two methods of enumeration, giving two advantages and two disadvantages of each.
  - d. Explain three ways in which the census and survey complement each other as sources of data about the population in Zambia.

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

2021/2022 DEFERRED/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

16<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2023

DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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DURATION: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL questions in Section A and B. Answer ONE question from Section C.

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SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- 1) State the two methods of enumeration.
- 2) State the two types of errors in census data.
- 3) State four reasons why a legal basis is important for census taking.
- 4) List the four essential features of population census as recommended by the United Nations.
- 5) List the three stages in planning of sample survey.
- 6) State the two types of errors in sample surveys.
- 7) List the 10 types of vital records recognized by the United Nations.
- 8) List the seven elements of census planning and organization.
- 9) List all the activities under the “preparatory work” of census planning and organization.
- 10) State three messages which good communication and publicity campaign for a census should have.
- 11) Which census methodological approach is used in Zambia?
- 12) State any five principles of official statistics.
- 13) Explain any three factors affecting data collection in Africa in general.
- 14) What does the acronym SAVVY stand for?

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

- 1) Define civil registration.
  - a) Explain the four characteristics of the civil registration method
  - b) How does civil registration differ from a census?
  - c) How does civil registration differ from a sample survey?
- 2) With the use of relevant examples, explain three uses of vital records. (Note: State the vital record and then explain three of its uses).
- 3) List nine key topics included in population censuses.
  - a) List two subtopics under each key topic
- 4) Demonstrate your understanding of EMIS and HMIS by answering the questions below:
  - a) What do the following acronyms stand for?
    - i. EMIS
    - ii. HMIS
  - b) Describe how the data flow in the HMIS is (Hint: a diagram would be extremely helpful).
  - c) Explain the three main guiding principles of an effective EMIS in Zambia.

**SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

- 1) Countries with a well-established and functioning population registration system (PRS) no longer undertake the traditional census but make use of this system to produce statistics on the population and its characteristics. Explain how this is possible citing examples of countries that no longer conduct traditional censuses but use the PRS.
- 2) Describe how the Civil Registration System (CRS) relates to the Vital Statistics (VS) [Hint: show how the CRS feeds data into the whole system and subsequently the production of VS; demonstrating your understanding using a diagram will be an added advantage].

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

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES**  
**DEM 2210: POPULATION COMPOSITION, CHANGE AND THEORIES**  
**2021/2022 FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**NOVEMBER, 2022**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

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

**SECTION A (40 Marks)**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

Q1. Using the statistics provided in Table 1, calculate and interpret the following;

- a) Index of Relative Difference
- b) Index of Dissimilarity

**Table 1: De Facto Population by Age Zambia, 2000 and 2010**

<b>AGE GROUP</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Total Zambia</b>	<b>9 337 425</b>	<b>12 362 720</b>
0 - 4	339 228	2 186 052
5 - 9	1 317 492	1 841 526
10 - 14	1 461 082	1 685 987
15 - 19	1 205 646	1 407 600
20 - 24	1 069 996	1 095 127
25 - 29	908 672	989 894
30 - 34	741 148	789 984
35 - 39	557 873	640 246
40 - 44	429 987	442 153
45 - 49	325 776	350 436
50 - 54	245 320	265 953
55 - 59	203 612	181 362
60 - 64	144 838	158 417
65+	386 755	327 983

Q2. Answer the following as briefly as possible.

- a) List four (04) uses of marital status statistics.
- b) According to the marriage and divorce framework, what are the pre-determined and intermediate factors that influence the decision to marry or divorce
- c) List five (05) factors that affect accuracy of mortality

Q3. Given a masculinity proportion of 0.493 and a total population of 13,092,666 for Zambia in 2010. Calculate and interpret the following;

- i. Masculinity ratio
- ii. Femininity ratio
- iii. Percent excess or deficit males

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**SECTION B (40 MARKS)**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

Q1. Use Table 2 to calculate and interpret the following questions.

- i. General Fertility Rate (GFR)
- ii. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
- iii. Briefly explain the demographic consequences of low fertility.

**Table 2: Population of Women 15-49 Years by Age Group and births**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Births</b>
15 - 19	405,259	41,899
20 - 24	328,902	84,736
25 - 29	288,345	72,639
30 - 34	216,425	47,489
35 - 39	178,320	31,641
40 - 44	127,920	12,286
45 - 49	108,965	3,441
Total	1,654,136	294,131

Q2. Using the statistics provided in Table 3, calculate and interpret the following;

a) General Marriage Rate

b) Total Marriage rate for females ( TMR/ )

Table 3: Marital Status and total Population , CPH 2010

Population			Never Married			Married/ Cohabiting		
Total Population	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1427884	692859	735025	1,262,552	679,165	583387	154997	12546	14
1117476	504876	612600	581096	370,229	210867	496530	128848	36
1006244	464493	541751	247273	165,424	81849	692538	285529	40
800770	397694	403076	92471	59,941	32530	630482	319511	31
647813	332961	314852	43797	27,874	15923	529185	287880	24
447584	232253	215331	19123	11,863	7260	362126	206157	15
354989	174833	180156	10716	6,272	4444	282052	156959	12
270254	128696	141558	6154	3,399	2755	203429	115515	8
184828	90037	94791	3755	1,941	1814	133762	80605	5
161875	73419	88456	2949	1,359	1590	105870	64351	4
118582	53695	64887	2267	949	1318	72342	46290	2
90802	41929	48873	2165	911	1254	49174	34681	1
126948	62007	64941	3762	1,492	2270	60678	47407	1

**SECTION C (20 MARKS)**

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

- Using Mosley and Chen's child survival framework, explain the improvement in child survival in Zambia from 191 deaths per 1000 live births in 1992 to 61 deaths per 1000 live births in 2018. Your explanation should be based on the proximate determinants of mortality. This improvement in child survival is an indicator of epidemiological transition. What should the government expect as we move towards the end of the epidemiologic transition?
- Clearly Outline Ernest Ravenstein's theory of migration and Everett Lees reformulation of his theory? How does Everett Lees theory explain the migration of more than a million migrants and refugees into Europe in 2015, which sparked a "migration crisis". What policies has The government of Zambia put in place to control rural-urban migration?

**End of Examination**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**DEM 2414: RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN DEMOGRAPHY**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

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

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**SECTION A**

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

1. In framing questions for research, certain pitfalls have to be avoided. Identify the pitfalls in the questions below:
  - a) You don't think the government is fighting inflation strongly, don't you?
  - b) Do you watch cinemas and play video games in your spare time?
  - c) Are you of the view that diminishing returns in agriculture account for the exponential decline in Zambia's gross national product?
  - d) Are you in support of the gross abuse of human rights by the current regime?
  - e) Do you participate in sports because you are fit?
  
2. Define or explain the terms below making sure you also give the formulas where required in each case:
  - a) Sampling fraction
  - b) Sampling interval
  - d) Verstehen
  - e) The Hawthorne effect
  
3. Indicate what sorts of questions are being referred to here:
  - a) A question used when respondents are asked to make a judgment in terms of sets of ordered categories, reflecting the intensity of judgment involved.
  - b) A question with predetermined options to choose from.
  - c) A question asked depending on the response to the preceding question
  - d) A method of organizing a large set of questions that have the same responses
  - e) A question that applies only to a segment of the sample.
  - f) A question without predetermined categories to choose from.
  
4. For the statements below, indicate whether they represent qualitative or quantitative research techniques:
  - a) A researcher uses focus group discussion in attempting to understand the patterns of social relationships among kaponyas at KMB Bus Stop. He then writes a report in which he quotes them extensively in their own words.
  - b) Another researcher studies the ngw'ang'wazi using a questionnaire to collect his data. After this, he feeds the data into a computer and prints out a frequency distribution of their socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

- c) Of the methods above, which one are you expected to use in Department of Population Studies?
5. Indicate what the flaws are with the following questions in a questionnaire:
- Do you accept the unimaginative way the university administration is handling student affairs?
  - Are you cognizant of the dysfunctional aspects of the registration exercise at the beginning of each semester?
  - Do you favour the abolition of free education and the reduction student allowances at CBU?
  - Do you oppose the administration's handling of student affairs because they are unfair?
  - Are you not of the view that the administration should change its attitude towards the workers' welfare?
  - Do you smoke marijuana?
6. Researchers use both open-ended and closed-ended questions to collect data. Which of the following statements is true, false, or neither?
- Open-ended questions directly provide quantitative data based on the researcher's predetermined response categories
  - Closed-ended questions provide quantitative data in the participant's own words
  - Open-ended questions provide qualitative data in the participant's own words
  - Closed-ended questions directly provide qualitative data in the participants' own words
7. Complete the following statements:
- Pure research is .....
  - Applied research is .....
8. Match the statements below with the four aims and/goals of the social sciences.
- A researcher studying AIDS concludes that the more promiscuous one's behaviour, the greater is the probability of contracting AIDS.
  - The same researcher states that due to the unchanging sexual behaviour of Zambians, he foresees an increase in the number of AIDS victims in the next 10 years.
  - At the start of his analysis, the researcher finds that 65% of AIDS cases are among prostitutes and 35% among the rest of the population.
  - A research learns about the problems experienced by AIDS sufferers by interacting with them for six months.
  - A social scientist investigating the increasing levels of recidivism among juvenile delinquents concludes, after an exhaustive study, that this is due to breakdown of the family in Zambia.
  - A social scientist given a breakdown of the percentage of juvenile delinquents from broken families, their sex and their average ages.
  - A social scientist joins a group of juvenile delinquents at the Inter-City Bus Terminal and tries to learn more about their way of life.
  - After his study of juvenile delinquents, the social scientist suggests, on the basis of the increasing divorce rates among Zambian couples, that in ten years' time one out of every youth will be a juvenile delinquent.
9. Indicate which of the following statements refer to popular modes of knowledge or characteristics of the scientific method:

- a) Separation of values and prejudices from influencing the researcher's judgement
- b) Believing that all valid knowledge resides in the divine
- c) Basing research on observations and experiences
- d) Reducing data into a more ordered form using existing analytical tools such as statistics
- e) Believing something will happen on the basis of a premonition
- f) Coming to a conclusion on the basis of widely held opinions in society
- g) Basing one's judgement on the advice of a witchdoctor
- h) Using reasoning and logic to come to a conclusion
- i) Applying the findings of research to the whole population and socioeconomic contexts
- j) Making a judgement on the basis of what is traditionally taken to constitute the truth.

10. Indicate which of the following statement best defines a paradigm or theory:

- a) The use of qualitative methods in investigating social phenomena.
- b) The positivist approach in research
- c) Examining the relationship between attitudes towards family planning, family size and religious beliefs.
- d) Subscribing to the phenomenological perspective in research.
- e) A purported attempt to explain poverty on the basis of rising levels of poverty in society.

11. Indicate what is wrong with the hypotheses below:

- a) There is a relationship between education and job success
- b) The more religious an individual is, the greater is the likelihood of being saved
- c) The higher educational level of an individual, the better the chances of job success
- d) Female students are less likely to succeed in more demanding jobs
- e) There is a relationship between social class and performance in examinations.

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

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

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

- a) What is your father's occupation?
- b) What company does your father work for?
- c) Is your father divorced?
- d) How much does father earn per month?
- e) What is your father's religious affiliation?

14. Complete the following statements:

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

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

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

16. Complete the following statements:

- a) A general objective is.....
- b) A specific objective is.....

17. Given below are data on UNZA students, you are required to do the following:

- i) Select a sample of a sample of 300, the criteria for stratification being hall of residence and year of study.
- ii) Indicate the type stratification method you have used.

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

## SECTION B

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

ANSWER ONE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS.

1.
  - a) Briefly explain the difference between **pure** and **applied** research and give an example of each type.
  - b) What is the difference between **problem identification**, **problem definition**, and **problem analysis**?
  - c) What are the **three conditions reasons** that signal the existence of a problem?
  - d) What is the difference between **review of theory** and **review of empirical literature**?
  - e) Why are **specific objectives** important in research?
  
2.
  - a) What is **measurement** and **why is measurement important** in research?
  - b) What is a **hypothesis** and how is stated?
  - c) What is an **operational definition** and why is it **important**?
  - d) What are the **major scales of measurement** and **why are they important** in research?

e) What is a **questionnaire** and what is the **link between measurement and questionnaire construction**?

3.

a) What do you understand by research design?

b) Briefly discuss **the three major components** of the research design.]

c) What is differences between **probability and nonprobability sampling**?

d) Under what circumstances would you use the following sampling designs:

i. Purposive sampling

ii. Simple random sampling

iii. Systematic sampling

iv. Snowball sampling.

e) With the aid of simple diagrams, briefly discuss the differences between **experimental and quasi- experimental designs**.

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### SECTION C

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

1. The use of the laws of probability to make inferences and draw statistical conclusions about populations based on sample data is referred to as.

a) Descriptive statistics

b) Inferential statistics

c) Sample statistics

d) Population statistics

2. If you drew all possible samples from some population, calculated the mean for each of the samples, and constructed a line graph (showing the shape of the distribution) based on all of those means, what would you have?

a) A population distribution

b) A sample distribution

c) A sampling distribution

d) A parameter distribution

6. The analysis of variance is a statistical test that is used to compare how many group means?

a) Three or more

b) Two or more

c) One mean

7. What is the standard deviation of a sampling distribution called?

a) Sampling error

b) Sample error

c) Standard error

d) Simple error

8. As a general rule, researchers tend to use \_\_\_\_ percent confidence intervals.
- 99%
  - 95%
  - 50%
  - None of the above
9. When  $p < .05$  is reported in a journal article that you read for an observed relationship, it means that the author has rejected the null hypothesis (assuming that the author is using a significance or alpha level of .05).
- True
  - False
10. When  $p > .05$  is reported in a journal article that you read for an observed relationship, it means that the author has rejected the null hypothesis (assuming that the author is using a significance or alpha level of .05).
- True
  - False
11. \_\_\_\_\_ are the values that mark the boundaries of the confidence interval.
- Confidence intervals
  - Confidence limits
  - Levels of confidence
  - Margin of error
12. In 2015 academic year examinations, the following results were recorded in the DEM 1110 examination:

Mean	63.1
Median	67.1
Mode	60.8
Standard deviation	17.2

Briefly interpret:

- Mean
  - Median
  - Mode
  - Standard deviation
13. Which of the following is true about a weighted mean?
- It is an arithmetic mean in which each value is given an equal weight as any other value in the distribution.
  - It is an arithmetic mean in which each value is given arbitrary group weight regardless of their importance in the overall group.
  - It is an arithmetic mean in which each value is rarely weighted according to its importance in the overall group.

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

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

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

15.

- a) In hypothesis testing, when can you use:
  - i. A one-tailed test
  - ii. A two-tailed test

16. The reading scores of a group of 500 students at Twin Palm Secondary School in Lusaka to be normal with a mean of 93 and a standard deviation of 13. Use z-scores to answer the following questions:

- a) What was the percentage of students who had scores between 80 and 110?
- b) What percentage scored more than 115?
- c) What percentage scored less than 120?
- d) How many students had scores between peter Bwalya with 95 and Charles Mubita with 100?
- e) How many performed better than John Banda with a score of 110
- f) How were worse than Jane Hamoonga with a score of 85?

**SECTION D**

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

1. A random sample of 360 randomly selected UNZA students disaggregated by sex are asked whether they are in favour of increasing fees to improve library facilities. .

Gender	Attitude towards fees	
	Favour fee increase	Do not favour fee increase
Male	72	108
Female	48	132

- a) What is the probability that students do not favor fee increase?
- b) What is the probability that students favor a fee increase?
- c) What is the probability that a student will favor a fee increase given that she is female?
- d) What is the probability that a student will oppose a fee increase, given that he is male?
- e) A member of the University Senate claims that there is a relationship between attitudes towards fees and gender at 5 percent level of significance. Do you agree with him?
- f) The senate member further claims that female students are more inclined towards supporting increasing fees than male students. Do you agree or disagree with the member of the University Senate? Demonstrate how you have reached your conclusion.

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

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

3. A random sample of 10 employees from the accounting division of ZESCO is shown below:

Employee Number	Weekly Salary ( Kwacha)	Years of Service with Company
1	230	2
2	200	3
3	170	1
4	315	5
5	185	1
6	330	7
7	250	4
8	300	7
9	225	6
10	325	9

- a) Compute the correlation coefficient and interpret the result.
- b) Compute a least squares regression equation to show the dependence of salary on experience.
  - (i) Interpret the meaning of the observe regression coefficients within the context of the question.
  - (ii) Interpret the meaning of the intercept within the context of the question.
- c) (i) If an employee has been with the company for 4 years, what would you estimate her weekly salary to be?
  - (ii) If an employee earns K375 per week, how many years could he have been with the company?

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END OF EXAMINATION



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES**

**DE 3110 (POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) EXAM**

**DATE: MONDAY 14<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2022**

**TIME: 9- 12 HOURS**

**VENUE: DEMOGRAPHY LECTURE THEATER (DLT)**

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**Instructions: Sections A, B and C are compulsory. Answer only one (1) question from section D**

**Section A (Compulsory, 5 marks total)**

Q1. Define the following concepts:

- a) Carrying capacity (1 mark)
- b) Integration (1 mark)
- c) Ecosystem (1 mark)
- d) Transitory food security (1 mark)
- e) Project (1 mark)

**Section B (Compulsory, 35 marks total)**

Q2. Write short notes on the following (10 marks total):

- a) Population doubling time of 20 years (2 marks)
- b) How the fourth dimension of food security affects the other dimensions (2 marks)
- c) Contingency planning (2 marks)
- d) Households (2 marks)
- e) Food utilisation (2 marks)

Q3 Differentiate between the following concepts (15 marks total):

- a) Economically active population and labour force (3 marks)
- b) Human development and sustainable development (3 marks)
- c) Intensification and extensification of agriculture (3 marks)
- d) Underemployment and unemployment (3 marks)
- e) Sex and gender (3 marks)

Q4. Interpret the following (5 marks total)

- a) Population Growth Rate of 2.5 (2.5 marks)

- b) An age-standardized enrolment ratio of 34.6% given that it was 29.6% before adjusting for age (2.5 marks)

Q5. Identify the concepts being explained (5 marks total):

- a) A composite index measuring 'average deprivation' using 'longevity, knowledge, and income' as the representative indicators for development (1 mark)
- b) A long-term or persistent inability to meet dietary energy requirements (lasting for a significant period of time during the year) (1 mark)
- c) A prolonged period of less than average rainfall (1 mark)
- d) People that have likely run out of food, experienced hunger and, at the most extreme and gone for days without eating, putting their health and well-being at grave risk are categorized as facing .... (1 mark)
- e) A period of food shortage accompanied by a significant increase in deaths (1 mark)

**Section C (Compulsory, 50 marks)**

Q 6. The tables of school life under discussion present the average number of school years remaining to all persons who are alive at exact age  $x$ : " $e_{sx}$ ", and to those alive and enrolled at exact age  $x$ : " $e'_{sx}$ " in columns (15) and (16) respectively. These two columns comprise the most important part of the tables of schooling life.

Table 1: extract of school life table for males and females, Egypt, 1994/95

Exact age  $x$	Expected number of school years For  total  population(male)	Expected number of school years for  enrolled  population (male)	Expected number of school years For  Total  population (female)	Expected number of school years for  enrolled  population (female)
	$e_{sx}$	$e'_{sx}$	$e_{sx}$	$e'_{sx}$
	(15)	(16)	(15)	(16)
6	9.901	10.288	8.742	9.894
7	8.937	9.164	7.852	8.789

8	7.973	8.204	6.969	7.933
9	7.011	7.307	6.105	7.114
10	6.068	6.577	5.261	6.438
11	5.176	5.941	4.478	5.883
12	4.334	5.207	3.744	5.168
13	3.519	4.518	3.033	4.458
14	2.782	3.773	2.387	3.721
15	2.049	2.829	1.753	2.785
16	1.337	1.948	1.131	1.871
17	0.679	1.386	0.547	1.281
18	0.360	1.472	0.278	1.393
19	0.191	1.456	0.147	1.427
20	0.097	1.258	0.072	1.207
21	0.037	0.794	0.027	0.794
22	0.005	0.292	0.004	0.292

Based on Table 1, answer the following questions (17.5 marks total):

- How long did both boys and girls stay in education between ages 6 and 14? (5 marks)
- Calculate the ratio of expected school life of enrolled population ( $e'_{sx}$ ) to the expected school life of total population ( $e_{sx}$ ) between the ages 6 and 20 for both males and females (10 marks)
- What is the overall observation? (2.5 marks)

Q 7. Given the table 2 below, calculate the following measures (20 marks total):

- Crude Labour Force participation ratio (2.5 marks)
- General Labour force participation ratio (2.5 marks)
- Age Specific Labour Force Participation Ratios (2.5 marks)
- Labour force Replacement ratios from age 10 (5 marks)
- Labour force Replacement rates from age 10 (5 marks)

**TABLE 2: MALE LABOUR FORCE FIGURES FOR COUNTRY X BY RELEVANT CATEGORIES, 1980**

POP.	LABOUR FORCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	INACTIVE POPULATION	ANNUAL LOSES FROM LABOUR FORCE BY DEATH (RATE PER 1000)	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LOSES BY DEATH	ANNUAL ENTRIES INTO LABOUR FORCE (RATE PER 1,000 INACTIVE POPULATION)	ESTIMATED ANNUAL ENTRIES INTO LABOUR FORCE	ANNUAL RETIREMENTS FROM LABOUR FORCE (RATE PER 1,000)	ESTIMATED ANNUAL RETIREMENTS FROM LABOUR FORCE
2	3	4	5	6 (3x5)	7	8 (4X7)	9	0
35896							-	
25298							-	
34788	251	34537	1.8	0.5	3.5	120.9	-	
30666	1955	28711	1.5	2.9	15.5	445.0	-	
28897	2567	26330	2.1	5.4	27.9	734.6	-	
21682	1459	20223	3.7	5.4	12.1	244.7	-	
18790	1346	17444	4.9	6.6	0.7	12.2	-	
16945	1275	15670	5.9	7.5		0.0	1.1	1.4
15133	1046	14087	7.9	8.3		0	1.8	1.9
14912	976	13936	12.6	12.3		0	3.9	3.8
13961	799	13162	14.3	11.4		0	8.8	7.0
12750	629	12121	24.6	15.5		0	15.9	10.0

f) Using one measure you have calculated explain one use of Labour force participation ratios (2.5 marks)

Q8. Given the table 3 below, calculate the following:

a) Household Food Insecurity Access Score for household A (2.5 marks)

b) Average Household Food Insecurity Access Score for households in area X (2.5 marks)

c) The Household Hunger Scale (2.5 marks)

d) Household food expenditure share (2.5 marks)

**Table 3: Food Security Data for population Z in Community X**

<b>Household Food Insecurity Access Score questions asked to household A in community X</b>	<b>Frequency of occurrence in 30 days</b>	<b>Score</b>
1. In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	11	
2. In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	8	
3. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	7	
4. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	5	
5. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	2	
6. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	2	
7. In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food	2	
8. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	2	
9. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	1	
Total Number of scores in community X	567	
7. In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	2	
8. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	2	

9. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	1	
Expenditure on food in Kwacha	5786	
Expenditure on non-food items in Kwacha	3675	
Total Number households	50	
<b>HFIAS Key:</b> 1. Rarely (once or twice) 2. Sometimes (three to ten times) or 3. Often (more than ten times) in the past four weeks <b>HHS Key:</b> 0 being "did not occur," 1 being "rarely and sometimes," and 2 being "often."		

d) Explain one intervention you would put in place to help households in this area (2.5 marks)

**Section D (Answer only one (1) question, 10 marks)**

Q9. a) With the use of relevant practical examples, list and explain the working life table notations.

b) With the use of relevant practical examples, list and explain the working life table key assumptions.

OR

10. As the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment use the knowledge you have gained in the Population and Development course to:

a) Explain any 3 (three) consequences of population increase on natural resources and the environment to community based stakeholders

b) Offer 3 (three) solutions to deal with the challenges you have stated in a

**End of Exam**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

DEFERRED & SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

DEM 3210: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHIC EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

16<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2023

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Duration:** Three Hours

Answer **ALL** questions in **Section A** and **B**. Answer **ONE** question in **Section C**.

Show **ALL** your working

**Unless specified, your answers in the working should be to nearest four decimal places while the final answer to the nearest one decimal place**

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

- 1) Table 1 shows total births by age group of women and person-years lived between exact ages  $x$  and  $x+5$  ( ${}_5L_x$ ). The female births were 72, 875. Calculate the following:
- Mean age at childbearing (MACB)
  - Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
  - Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)
  - Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

**Table 1: Total births, female population and person-years lived, Area B 2010**

Age group	Female population	Births	${}_5L_x$
15-19	329,766	17,349	413,410
20-24	283,698	43,534	402,089
25-29	253,406	42,062	386,266
30-34	186,651	26,577	366,142
35-39	136,532	13,811	344,770
40-44	87,411	3,864	324,542
45-49	71,191	998	305,957

- 2) Study table 2 showing Zambia's population by age and sex in 2010.
- Compute the UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index and interpret the results
  - What two factors that explain the observed results?
  - What two measures can you put in place to improve the quality of age data in Zambia?

**Table 2: Zambia Population by Sex and Age, 2010**

Age group (years)	Population	
	Male	Female
0-4	1,102,272	1,112,615
5-9	924,395	931,941
10-14	840,834	858,208
15-19	692,859	735,025
20-24	504,876	612,600
25-29	464,493	541,751
30-34	397,694	403,076
35-39	332,961	314,852
40-44	232,253	215,331
45-49	174,833	180,156
50-54	128,696	141,558
55-59	90,037	94,791
60-64	73,419	88,456
65-69	53,695	64,887
70-74	41,929	48,873
75+	62,007	64,941
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,117,253</b>	<b>6,409,061</b>

3) Answer the following questions below on the life table:

- a) State the life table notation and its accompanying description for an abridged life table given in Table 3.
- b) Table 3 shows an extract of Country Z life table for males. Based on this table, answer the following questions:
  - i) Complete the life table. (*Answers should be to four decimal places, except for  $e_x$ , which should be to one decimal place and show all respective formulas used*).
  - ii) What is the proportion of infants born in a year who will survive to the end of that year?
  - iii) What is the probability of a baby born in Country Z surviving from birth to exact age 55?
  - iv) Given that this is a stationary population, calculate the CBR and the CDR.

**Table 3: Abridged Life Table for Country Z – Males, 2010**

Age x	Width (n)	${}_n a_x$	${}_n M_x$	${}_n q_x$	${}_n p_x$	$l_x$	${}_n d_x$	${}_n L_x$	$T_x$	$e_x$
0	1	0.3	0.0869	0.0819		100,000		94,266		
1	4	0.4	0.0173	0.0651		91,808	5,981	352,880		
5	5	0.5	0.0049	0.024		85,828	2,057	423,995	4,471,174	
10	5	0.5	0.0030	0.0150		83,770	1,256	415,711	4,047,180	
15	5	0.5	0.0041	0.0200		82,514	1,649	408,448	3,631,469	
20	5	0.5	0.0074	0.0359		80,865	2,903	397,068	3,223,021	
25	5	0.5	0.0110	0.0525		77,962	4,089	379,587	2,825,953	
30	5	0.5	0.0151	0.0705		73,873	5,206	356,348	2,446,366	
35	5	0.5	0.0171	0.0795		68,666	5,457	329,689	2,090,018	
40	5	0.5	0.0187	0.0861		63,209	5,441	302,444	1,760,329	
45	5	0.5	0.0206	0.0943		57,768	5,448	275,223	1,457,885	
50	5	0.5	0.0209	0.0953		52,321	4,989	249,132	1,182,662	
55	5	0.5	0.0229	0.1037		47,332	4,907	224,391	933,531	
60	5	0.5	0.0292	0.1292		42,425	5,481	198,420	709,140	
65	5	0.5	0.0321	0.1404		36,943	5,185	171,754		
70	5	0.5	0.0511	0.2078		31,758	6,598	142,295		
75	5	0.5	0.0541	0.2174		25,160	5,471	112,122		
80+	-		0.0852	1.0000		19,689		84,549		

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (30 MARKS)**

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- 4) Study table 4 and answer the following questions:
- a) Estimate net migration rate using the National Growth Rate Method  
**Note: All results must be in a table. Write the formulas used.**
  - b) Interpret the net migration rate result for:
    - i) Western province
    - ii) Muchinga province

**Table 4: Population by census year, Zambia and province**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	13,092,666	19,610,769
<b>PROVINCE</b>		
Central	1,307,111	2,252,483
Copperbelt	1,972,317	2,757,539
Eastern	1696555	2,454,788
Luapula	991,927	1,514,011
Lusaka	2,191,225	3,079,964
Muchinga	607,763	918,296
Northern	1,105,824	1,618,412
North Western	727,044	1,270,028
Southern	1,589,926	2,381,728
Western	902,974	1,363,520

- 5) Study the data in the table 5 and calculate the standardized crude birth rate using the indirect method.

**Table 5: Data for Country U and H, 1996**

Age group	$F_a$ Country U (1996)	$p_a^f$ Country H, 1996
15-19	55.6	386
20-24	110.4	403
25-29	113.1	344
30-34	83.9	299
35-39	35.3	347
40-44	6.8	428
45-49	0.3	376
CBR in Country U in 1996 was 14.7		
Total births in Country H in 1996 was 105,272		
CBR for Country H in 1996 was 10.0		

**SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION (20 MARKS)**

- 6) The United Nations (UN) Five Point Method is one of the methods used to perform demographic data adjustment.
- State the assumption of this method.
  - Study the data in Table 6; smooth the population and present results in a table.

**Table 6: Population by Age Group and Sex, Zambia Urban 2010**

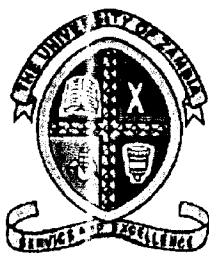
Age group	Male	Female
0 – 4	380,464	384,128
5 – 9	322,268	333,902
10 – 14	320,423	351,666
15 – 19	311,922	344,139
20 – 24	251,543	293,097
25 – 29	233,826	258,887
30 – 34	202,930	190,444
35 – 39	167,113	140,069
40 – 44	111,062	89,655
45 – 49	78,278	73,086
50 – 54	55,850	55,941
55 – 59	39,790	35,666
60 – 64	28,866	26,798
65 – 69	17,637	17,915
70 – 74	11,599	12,608
75 – 79	7,323	8,268
80+	7,117	9,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,548,011</b>	<b>2,625,439</b>

- 7) Study table 7 and answer the following questions:
- Adjust the data by age and sex using the Carrier-Farrag Ratio Method.
  - Comment on the results

**Table 7: Total Enumerated Population by Sex and Age- Zambia 2010**

Age	Male	Female
0 – 4	1,121,468	1,131,280
5 – 9	954,332	961,955
10 – 14	878,572	895,562
15 – 19	748,616	782,499
20 – 24	553,267	641,375
25 – 29	497,774	559,303
30 – 34	425,227	415,081
35 – 39	357,097	325,824
40 – 44	250,415	222,823
45 – 49	189,047	187,117
50 – 54	138,764	146,100
55 – 59	96,718	9744
60 – 64	78,301	90,262
65 – 69	56,814	66,117
70 – 74	43,945	49,403
75 – 79	31,929	31,134
80+	32,361	34,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,454,647</b>	<b>6,638,019</b>

**END OF EXAMINATION.**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR  
DEFERRED & SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS  
16<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2023  
DEM 3310: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN DEMOGRAPHY

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND B. ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN SECTION C.

**DURATION: THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (30 MARKS)**

- 1) What do the following acronyms stand for?
  - a) CPro
  - b) Epi-data
  - c) SPSS
  - d) PASW
  - e) MS in MS – EXCEL and MS- ACCESS
- 2) In MS-Excel, what is an expression that tells how the numbers in a determined set of cells are to be calculated?
- 3) Which key do you press to group two or more nonadjacent worksheets?
- 4) In SPSS, how is a variable name different from variable label?
- 5) What is the name of the command used to enter data in Stata?
- 6) What is the use of the function “Wrap text” in Excel?
- 7) What is the default extension for MS-Access database files?

- 8) What are the two main Windows in SPSS?
- 9) In MS-Access, what are the different views to display a table?
- 10) What statistical test is used to test the differences among means of three groups?
- 11) Under which tab on MS-Excel Menu bar do you find charts option?
- 12) In what circumstances should charts be used to present data?
- 13) What are the two major approaches to data analysis?
- 14) What Pivot Table toolbar button updates the data in a Pivot Table if the source data has changed?
- 15) What is the name of the command used to list the files in a working directory in Stata?
- 16) What are the main Windows in Stata software?
- 17) Under which tab on Excel Menu bar do you find a Pivot table?
- 18) What is a file extension for Stata log file?
- 19) What type of software is CSPro?
- 20) What are the two main types of data?
- 21) What is the use of the function "Merge and Centre" in MS-Excel?
- 22) What is the first step for creating a Pivot Table?
- 23) Which SPSS command is used to convert a string variable to a numeric variable?
- 24) What test is used to show relationship between two categorical variables?

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (50 MARKS)**

- 1) Explain what the following window modes in CSPro are for:
  - a) Dictionary
  - b) Forms
  - c) Logic
  - d) CSEntry
  
- 2) Write brief notes about the following statistical approaches:
  - a) Univariate analysis
  - b) Inferential analysis
  - c) Descriptive analysis, and
  - d) Cross tabulation
  
- 3) What is the purpose of each of the following in Epi-Data?
  - a) Define Data
  - b) Make Data File
  - c) Checks
  - d) Enter Data
  - e) Document
  - f) Export Data
  
- 4) What do you understand by the following?
  - a) String variable
  - b) Numeric variable
  
- 5) The Ministry of Health is interested in understating the factors influencing sexual behaviour among youths (15-24 year olds) in the country. As a demographer who has extensive skills in data management and analysis using Stata software, you have been tasked to perform analysis of survey data from 2018 Zambia Demographic Health Survey dataset and provide the Ministry with relevant findings. Respond to the following questions.
  - a) Explain the procedure to be followed when setting up a project and creating a work directory in Stata Software.

- b) Explain the steps you will take to understand your dataset before performing analysis in Stata.
- c) Indicate the types of data analysis you can perform in Stata and explain the procedure you will follow when performing data analysis in Stata.
- d) Briefly explain how you can effectively present your results to communicate with potential users of the findings.

**SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION (20 MARKS)**

- 1) Demonstrate your understanding on statistical analysis by answering the following questions.
- a) Suppose you have been requested to test a hypothesis that salaries of employees at UNZA differ significantly by sex:
    - i. What statistical test of significance is appropriate for this hypothesis?
    - ii. Explain the conditions required to run such a statistical test?
    - iii. Provide details of how to run such a test in SPSS.
  - b) Using your own example, provide a hypothesis which can permit you to run a chi-square test, specify the variables in your hypothesis.
  - c) Provide steps for testing your hypothesis using chi-square test in SPSS.
  - d) Explain what correlation analysis is and indicate the data requirement to run correlation analysis.
  - e) Using your own example, provide the steps to run correlation analysis in SPSS.
  - f) Briefly explain what linear regression analysis is, what type of data are required to run regression analysis?
- 2) Demonstrate your understanding on statistical analysis by answering the following questions.
- a) Suppose you have been requested to test a hypothesis that salaries of employees at UNZA differ significantly by sex:
    - i. What statistical test of significance is appropriate for this hypothesis?
    - ii. Explain the conditions required to run such a statistical test?
    - iii. Give the Stata syntax commands appropriate for this test.
  - b) Using your own example, provide a hypothesis which can permit you to run a chi-square test, specify the variables in your hypothesis.
  - c) Write a Stata syntax for running your hypothesis using chi-square test.
  - d) Explain what correlation analysis is and indicate the data requirement to run correlation analysis.
  - e) Indicate Stata syntax to run correlation analysis using your own example.
  - f) Briefly explain what linear regression analysis is, what type of data are required to run regression analysis?

**END OF EXAMINATION.**



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

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**10<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2022**

**DEM 4110: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OF DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS & ESTIMATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A AND B. ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION IN SECTIONS C AND D. IN TOTAL YOU SHOULD ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS.**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**SECTION A (ANSWER ALL)**

**Question 1: [25 marks]**

- (a) Write short notes on demographic mortality models and their uses. **[5 marks]**
- (b) Describe the typical diseases and the biological, demographic, social and environmental factors associated with adult mortality. **[5 marks]**
- (c) Describe the typical diseases and the biological, demographic, social and environmental factors associated with childhood mortality. **[5 marks]**
- (d) Demonstrate your understanding of the method of indirectly estimating infant and child mortality using child survivorship data in Zambia. State the rationale, assumptions and limitations of this method. **[10 marks]**

**SECTION B (ANSWER ALL)**

**Question 2: [25 marks]**

- (a) What do you understand by data adjustment? How different is it from data evaluation? and Why should demographers perform it?
- (b) Briefly demonstrate your understanding of the Brass logit transformation.
- (c) Perform the Y-transformation on the data in table 1 below.
- (d) Comment on your results

**Table 1: Female population Swaziland**

Age x	Y-Transformation of proportion Under Age x		Estimated Y-transformation Y*(x)	Estimated Proportion under x C*(x)	Estimated Proportion
	Y(x)	Ys(x)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	0.07269	0.08445			
5	0.34768	0.37390			
10	0.67204	0.68970			
15	0.97576	0.98223			
20	1.26915	1.26217			
25	1.54966	1.53681			
30	1.83387	1.81032			
35	2.08140	2.08768			
40	2.36692	2.37435			
45	2.62764	2.67442			
50	2.93666	2.99836			
55	3.22107	3.35444			
60	3.53358	3.76018			
65	3.87104	4.23309			
70	4.24251	4.80776			
75	4.61815	5.53008			
80	5.18243	6.46795			

**\*Use the first nine points and the next nine points with age 40-44 intersecting to compute group-means**

**SECTION C (ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY)**

**Question 3: [25 marks]**

Using data in Table 2 for Western Province, Zambia 2010, estimate the following:

- (a) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
- (b) Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)
- (c) Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)
- (d) Mean length of a generation
- (e) Intrinsic growth rate ( $\ln R_0 / (R_1/R_0 - 0.7 \cdot \ln R_0)$ )
- (f) In this decomposition of Coale's index of general fertility, what does each index

represent: 
$$I_f = I_m \times Ig + (1 - I_m) \times I_h$$

- (g) Interpret this index:  $I_f = 0.364$
- (h) What are Parity Progression Ratios (PPRs)?
- (i) Interpret this PPR  $(0,8) = 0.228$

**Table 2: Fertility and survival data for Western Province, Zambia 2010**

Age Group	Age group Mid-point y	Women Population	Births in the Last Year		Probability of survival
			Male	Female	
15-19	17.5	46179	2231	2198	0.97914
20-24	22.5	39986	4264	4064	0.97703
25-29	27.5	34904	3722	3634	0.97421
30-34	32.5	26479	2622	2394	0.97061
35-39	37.5	20718	1640	1583	0.96577
40-44	42.5	15265	637	637	0.95870
45-49	47.5	13419	198	205	0.94751

**Question 4: [25 marks]**

- (a) Complete Table 3 and construct stable populations for males and females for Western Province, Zambia 2010 (Intrinsic growth rate = 2.868 per cent per annum)
- (b) Estimate the total population
- (c) Calculate the intrinsic birth rate
- (d) Calculate the intrinsic death rate
- (e) Estimate the total births
- (f) Comment on your results about Western Province, Zambia 2010.

**Table 3: Stable population model of Western Province, Zambia 2010**

Age group	Age group	Life table Population		Multiplier	Stable Population Numbers		Stable Population Percentages	
	Mid-point	Males	Females	$(1+r)^y$	Males	Females	Males	Females
	$y$	${}_5L_x$	${}_5L_x$					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0-4	2.5	449,573	459,413					
5-9	7.5	426,104	435,969					
10-14	12.5	417,717	427,678					
15-19	17.5	409,040	418,291					
20-24	22.5	394,049	402,910					
25-29	27.5	367,773	382,518					
30-34	32.5	332,851	358,291					
35-39	37.5	297,303	326,659					
40-44	42.5	261,512	295,875					
45-49	47.5	226,607	271,465					
50-54	52.5	198,092	248,842					
55-59	57.5	174,945	226,060					
60-64	62.5	152,065	204,792					
65-69	67.5	129,185	189,998					
70-74	72.5	103,710	165,270					
75-79	77.5	80,666	132,165					
80+	85	72,263	127,268					
Total								

\*Model assumes 103 000 male births and 100 000 female births which translates into a sex ratio at birth of 103

**SECTION D (ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY)**

**Question 5: [25 marks]**

Using the data in Table 4 below for Western Province, Zambia 2010, perform the following:

- (a) Project the male and female population from 2010 to 2020
- (b) Calculate the total births between 2010 and 2020
- (c) Estimate male and female births during the period (Assume: SRB=103)
- (d) State your assumptions for the demographic components;
- (e) Comment on your projection results and of what use are they to the province?
- (f) What are the limitations of this projection?

Table 4: Population data for Western Province, Zambia 2010

Age	${}_xN^F_x$	${}_xL^F_x$	${}_x F_x$	${}_x N^F_x$	${}_x B_x$	${}_x N^F_x$	${}_x B_x$	${}_x N^M_x$	${}_x L^M_x$	${}_x N^M_x$	${}_x N^T_x$	${}_x N^T_x$	${}_x N^T_x$
x	2010			2015	[2010.0-2015.0]	2020	[2015.0-2020.0]	2010		2015	2010	2015	2020
0	79,021	459,413						78,959	449,573				167,242
5	63,416	435,969						63,980	426,104				138,757
10	55,026	427,678						54,826	417,717				146,922
15	46,179	418,291	0.09591					42,730	409,040				122,266
20	39,986	402,910	0.20827					30,101	394,049				103,555
25	34,904	382,518	0.21075					26,626	367,773				80,644
30	26,479	358,291	0.18943					22,372	332,851				60,988
35	20,718	326,659	0.15557					18,025	297,303				51,333
40	15,265	295,875	0.08346					13,207	261,512				39,444
45	13,419	271,465	0.03003					10,419	226,607				30,955
50	11,673	248,842						8,345	198,092				22,844
55	8,011	226,060						5,817	174,945				19,211
60	8,289	204,792						5,257	152,065				16,011
65	6,057	189,998						4,268	129,185				11,022
70	4,910	165,270						3,910	103,710				10,271
75	3,214	132,165						3,019	80,666				6,871
80+	4,465	127,268						4,052	72,263				6,791
<b>Total</b>	<b>441,032</b>												<b>1,035,151</b>
<b>Sex Ratio at Birth</b>		<b>103</b>											
$l_0$		<b>100,000</b>											

**Question 6: [25 marks]**

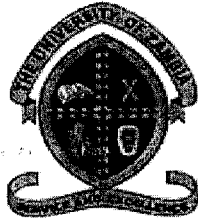
Using the census 2000 and 2010 data for Western Province in Table 5 below perform the following:

- Estimate the growth rates by age between the 2000 and 2010 censuses by age and sex.
- Forward project the 2010 census population by age and sex to the year 2020 using the exponential growth rate method.
- State your assumptions.
- Compare your total projected population for 2020 with that in Question 5 above and comment on your results.
- Of what use are your projection results to the province?
- What are the limitations of this projection?

**Table 5: Population data for Western Province, Zambia 2000-2010**

Census 2000				Census 2010			
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Age group	Male	Female	Total
<1	12,465	12,458	24,923	0 - 4	78,959	79,021	157,980
1 - 4	47,767	47,726	95,493	5 - 9	63,980	63,416	127,396
5 - 9	52,442	52,750	105,192	10 - 14	54,826	55,026	109,852
10 - 14	45,747	45,985	91,732	15 - 19	42,730	46,179	88,909
15 - 19	40,103	42,781	82,884	20 - 24	30,101	39,986	70,087
20 - 24	28,519	36,287	64,806	25 - 29	26,626	34,904	61,530
25 - 29	22,917	27,562	50,479	30 - 34	22,372	26,479	48,851
30 - 34	16,893	20,644	37,537	35 - 39	18,025	20,718	38,743
35 - 39	13,102	17,419	30,521	40 - 44	13,207	15,265	28,472
40 - 44	11,203	15,015	26,218	45 - 49	10,419	13,419	23,838
45 - 49	8,286	11,462	19,748	50 - 54	8,345	11,673	20,018
50 - 54	7,280	11,022	18,302	55 - 59	5,817	8,011	13,828
55 - 59	5,894	7,624	13,518	60 - 64	5,257	8,289	13,546
60 - 64	6,342	7,701	14,043	65 - 69	4,268	6,057	10,325
65 - 69	5,705	5,527	11,232	70 - 74	3,910	4,910	8,820
70 - 74	4,845	4,174	9,019	75 - 79	3,019	3,214	6,233
75 - 79	3,007	2,387	5,394	80 - 84	1,847	1,986	3,833
80 - 84	2,084	1,682	3,766	85 - 89	1,186	1,174	2,360
85 +	1,659	1,667	3,326	90 - 94	496	476	972
				95+	523	829	1,352

**-END OF EXAMINATION-  
GOOD LUCK!**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES  
2021/2022 FINAL EXAMINATION

THURSDAY, 3<sup>RD</sup> NOVEMBER 2022, 14-17 HOURS SESSION – DLT

DEM 4214: RESEARCH PROJECT IN DEMOGRAPHY

INSTRUCTIONS: ***ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A. ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION IN SECTION B.***

TIME: **3 (THREE) HOURS**

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**SECTION A. – 60 MARKS**

1. List and briefly define (in one sentence) 5 Properties of scientific methods:
2. List 5 assumptions of the scientific methods.
3. In one sentence, define the following terms,
  - a. Theory
  - b. Hypothesis
  - c. Predictor
  - d. Outcome
  - e. Control
4. List 6 and briefly (in a sentence) explain characteristics of good literature review.
5. Show in 6 ways why a conceptual framework is important for research.
6. List and briefly explain the seven aspects that form criteria for inferring causality.
7. List and briefly explain 6 major threats to internal validity.

8. What are the three basic principles of an experimental design? In the same vein, list six essential components of the Pretest-posttest Experimental Design.
9. By way of a diagram, show the principles of quasi experimental designs

**SECTION B. 40 MARKS**

10. Research data is guided either by readily available data (Secondary datasets) or data collected from the field by the researcher (Primary data). Show a step by step process on how a researcher would handle both data sources (NOTE: MUST BE BOTH, NOT ONE OF THEM). Show also in a short paragraph how these two methods are different.
11. Demonstrate your understanding of sampling by elaborating:
  - a. Key concepts used in survey sampling
  - b. Probability and non-probability sampling including the different types involved in both methods, and
  - c. Within non-probability sampling, types of purposeful sampling available

***END OF EXAMINATION***

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR  
DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY FINAL EXAMINATION  
DEM 9114: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

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

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

1. State the **key evaluation question** and any **four (4)** specific questions asked in each of the following:
  - a. Needs Assessment.
  - b. Programme theory and design.
  - c. Programme process and implementation.
  - d. Outcome and impact.
2. When selecting Indicators, you need to be clear about the type of change you desire to see. In this vain, Briefly explain the following:
  - a. Absolute Change.
  - b. Relative Change.
  - c. No Change.
3. Define the following:
  - a. Indicator metric
  - b. Indicator reference sheet

- c. Clarificatory evaluation
- d. Data Quality
- e. M&E Data system
- f. M&E system
- g. M&E plan
- h. Logic model
- i. Project logic

**SECTION B:** ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY. THIS SECTION CARRIES 60%

1. Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow.

*A locally based organization, ZamIT-EDU, is proposing to implement a programme whose aim is to provide opportunities for IT skills development in under-resourced township high schools of Lusaka. The organization identifies an opportunity to provide learners from townships, with almost no chance to own or use a computer, the chance to learn and use a computer and thereby making them competitive in tertiary education but also for the job market. The program will be organised in such a way that mobile laptop computer laboratories on mobile trucks, are made available to scholars after school hours. The program hopes to recruits 500 learners every year who will develop computer skills through the program. The program curriculum will cover a wide range of modules and on completion, learners will be awarded with a nationally recognised IT Certificate. Other than IT, the programme will also implement entrepreneurial mentorship program for the learners.*

Given the scenario above, you are requested by the organization to help them develop the following key items which are required by the funders:

- a. An appropriate 'Goal' for the proposed program including SMART objectives.
- b. Theory of change for the proposed program
- c. A logic model for the proposed program to also include outcome indicators

2. A local Non-governmental organisation has been awarded \$5 million to implement a project that will contribute to the reduction of Malaria Incidence in the Eastern Province of Zambia. The organisation hires you as their M&E officer and the first task you are given is to assist the team develop an M&E Framework. The preferred framework for the donor is the 4x4 matrix.

Assist the project team by preparing a brief description of the steps that need to be followed when developing the 4x4 matrix for the project. Consequently, develop a draft framework for the project.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture M&E unit is developing an M&E Framework for the unit. They seek your services as an M&E expert to help them develop the M&E framework and provide you with the following:

**Proposed Goal:** *“Increased food security and income among small scale farmers”*

**Proposed Objective:** *“Increased production by small scale farmers in rural Zambia”*

With the provided information, develop a results framework for the M&E unit.

END OF EXAMINATION

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES**

**DE 9210 (HEALTH DEMOGRAPHY) EXAM**

**DATE: TUESDAY 1<sup>st</sup> NOVEMBER 2022**

**TIME: 14-17 HOURS**

**VENUE: DLT**

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**Instructions: Sections A, B and C are compulsory. Answer *only one (1)* question from section D**

**Section A (Compulsory, 10 marks total)**

1. Define the following concepts:
  - a) Etiology (2.5 marks)
  - b) Perinatal mortality (2.5 marks)
  - c) Foetal death (2.5 marks)
  - d) Impaired fecundity (2,5 marks)

**Section B (Compulsory, 40 marks)**

2. Identify the concepts being defined, 5 marks:
  - a) A cause that leads to death and occurs due to an internal factor such as a medical condition or diseases that causes the body to shut down (1 mark)
  - b) A broad term for any health condition encompassing diseases, injuries and impairments (1 mark)
  - c) The postpartum period of about 6 weeks after childbirth during which the mother's reproductive organs return to their original non-pregnant condition (1 mark)
  - d) Acceptance and recognition that everyone is entitled to equal rights, & opportunities in life irrespective of their sex (1 mark)
  - e) An infection that is introduced during medical procedures (1 mark)
3. Interpret the following, (10 marks):
  - a) A maternal mortality rate among women of reproductive age of 54.5 (2.5 marks)
  - b) Life expectancy at age 0 of 67.8 of (2.5 marks)
  - c) Point prevalence of malaria of 27% (2.5 marks)
  - d) Late maternal death of 57 (2.5 marks)

4. State and explain the type of study for each statement below (*Experimental, Observational, Cohort, Case-control or Clinical trial*) 3 marks total

- a) A study in which children are randomly assigned to receive either a newly formulated vaccine or the currently available vaccine, and are followed to monitor for side effects and effectiveness of each vaccine (1 mark)
- b) The Iowa Women's Health Study, in which researchers enrolled 41,837 women in 1986 and collected exposure and lifestyle information to assess the relationship between these factors and subsequent occurrence of cancer, is an example of which type(s) of study (1 mark)
- c) British investigators conducted a study to compare measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine history among 1,294 children with pervasive development disorder (e.g., autism and Asperger's syndrome) and 4,469 children without such disorders. (They found no association.) (1 mark)

5. Briefly write notes on the following, 15 marks):

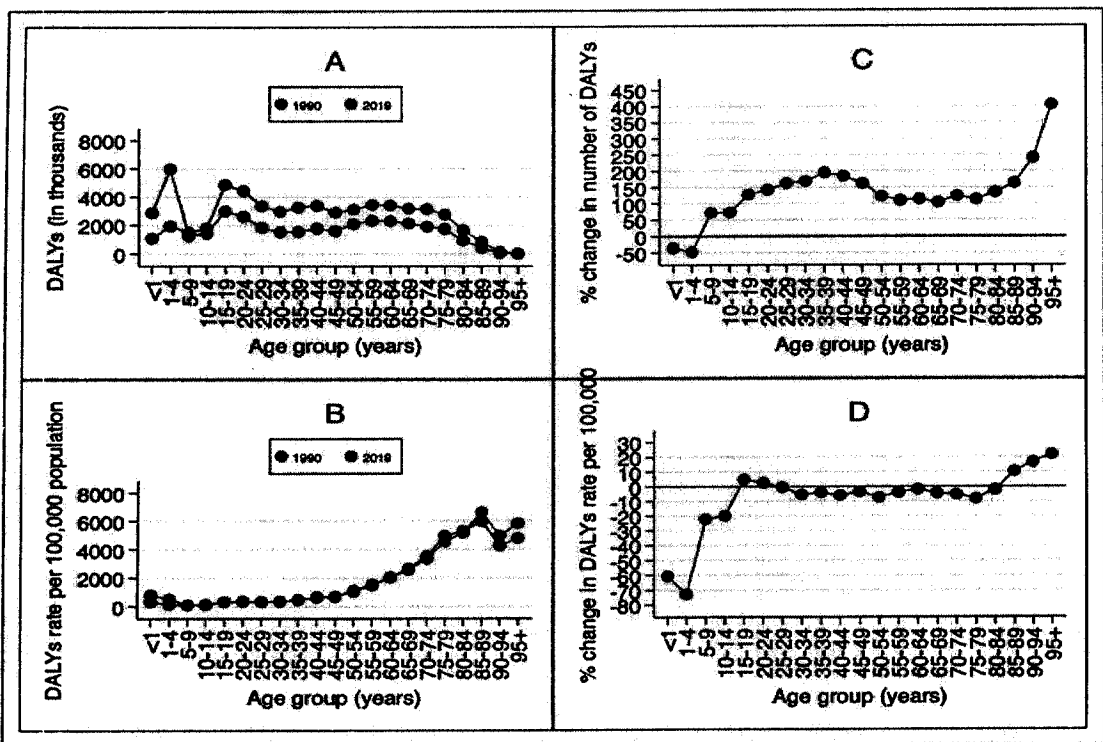
- a) Measures of health status (5 marks)
  - b) Qualitative research in health demography (5 marks)
6. Explain why Family planning is a basic right (2 marks)
7. Explain how a cohort study differs from a case-control study (4 marks)
8. Explain the three (3) problems with the census and survey as sources of health data (6 marks)

### Section C (Compulsory, 40 marks)

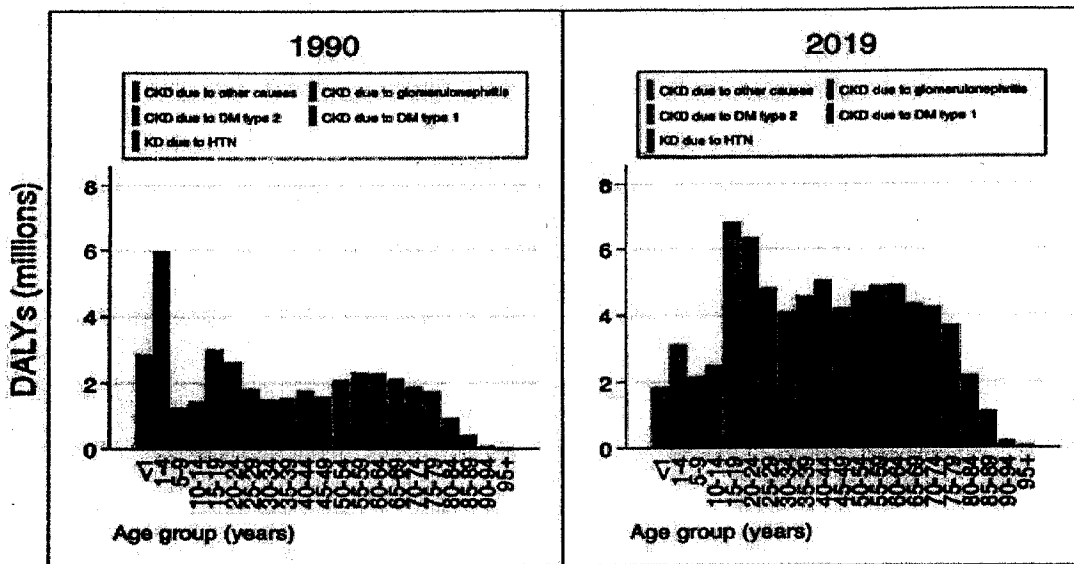
9. 10 new cases of illness over about 15 months in a population of 20 persons were reported. Before October 1, six people became ill; 2 of them died before April 1. Between October 1 and September 30, four more persons became ill. Six more persons died after April
- a) Calculate the incidence rate from October 1, 2004, to September 30, 2005, using the midpoint population (population alive on April 1, 2005) as the denominator. Express the rate per 100 population (2.5 marks)
  - b) Calculate the point prevalence on April 1, 2005 (2.5 marks)
  - c) Calculate the period prevalence from October 1, 2004, to September 30, 2005 (2.5 marks)
  - d) In country X in 2021 in the month of June, 3078 people had COVID 19 and 159 died from the disease. In the month of October 1789 had COVID 19 and 56 died. Calculate the Case fatality rates for each month (5 marks).
  - e) How different is the Case Fatality Rate from the Cause Specific Death Rate (5 marks)

10. A study conducted in Zambia in 2019 examined the underlying causes of Chronic kidney disease (CKD) by estimating the population attributable fraction as the percentage contributions of risk factors to CKD DALY. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) has been a global public health problem and a major source of suffering and poor quality of life for those afflicted. Using data from the global burden of disease (GBD) study 2019, we estimated the magnitude of the burden of CKD as well as the underlying causes of CKD in the Zambian population.

The data used for this study were extracted from the GBD 2019 study. The GBD 2019 provides estimates of several metrics of disease burden including the commonly used disability-adjusted life year (DALYs) for over 369 diseases and injuries, and 87 risk factors and combinations of these in 204 countries and territories from 1990 to 2019. This study estimated the burden of CKD as the number and rates (per 100,000 population) of DALYs, disaggregated by year, sex, and age group.



**Figure 1: DALYs in thousands (A); rate per 100,000 population (B) of DALYs for CKD; Percent change (2019 vs 1990) in number of DALYs (C); Percent change (2019 vs 1990) in DALYs rate per 100,000 population (D). Abbreviations: DALY=disability-adjusted life-year**



**Figure 2: Number and rate per 100,000 populations of DALYs for CKD by underlying cause, 1990-2019, Zambia. Abbreviations: DALY=disability-adjusted life-year. CKD=chronic kidney disease; HTN=Hypertension**

- i. Define the term DALYs (2.5 marks)
- ii. The number of DALYs for CKD was estimated as 76.03 million in 2019 compared to 39.42 million in 1990 whereas the DALYs rate per 100,000 population was estimated as 416.89 in 2019 compared to 496.38 in 1990.
  - a. Calculate the percent change in DALYS numbers and rate (per 100,000) between 1990 and 2019 (5 marks)
  - b. Comment on the percent changes in DALYs observed in (a) (2.5 marks)
- iii. Based on figure 1, What are the observations in DALYs by age groups? (5 marks)
- iv. What are the major causal attribution of CKD DALYs in 2019 observed in figure 2? (2.5 marks)
- v. Based on the answers on iii and iv, what is the impact of the DALYs on the affected age groups (5 marks)
- vi. Using the ICF illustrate how CKD would limit functioning based on observations made above (2.5 marks)

**Section D (Compulsory, 10 marks)**

7. Based on the results in question 10 above, what interventions can Ministry of Health implement to improve the burden of CKD DALYs in Zambia?

OR

8. Discuss 5 reasons why men are at lesser risk of contracting STIs

OR

9. List and explain 5 of ways you would help couples being faced with infertility in any population

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**END OF EXAM**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**DEV 1150: INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Section A (Question 1) is compulsory and carries (30 Marks).
  - Attempt any two (2) questions of your choice under Section B (15 marks for each).
  - Duration is Three (3) Hours
- 

**Section A: Compulsory (30 Marks)**

1. The seventh Republican President of Zambia has always been emphasizing the need to redefine Zambia from being looked as a 'landlocked' country to being a 'land-linked' one. This is in view of realizing the benefits of regionalism and globalization. Critically discuss the significance of regionalism and globalization to Zambia's development using practical examples of the different regional bodies Zambia is a member.

**Section B: Answer two (2) Questions of your choice (15 Marks Each)**

2. The world at large faced challenges in the development process at some point with the failure in enhancing people's living standards. Critically discuss the impasse in development thinking and clearly show how it led to the alternative development thinking.
3. Entrepreneurship is key to development world over, mainly because of its potential role in alleviating poverty. The realization of its significance has necessitated the creation of the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises in Zambia. Using practical examples, discuss the significance of entrepreneurship to Zambia's economy.
4. Africa as a continent has had a mixed governance challenges as most countries have experienced some form of conflicts. It is argued most African countries' development challenges are attributed to this vice. As a Development Studies student, critically define conflict as a concept and discuss how it negatively affect development interventions. Use practical examples to illustrate your answer.
5. Sectoral development approach in developing countries offers a policy structure to encourage efficiency gains without limits on economic development. Critically discuss how Zambia can attain her development using the unbalanced development sectoral approach.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**DEV 1150: INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Section A (Question 1) is compulsory and carries (30 Marks).
  - Attempt any two (2) questions of your choice under Section B (15 marks for each).
  - Duration is Three (3) Hours
- 

**Section A: Compulsory (30 Marks)**

1. Zambia as a developing country has faced a lot of economic challenges which have largely pushed many households into poverty. Critically discuss the different types of poverty giving practical examples for each type of poverty from the Zambian society.

**Section B: Answer two (2) Questions of your choice (15 Marks Each)**

2. Most African countries are faced with the problem of development which is largely attributed to corruption among many reasons. Corruption and development are two mutually related concepts equally shifting in meaning across time. Critically discuss how corruption affects development using practical examples from Zambia.
3. Gender and development are two key concepts that have driven many development interventions in less developed countries. Using practical examples, discuss the significance of the concept of gender in the attainment of sustainable development.
4. Sectoral development approach in developing countries offers a policy structure to encourage efficiency gains without limits on economic development. Critically discuss how Zambia can attain her development using the balanced development sectoral approach.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**DEV 2250: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Time Allowed: Three (03) Hours

Question 1 is Compulsory, and answer any other two questions in addition to Question 1

1. Is there any relationship between Democracy and Economic Development? If so what is the nature of this relationship? Give examples to illustrate your answer. **(40 Marks)** ✓
2. External indebtedness is one of the factors which contributed to Africa's development crisis in the 1970s and 80s. Discuss the implications of Zambia's current external debt and assess the desirability of foreign aid in Zambia. **(30 Marks)**
3. Are Developing Nations that were under direct colonial rule truly liberated today? Answer this question in relation to current International Economic trends such Economic liberalism and Globalization. **(30 Marks)** ✓
4. Write brief notes on each of the following;
  - (i) List the Marxian Social formations. Which social formation is similar or closer to what is obtaining in present day Zambia. Explain why. **(15 Marks)**.
  - (ii) Define Historical Materialism and list the most essential laws of Dialectics. **(15 Marks)**.
- ✓ 5. Write brief notes on **All** of the following;
  - (a) The role of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in the development process of developing countries like Zambia **(6 Marks)**
  - (b) Religious View (idealism) Versus The Big Brain Theory **(6 Marks)**
  - (c) Adjustment with a Human Face **(6 Marks)**
  - (d) Constitutionalism and rule of law **(6 Marks)**
  - (e) Markets Require Authoritarianism **(6 Marks)**

**END OF THE EXAMINATION**

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

**2021/2022 DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL  
EXAMINATIONS**

**DEV 2250: POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Time Allowed: Three (03) Hours

Section A is **Compulsory**, answer **Any Two** questions from Section B.

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**SECTION A**

1. What do liberal scholars say is the reason behind present economic problems Developing Nations face? Is their view a correct analysis of the objective reality in Developing Nations? Be concise in your answer? **(40 Marks)**

**SECTION B**

2. Define the concept of Underdevelopment, justify and explain how underdevelopment began in Africa and how it can be said to have persisted in modern times. **(30 Marks)**
3. Explain the democratic functions played by Civil Society in the process of Development? **(30 Marks)**
4. Write short notes on **All** of the following; **(30 Marks)**
  - (a) World Bank Vs International Monetary Fund
  - (b) Left wing Vs Right Wing
  - (c) Adjustment with a Human Face
  - (d) Constitutionalism
  - (e) Markets Require Democracy
  - (f) Economic Base Vs Superstructure

**END OF EXAMINATIONS!!**

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

**DEV 2254 : RESEARCH METHODS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**EXAMINATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Please answer all questions in both Sections A and B
- Duration is three (3) hours.

**SECTION A**

1. List and describe 3 ethical considerations in research. (3 marks)
2. Distinguish between type I and type II errors. (2 marks)
3. Mention 2 properties of standard deviation. (2 marks)
4. Briefly compare and contrast panel and trend studies. (2 marks)
5. Explain 3 roles played by the literature review. (3 marks)
6. Mention and justify the appropriate sampling strategy for your study on illicit drug dealers in Green Weed community. (3 marks)
7. Mention 3 features of a good hypothesis. (3 marks)
8. To boost caloric intake among undernourished pupils in rural communities, economic growth is key. However, income distribution is also critical in this campaign. Identify the following variables;
  - a) Independent (1 mark)
  - b) Intervening (1 mark)
  - c) Dependent (1 mark)
9. With examples, distinguish between deductive and inductive. (2 marks)

10. Describe any 2 factors that could guide you in selecting a good research topic. (2 marks)

11. List and describe 3 pitfalls in questionnaire construction. (3 marks)

12. A study conducted in Dreamland resettlement scheme indicates that only 20 percent of the respondents had access to mosquito nets. Is this descriptive or inferential statistics? Give a reason for your answer. (2 marks)

## SECTION B

13. To improve nutrition through food aid, 50 households in Highlands community receive the following quantities of fish (in Kgs) :

20,30,25,20,20,15,10,20,25,30,16,18,15,17,17,19,22,20,15,22,28,30,20,16,18,30,27,25,15,16,19,20,25,18,30,22,25,15,16,20,22,24,26,27,30,18,19,22,21,30

a) Compute the mean. (3 marks)

b) Identify any potential outliers in the distribution. (5 marks)

c) State the 5 number summary. (2 marks)

14. Data collected from Upper Valley village categorizes the beneficiaries of farming inputs as follows: 5 got ploughs, 7 got fertilizers, 4 got seeds, and 2 got pesticides.

a) Between the bar chart and histogram, which one would be appropriate to present this data? (1 mark)

b) State the reason for your choice. (2 marks)

c) Using your answer in (a), graphically present the data. (3 marks)

15. Water abstraction in litres per day for irrigation by a population of farmers in Community of Progress farming block is given below:

Litres	Number of farmers
50-54	10
55-59	5
60-64	3
65-69	8

- a) Compute the variance. (7 marks)
- b) Compute the standard deviation. (5 marks)
- c) Describe one limitation of the range as a measure of spread. (2 marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION!**

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

**DEV 2254: RESEARCH METHODS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**2022 DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- There are two(2) sections, A and B
- Please answer all questions in both sections
- Duration is three (3) hours.

**SECTION A**

1. 'Quantitative research is better than qualitative'. By taking into account their respective characteristics, to what extent do you agree with the statement?

**SECTION B**

2. List and describe three(3) sampling techniques in qualitative research.
3. If you are to systematically sample 250 households out of a population of 1000, what would be your sampling interval?
4. Distinguish between primary and secondary data.
5. State any three(3) ethical considerations in social research.
6. With examples, distinguish between pure and applied research.
7. The following are the scores of a sample of thirty(30) students in a research course :  
80,50,55,60,70,53,50,65,50,63,55,60,55,50,75,65,70,50,60,55,73,84,45,68,54,50,72,60,71,60
  - a) Compute the mean
  - b) Calculate the median
  - c) Construct a grouped frequency distribution

- d) Using your answer in (c), construct a cumulative frequency distribution
8. Mention any three (3) elements that constitute a research design
  9. What is the difference between descriptive and inferential statistics?
  10. List and describe the four (4) scales of measurement.
  11. *Distinguish* between cross sectional and longitudinal studies.
  12. Mention 4 functions of literature review.
  13. List and describe three (3) pitfalls in questionnaire construction.
  14. List and describe three (3) quantitative sampling techniques.
  15. What is research?

**END OF EXAMINATION!**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES DEPARTMENT**  
**DEV 3150: AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**2021/22 EXAMINATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- There are two sections A and B
- Section A is **compulsory**, and answer **any two (2)** questions from Section B.
- Duration is three (3) hours.

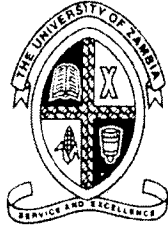
**SECTION A**

1. Despite agriculture being a key rural sector, absolute poverty remains stubbornly high in rural areas of many developing countries. With examples, to what extent is an integrated approach effective in accelerating rural development in the context of Zambia?

**SECTION B**

2. One of the objectives of Zambia's Eighth (8<sup>th</sup>) National Development Plan is to increase agricultural productivity and production. As an expert in agricultural policy, advance and explain measures which can sustainability achieve this objective especially in rural areas.
3. Food security is among the top global concerns and as such innovative solutions have to be found to address the current agricultural systems and its food problems. To what extent do you agree that biotechnology and not Green Revolution is a sustainable breakthrough to the global food problems particularly in developing countries.
4. Structural adjustment programme (SAPs) seems to promote a market led economy with minimal government intervention. Discuss its implications on agriculture and rural development in a developing country like Zambia.

**END OF EXAMINATION!**



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

### END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS – 10<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2022

#### **DEV 4154: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

#### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

There are **FIVE** questions in this paper. Answer question **ONE** and any other **TWO** of your choice.

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1. Preparing a research proposal is an important phase as you prepare to undertake social science research. Present, step-by-step, the main components that you are likely to include in a good research proposal while highlighting the significance of each of the components.
2. Before you can embark on any research project, you must first identify the specific problem that you want to research. Highlight the main sources of research problems and critically discuss at least 8 key things that you need to consider to come up with a good researchable topic in social science research.
3. Critically present the main differences between qualitative and quantitative research. In what circumstances do you think each of the two research approaches is best suited for application?
4. Literature review is one of the most important activities that researchers undertake in the research process. Why is it important to the research process and what shortcomings must one avoid when preparing a good literature review?

5. When many people hear about scandals in research with human participants, most of the time they right away think about research in the context of medical or clinical trials as opposed to social science research. While providing practical examples of ethical issues, critically justify the basis for ethics considerations in social science research.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**GOOD LUCK**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS – 22<sup>nd</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022

**DEV 4250: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DURATION: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

There are FIVE Questions in this paper. Answer Question **ONE** and any other **TWO** of your choice.

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1. Critically discuss the International Regime governing Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and how it affects LDC efforts to develop their own scientific and technological capabilities. What needs to be done if LDCs are to maximize the benefits of participating in the international regime of intellectual property rights?
2. Critically identify and analyse the historical and current factors that have kept less developed countries (LDCs) chronically dependant on technologies developed elsewhere. While providing practical examples, how can LDCs overcome this dependency on foreign technology?

- 3 It has been argued that direct and deliberate state involvement in the planning and development of national scientific and technological capability is critical to the achievement of rapid industrialisation of LDCs. Critically discuss.
- 4 Critically discuss the role of science and technology in the economic development of LDCs. Using practical examples, highlight the main challenges LDCs have faced in their efforts to attain scientific and technological advancement to the levels seen in the advanced countries.
- 5 Is there any technology that can be considered most appropriate to any one group of countries? In the context of appropriate technology, critically discuss the type of technologies that are often prescribed for LDCs with regard to their effectiveness and potential to produce economic development.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**GOOD LUCK!**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**DEV 4450: TRADE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- The ONLY question under Section A is compulsory.
  - Attempt two (2) questions of your choice under Section B.
  - Duration is Three (3) Hours
- 

**Section A: Compulsory (30 Marks)**

1. In the globalization era, trade has taken a critical role in enhancing development. As a trade policy and development expert, critically discuss the significance of trade policy to developing countries like Zambia using the lenses of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area.

**Section B: Answer two (2) Questions of your choice (15 Marks Each)**

2. The president of the republic of Zambia has always emphasised on the need for the country to be viewed as a 'land linked country' and not 'landlocked'. To what extent does this support Zambia's international trade and the attainment of sustainable development. Discuss using practical examples.
3. Tariffs are generally applied on both imports and exports for several reasons. Nevertheless, this has been argued to have made other countries protectionist to some extent. As a trade policy analyst, using the different types of tariffs discuss the extent to which tariffs are argued to either hinder or support trade in developing countries like Zambia using practical examples.
4. List the different types of rules of origin. Are rules of origin necessary for Zambia's development. Discuss with practical examples.
5. Africa as a continent has had low rates of trade within and amongst herself. In the effort to address this challenge, the continent then created the Africa Export Import Bank (AFREXIMBANK) to drive the objective of Africa trading within and amongst herself more than it does with western countries. Critically discuss the role of this Bank to Africa's trade and development using practical examples.

**END OF THE EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**DEV 4450: TRADE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- The ONLY question under Section A is compulsory.
  - Attempt two (2) questions of your choice under Section B.
  - Duration is Three (3) Hours
- 

**Section A: Compulsory (30 Marks)**

1. Zambia in the new dawn government has been making effort in marketing herself to the international world with the aim of expanding trade in terms of exports and imports. Discuss the significance of having a sound trade and development policy in the new dawn government using practical examples.

**Section B: Answer two (2) Questions of your choice (15 Marks Each)**

2. Subsidies have been used in Zambia even before the country gained independence in 1964. In recent years, major subsidies in Zambia have taken the form of the Farmer's Input Support Programme (FISP), Food Reserve Agency (FRA), fuel and electricity. Critically discuss the role of subsidies in developing countries like Zambia.
3. Zambia since the change of government has largely sided more with USA in most trade related agreements that she has done with China. Critically discuss how such a trade relationship move can negatively impact Zambia's development.
4. Africa as a continent has had low rates of trade within and amongst herself. In the effort to address this challenge, the continent then created the Africa Export Import Bank (AFREXIMBANK) to drive the objective of Africa trading within and amongst herself more than it does with western countries. Critically discuss the role of this Bank to Africa's trade and development using practical examples.

**END OF THE EXAMINATION**

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

**2021/2022 END OF ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATION  
DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DURATION: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

**Section 'B' has Four (4) Questions. You are required to attempt ANY Two (2) Questions. Each Question in Section B is worth 30 points. All answers should be in short essay type unless otherwise specified**

**SECTION A: 40 points**

1. 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: instead they 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?
2. It has been generally 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 the 2009 NGO Act and suggest ways in which the legal framework can be improved to reduce the antagonism among opposing factions.

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

3. Garreton (1987) postulates that Social Movements can be justified because of their value of 'Democratizing development' for their ability to influence decisions and bring change in line with what is desirable to the masses, and fostering greater inclusion in society. Discuss this assertion in the context of ANY example of a Social Movement in Zambia. Can the above be said to be always the case with all Social Movements in Zambia? Justify your answer.
4. Write concise notes on ALL the following:
  - a. Outline the four functions of Civil Society in Governance according to Hearn (1999), and briefly describe what each entail;
  - b. Mention the three (3) Factors that determine Success or Failure of Social Movements, and briefly describe what each entail.
5. Draw points of convergence and divergence between Karl Marx's and Antonio Gramsci's analysis of civil society. Which one offers a more plausible explanation of civil society in contemporary Zambia? Justify using practical examples.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- The ONLY question under Section A is compulsory.
  - Attempt two (2) questions of your choice under Section B.
  - Duration is Three (3) Hours
- 

**Section A: Compulsory (30 Marks)**

1. Civil society play a key role in a multiparty society, and this sector has played a key role in Zambia's development. Critically discuss the significance of the civil society organizations in the contemporary Zambian society using practical examples.

**Section B: Answer two (2) Questions of your choice (15 Marks Each)**

2. The idea of civil society has resurfaced and it is generating new energy and ideas around old and familiar questions on how the society ought to be governed. Discuss the different factors that are attributed to the revival of interest in civil society beginning from the late twentieth century.
3. Development in the contemporary world has largely been defined around the concept of accountability as it ensures prudent utilization of the resources. Most international with respect to the realization of the different approaches to accountability. Critically discuss the significance of the different approaches of accountability in a developing country like Zambia.
4. In as much as NGOs are considered effective in supporting development programmes, they cannot replace the state. Discuss this statement using practical examples from any developing country of your choice

**END**  
**All the best**

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

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS  
DEV 9210: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

**Instructions:**

Duration: 3 Hours

This Examination has two sections; A and B.

Section A is **COMPULSORY**.

You are required to choose and answer any **TWO** questions from section B.

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**SECTION A (COMPULSORY) (40 Marks)**

1. Using your knowledge acquired in Development Management course and particularly the *project cycle* concept, state where it is appropriate to undertake the functions of *monitoring* and that of *evaluation*. Justify your answer.

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

2. Give reasons it is important to articulate a sound implementation schedule for any successful project or programme.
3. Why are project or programme *evaluations* usually planned for but end up being undone by many organisations and instead attention and focus is mainly given to *monitoring* exercises?
4. Illustrate how you would benefit from a situational analysis towards successful management of projects, policies or programmes.
5. Contrast the two approaches of 'Rapid Rural Appraisals (RRAs)' and 'Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs)'. Give a brief historical context of the evolution of participatory approaches in development management.

*End of Examination and best wishes*

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

**INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR- DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS  
DEV 9350: THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**DURATION: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

THIS EXAMINATION HAS TWO SECTIONS

SECTION A IS **COMPULSORY** AND CARRIES 40 MARKS.

CHOOSE AND ANSWER ANY **TWO** QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

**SECTION A**

1. Write short and concise notes on **ALL** the following concepts. (40 marks)
  - a) Debt-for-nature swaps
  - b) Biodiversity Loss
  - c) Approaches to Military conversion
  - d) Key principles for environmental policy formulation

**SECTION B (30 Marks each)**

2. With valid examples, discuss Garret Hardin's "tragedy of the commons" model. As a fresh graduate of environment and sustainable development, give recommendations to the Ministry of Green Economy on the governance and management of Common Property Resources.
3. Given the increasing frequency and intensity of disaster events over the past decade, particularly in the Global South, what are the challenges to governments, businesses and local communities in Adapting to and Mitigating climate change? In the absence of a Global agreement, how can local stakeholders respond to the challenge of climate change? Illustrate with examples.
4. Conflict is inextricably linked to natural resources depletion and ultimately environmental degradation. With the use of valid examples, show how conflict has contributed to the depletion of natural resources. How can natural resources be used in the process of peacebuilding and recovery?

**END OF EXAMINATION.**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DS 9450: INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer Question One and any other two questions (in Section Two).
  2. Write clearly and in an academically acceptable manner.
- 

**Question One (Compulsory) (40 marks)**

Write short answers on the following:

- a. Mention five objectives of macroeconomic policy.
- b. Give three reasons why government must intervene in the operations of the free market system through economic policy.
- c. What policy measures can government use to redistribute income?
- d. What are the weaknesses of using the gross domestic product (GDP) as a measure of economic performance?

**Section Two: (Answer only two Questions)**

1. Discuss the main arguments in the “new growth theory”. What lessons can a less developed country like Zambia learn from this theory? (30 marks)
2. Critically discuss both the short and long term objectives of the economic reforms that have been suggested to the Zambian government by both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) from the 1990s to date. (30 marks)
3. Using Zambia as a case study, discuss what you understand by economic external and internal disequilibrium. (30 marks)

**Good Luck**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DEV 9550: ECONOMIC GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- **DURATION: THREE HOURS**
  - This paper has four questions, **answer three** questions: question **one** and any other **two** questions.
  - All questions carry equal marks.
  - You are required to demonstrate theoretical and practical application of the knowledge you have acquired.
  - Write clearly and in academically acceptable manner.
- 

1. To what degree do you agree with the notion that unsustainable external debt can undermine a country's national sovereignty? Give practical examples to validate your answer.
2. Assess the view that 'China's investment in Africa is an example of south to south cooperation and will end the African continent's dependency on the west'.
3. Why has the environment become a topic of global concern in development discourse? Why is the Paris Accords said to be an advancement of the Kyoto protocol with regard to protection and preservation of the environment.
4. In what ways have multinational corporations (MNCs) contributed to the process of globalization? Explain why investments from multinational companies in mining, manufacturing and services are spread unevenly among countries in developing countries.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

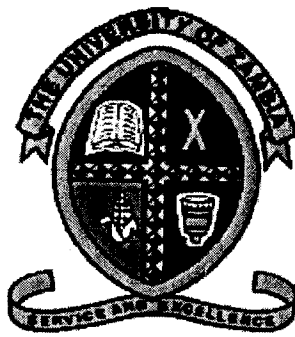
**DEV 9850: ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- **DURATION: THREE HOURS**
  - This paper has four questions, answer **three** questions; question **one** and any other **two** questions.
  - All questions carry equal marks.
  - You are required to demonstrate theoretical and practical application of the knowledge you have acquired.
  - Write clearly and in academically acceptable manner.
- 

1. An entrepreneur who fails to plan plans to fail. Critically discuss this statement using practical examples.
2. In the context of a business undertaking/firm, entrepreneurial qualities and managerial skills are two sides of the same coin. Discuss
3. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) play a significant role in the Zambian economy. In spite of this, there are factors that constrain SMEs from performing at the frontier. Identify and describe the challenges facing SMEs in Zambia. How would you propose that these challenges be addressed?
4. Explain the four phases of business development. In your view, how would business formalization help a firm to transition from one phase to another?

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMICS

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMICS THEORY**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

OCTOBER 31 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE FOUR QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER. PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN ANY ORDER**

**Note: All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided**

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## QUESTION ONE

- A) It is generally recognised that there are a lot of economic, social, demographic, religious and other factors that affect demand and supply. However, when modelling demand and supply all economists generally agree that out of all these factors, the price of the commodity itself is the most important factor and all the other factors can be assumed to be constant or held under ceteris paribus. As a consequence the demand and supply functions can be written as follows

$$DEMAND = Q = f(P), \text{cet. Par}$$

$$SUPPLY = Q = f(P), \text{cet. Par}$$

- i. List any five specific factors that are held under ceteris paribus for the case of demand and show graphically how a positive change in each factor affect demand
  - ii. List any five factors that are held under ceteris paribus for the case of supply and show graphically how a positive change in each factor affect supply
- B) (i) Define price elasticity of demand, the income elasticity of demand, cross price elasticity, and price elasticity of supply. For each case show how its computed
- (ii) List and explain some of the determinants of cross price elasticity of demand.
- C) Consider the following demand and supply functions for commodity Q

$$SUPPLY = Q = -4.5 + 16P$$

$$DEMAND = Q = 13.5 - 8P$$

- i. Compute the equilibrium quantity and ~~demand~~<sup>price</sup> for commodity Q and show this equilibrium on a graph.
- ii. Compute the price elasticity of demand and price elasticity supply at this equilibrium price and quantity and explain if demand is elastic or inelastic or unit elastic.
- iii. Compute the consumer surplus and Producer surplus and interpret the answers you have found.

## QUESTION TWO

- A. VERY clearly state the conditions for profit maximization or loss minimization in the case of firm operating in a perfect competitive market in the short run and in the long run.
- B. Very clearly show, graphically, a firm operating in a perfect competitive market and making the following in the short run
  - i. Breaking even
  - ii. Making economic loses
  - iii. Making Economic profits

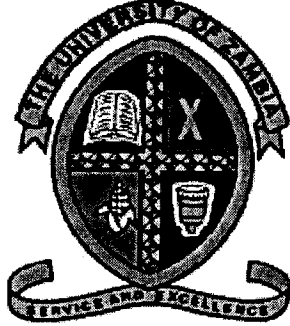
### QUESTION THREE

- A. Very briefly explain three major sources monopoly power? <sup>monopoly</sup>
- B. Very clearly show, graphically, a firm operating in a ~~perfect competitive~~ market and making the following in the short run
- i. Breaking even
  - ii. Making economic losses
  - iii. Making Economic profits
- C. Most economists agree that monopolies, in contrast to competitive markets, fail to allocate resources efficiently. They argue that Monopolies lead to deadweight losses and as a result charge prices above marginal cost.
- i. Use an appropriate graph to illustrate the above argument
  - ii. Very briefly explain any four ways in which government regulators respond to the problem of monopoly

### QUESTION FOUR

- a. The theory of consumer behaviour begins with three basic assumptions regarding people's preferences for one market basket versus another. These are the assumption of completeness, transitivity and the assumption that more is better than less. Very briefly explain these assumptions and state the implications of each assumption.
- b. Consider an individual preference over two commodities X and Y. Under what circumstances would you expect his indifference curves to be
- i. Convex to the origin
  - ii. L-Shaped
  - iii. A straight line
- c. For each of the above three types of indifference curves in (b) above state very clearly the conditions for utility maximization and show this graphically.
- D. State and explain any four properties of indifference curves.
- E. Draw a budget constraint and indifference curves for commodity X and Commodity Y where the two commodities are substitutes of each other but not perfectly so. Show what happens to the budget constraint and the consumer's optimum when the price of X rises assuming commodity X is i) a Normal good, ii) an inferior good, iii) a Giffen good. In each case in your diagram, decompose the change into an income effect and a substitution effect.

**END**



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

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMIC THEORY**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. CHOOSE ANY THREE QUESTIONS

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## QUESTION ONE

- i. What are the functions of money?
- ii. What are the measures of money?
- iii. What is the Equation of Exchange (Quantity Theory of Exchange)? Explain what the variables represent.
- iv. What important role does the assumption of constant velocity ( $V$ ) play in the analysis of the equation of exchange?

## QUESTION TWO

What is

- a. the consumption function
- b. The savings function
- c. What do the slopes of each of the functions explain
- d. Aggregate demand or expenditure (show from the foregoing the derivation of the aggregate demand function) (provide the mathematical and geometric representation of the functions)
- e. Show and explain derivation of the equilibrium output
- f. Derive and show autonomous demand
- g. Assuming planned investment ( $I$ ) and planned savings ( $S$ ), show and explain the equilibrium condition

## QUESTION THREE

- i. What is the government budget?
- ii. What is the budget deficit
- iii. Explain the significance of the balanced budget multiplier
- iv. When considering fiscal policy and the government budget, what two factors beside GDP affect the government budget and therefore the budget line. Explain fully how these affect the government budget and budget deficit? (Draw the graph(s) in full to help explain)
- v. Show from (iv) above the effect of increased government spending

## QUESTION FOUR

What is countercyclical fiscal policy?

How is countercyclical fiscal policy expected to address:

- a. A deflationary situation
- b. A deflationary situation in relation to the price level
- c. What is the effect of countercyclical fiscal policy on the budget deficit?

## **QUESTION FIVE**

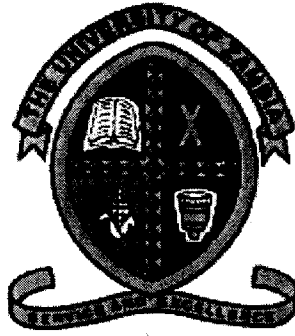
In terms of the Keynesian transmission mechanism or changes in money supply and its effects;

- a. Show the effect of monetary policy on investments, aggregate expenditure and GDP and aggregate demand and GDP
- b. How would monetary policy be used to control inflationary rises in the economy?

## **QUESTION SIX**

Explain/Define (with relevant mathematical expressions and/or graphs) the following:

- a. Consumer price index (CPI)
- b. GDP deflator
- c. Labour force
- d. Unemployment rate
- e. Natural rate of unemployment
- f. Short-run and long-run Philips curve
- g. *IS and LM Models* and Equilibrium



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

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMIC  
THEORY**  
DEFERRED AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

February 2023

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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## SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS

Draw a graph of the money market to illustrate equilibrium in the short run. If the growth rate of the quantity of money increases, explain what happens to the real interest rate and the nominal interest rate in the short run.

1. The Fed conducts an open market sale of securities. Explain the effects of this action in the short run on the nominal interest rate and in the long run on the value of money and the price level.
2. What is the quantity theory of money? Define the velocity of circulation and explain how it is measured.
3. Given that

AE = Aggregate expenditure

Y = National income or Output

I = Planned investment

C = Aggregate Consumption

Explain how equilibrium output is determined (Graphically and algebraically)

## MULTIPLE CHOICE AND SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

### An Island Economy Producing Only Two Products

	Year 1		Year 2	
	Quantity	Price \$	Quantity	Price \$
Good X	100	10	110	15
Good Y	50	12	60	10

The table gives the quantities produced and prices in 2015 and in 2016. The base year is 2015.

1. Calculate nominal GDP in 2015 and nominal GDP in 2016.
  2. Calculate the value of 2016 production in 2015 prices and the percentage increase in production when valued at 2015 prices.
  3. Calculate the value of 2015 production in 2016 prices and the percentage increase in production when valued at 2016 prices.
2. Money in the economy today includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. currency and deposits at both banks and the Fed
  - B. the currency in people's wallets, stores' tills, and the bank deposits that people and businesses own
  - C. currency in ATMs and people's bank deposits
  - D. the banks' reserves and bank deposits owned by individuals and businesses

Explain your answer, very briefly

3. Rick withdraws \$500 from his savings account, keeps \$100 as currency, and deposits \$400 in his checking account.
- M1 increases by \$400 and M2 decreases by \$500.
  - M1 does not change, but M2 decreases by \$500.
  - M1 does not change, but M2 decreases by \$400.
  - M1 increases by \$500 and M2 does not change.

Explain your answer:

4. Commercial banks' assets include \_\_\_\_\_.
- bank deposits of individuals and businesses and bank reserves
  - loans to individuals and businesses and government securities
  - bank reserves and the deposits in M2
  - government securities and borrowed funds

Answer: B The discussion in the text about banks' assets shows that banks' assets include securities and loans.

5. The Central Bank's policy tools include all the following *except* \_\_\_\_\_.
- required reserve ratio and open market operations
  - quantitative easing
  - discount rate
  - taxing banks' deposits at the Fed
6. A commercial bank creates money when it does all the following *except* \_\_\_\_\_.
- decreases its excess reserves
  - makes loans
  - creates deposits
  - puts cash in its ATMs

Explain your answer

8. The money multiplier \_\_\_\_\_.
- increases if banks increase their desired reserve ratio
  - increases if the currency drain ratio increases
  - is 1 if the desired reserve ratio equals the currency drain ratio
  - decreases if banks increase their desired reserve ratio

Explain your answer:

9. Aggregate supply increases when \_\_\_\_\_.
- the price level rises
  - the money wage rate falls
  - consumption increases
  - the money price of oil increases

Explain your answer

10. When potential GDP increases, \_\_\_\_\_.
- aggregate demand increases
  - aggregate supply increases
  - both aggregate demand and aggregate supply increase
  - the price level rises

Explain your answer

11. The quantity of real GDP demanded increases if \_\_\_\_\_.
- the buying power of money increases
  - the money wage rate rises
  - the price level falls
  - the nominal interest rate falls
12. Macroeconomic equilibrium occurs when the quantity of real GDP \_\_\_\_\_ equals the quantity of \_\_\_\_\_.
- demanded; real GDP supplied
  - demanded; potential GDP
  - supplied; potential GDP
  - demanded; real GDP supplied and potential GDP

Explain your answer:

13. Zambian national debt \_\_\_\_\_ when the federal government's \_\_\_\_\_.
- increases; outlays exceed tax revenue
  - decreases; outlays exceed tax revenue
  - increases; tax revenue rises faster than outlays
  - decreases; tax revenue rises faster than outlays

Explain the answer

14. Discretionary fiscal policy to stimulate the economy includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lowering the tax rate paid by households with middle incomes
  - B. raising the tax on gasoline
  - C. the fall in tax revenue as the economy goes into recession
  - D. the rise in tax revenue collected from businesses as their profits increase

Explain your answer

15. Automatic fiscal policy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. requires an action of the government
- B. is weak unless the government cuts its outlays to reduce the deficit
- C. operates as the economy moves along its business cycle
- D. reduces the deficit as the economy goes into recession

16. A government expenditure multiplier \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. equals 1
- B. is less than the tax multiplier
- C. exceeds 1
- D. equals the tax multiplier

Explain the answer

17. When the government lowers the income tax rate, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. employment increases and potential GDP increases
- B. employment does not change but labor productivity falls
- C. labor productivity rises and employment decreases
- D. both labor productivity and potential GDP increase

Explain the answer

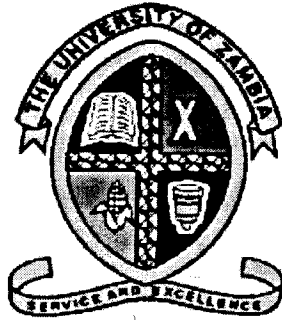
18. A tax cut increases \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aggregate demand but has no effect on aggregate supply
- B. aggregate demand because it increases disposable income and increases aggregate supply because it is an incentive to supply more labor
- C. aggregate demand because it increases consumption expenditure and decreases aggregate supply because labor productivity falls
- D. *aggregate supply but has no effect on aggregate demand*

19. To fight unemployment and close a recessionary gap, the Bank of Zambia may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stimulates aggregate demand by lowering the federal funds rate, which increases the quantity of money
- B. stimulates aggregate supply by lowering the federal funds rate, which increases potential GDP
- C. increase employment, which increases real GDP
- D. increases bank reserves, which banks use to make new loans to businesses, which increases aggregate supply

Explain your answer



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

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMICS  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER THREE QUESTIONS**

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**Note:** All the answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## QUESTION 1.

- a) Suppose the Lusaka City Council supplies gas for heating in urban households. The Council 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 K2.00 to K1.50 per litre of natural gas. Consumption increases from 2 to 3 million litres that winter. Graphically show and calculate the gain in total consumer surplus.

- b) A firm has the following production function

$$Q = K^{1/2}L^{1/2}$$

Where Q is quantity, K is capital and L is labour inputs

- i. What are the marginal products of labour and capital inputs?
  - ii. What would the isoquants look like if both inputs are perfect substitutes in the production process?
  - iii. What would the isoquants look like if there was zero substitutability between inputs?
- c) Williams's budget line relating good X and good Y has intercepts of 50 units of good X and 20 units of good Y. If the price of good X is 12, what is William's income? What is the price of good Y? What is the slope of the budget line?
- d) Can a firm under perfect competition operate in the short run when it is making losses? If so, under what conditions?
- e) Assume constant cost under perfect competition and monopoly. Contrast the equilibrium outcomes for both markets.
- f) Let the demand function for an industry's output be  $Q = 50 - 5P$  where Q is quantity and P is price per unit. Assume constant costs of K6 per unit of output. If the monopolist uses the marginal cost pricing principle where it always sets its price equal to its marginal cost, what would be the optimal output produced?

## QUESTION 2

You have a market for bottled water in the district with two firms established to produce bottled water. These are firms 1 and 2. The demand for bottled water in the district is given by the demand curve,

$$Q = 10 - 0.2P$$

Where P is the price per unit of bottled water and Q is quantity demanded in the district. The cost functions for firms 1 and 2 are given by the cost functions:

$$C_1(q_1) = 20 + 10q_1 \quad \text{and} \quad C_1(q_2) = 10 + 12q_2$$

The two firms are fully aware of each other's behaviour. During the past few years the price per unit of bottled water has never been more than K40 per unit.

- i. Find the Nash equilibrium for the market.
- ii. What is the equilibrium price
- iii. The State charges a profits tax of 20 per cent per firm on total profits. How much tax does it realize on the firms?

### Question 3.

Given an economy with fixed total factor inputs of labour and capital producing good X and Y. Derive a contract curve using the Edgeworth box. Sketch the production possibility frontier and show the equilibrium with prices  $P_x$  and  $P_y$  where  $P_x$  is price of X and  $P_y$  is the price of Y.

Indicate what would happen if good X is produced under perfect competition and good Y is produced under monopoly.

### Question 4.

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

### Question 5.

Describe the three types of price discrimination. A monopolist is able to separate two markets. In one market, the demand can be expressed as  $Q_1 = 14 - P_1$ . In the second market the demand is  $Q_2 = 20 - 2P_2$  where  $Q_1$  is quantity in market 1,  $Q_2$  is quantity in market 2,  $P_1$  is price in market 1 and  $P_2$  is price in market 2. The monopolist's marginal cost is K4.

Find the equilibrium output, its allocation between the two markets and the price charged. What is total profit for the monopolist?

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**END OF FINAL EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**2023 DEF – SUPP EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMIC THEORY**

**TIME: TWO HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS. BE CLEAR IN YOUR ANSWER AND LABEL YOUR WORK.**

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Question 1.

a) Mazembe & Company is a small one-man business that runs a grass cutting business in Roma Township. The company acts as a price taker. The prevailing market price of lawn mowing is K20 per acre. Although Mr. Mazembe, the owner of the business, can use the family mower for free, he has other costs given by:

Total costs  $\approx 0.1q^2 + 10q + 50$ , where  $q$  = the number of acres Mr. Mazembe chooses to mow in a week

i) How many acres should Mr. Mazembe choose to mow in order to maximize profit?

ii) Calculate Mr. Mazembe's maximum weekly profits.

b) A garbage collector in the Roma Community is a monopolist. The community decides to impose a lump sum tax of K20,000 per year on the garbage collector. Can the garbage collector shift the burden of the lump sum tax to consumers in the community? Depict the solution graphically.

### 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.

You are given a monopoly in the production of cement . This is produced in two plants. The demand curve for cement is given by the function,

$Q \approx 10 - 0.2P$  where  $Q$  is quantity of cement and  $P$  is its market price. The two plants face cost functions,  $C_1(Q_1) \approx 20 + 10Q_1$  and  $C_2(Q_2) \approx 10 + 12Q_2$  where  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are the total cost functions for plant 1 and plant 2.

- a) Determine the equilibrium price and quantities of cement produced in each plant
- b) The State decides to break up the monopoly so as to create two oligopolistic firms. Each plant then becomes an independent firm, firm 1 and firm 2, each producing and selling cement .
  - (i) Find each firm's equilibrium output and market price if the two firms behave non-cooperatively? .
  - (ii) Draw the firms' reaction curves and show the equilibrium.

### Question 4.

- a) Suppose UBZ Bus Services Limited has a pool of 10 buses and runs passenger bus services between Lusaka and Chipata . Each bus needs one driver, one conductor and one mechanic and has a capacity to carry 60 passengers per unit of time. What kind of isoquant will the transport company have? Suppose the number of drivers increases to 3. What will be the increase in the number of passengers transported? Show the isoquant map for drivers and mechanics.

b) Suppose you are given three production functions:

(i)  $Q \approx 0.5KL$  and (ii)  $Q \approx 2K + 5L$ . (iii)  $Q \approx 50 K^{1/2} L^{1/2}$

What returns to scale do these production functions exhibit?

c) Suppose the production function for firm G has been estimated as:

$$Q_G \approx 100K^{0.25} L^{0.75}$$

And one for firm Y has been estimated as:

$$Q_Y \approx 50 K^{0.25} L^{0.80}$$

Where Q= number of chairs produced per day, K= units of capital, L= units of labour. Suppose also that both firms are using capital and labour in the same proportion. Find the following:

- i) Which firm is operating under what law of returns to scale?
- ii) What is the marginal product of labour for each firm?
- iii) What is the marginal product of capital for each firm ?

### Question 5.

a) You have two goods, X and Y. Explain the three common indifference maps that you can depict.

b) Sylvia consumes two goods, Amarula and Sausages in a night. Her utility function can be described as:

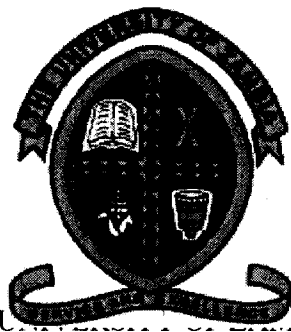
$$U \approx U(A, S)$$

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. Sylvia can neither buy half a glass of Amarula or buy half a piece of a Sausage. Sylvia's total income that she can spend per night is K20. The specific form of Sylvia's utility function can be described as:  $U \approx 3A^2 + 4S^2$

- i) What is Sylvia's optimal bundle for the night?
- ii) How much does Sylvia spend for the night?

iv) Suppose Sylvia'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.

**END OF FINAL EXAMINATION**



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

BACHELOR OF ARTS

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 2215: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMICS**

Deferred Examinations

15<sup>th</sup> February 2023

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer ALL questions in this paper.
  2. All *calculations* and *diagrams* must be clearly presented and labeled.
  3. Please, relationships expressed in **symbols** must be interpreted and clearly explained.
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**DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

### QUESTION 1: (25 MARKS)

You are given the following structure of the Republic of Maiduguri:

$$Y = C + I + G \quad \text{eqn 1}$$

$$C = c(Y - T) ; 0 < c' < 1 \quad \text{eqn 2}$$

$$I = I(r) ; I' < 0 \quad \text{eqn 3}$$

$$\frac{M}{p} = m(y, r) ; m_y > 0 ; m_r < 0 \quad \text{eqn 4}$$

Where Y is gross national output, C is consumption, c is the marginal propensity to consume, I is investment, G is government expenditure, r is the rate of interest, M is nominal money supply, and P is the price

- a) Derive the equation for the IS curve expressing the interest rate (as a function of interest ) that clears the goods market.
- b) Derive the expression of LM curve in which interest rates depend on output.
- c) Generate the equilibrium income in the goods and money market and:
  - i. Determine the impact of money supply on output.
  - ii. Determine the impact of government spending on output.

### Question 2 (40 marks)

The numerical expression of the republic of Maiduguri is presented as follows:

$$C = 300 + 0.75(Y - T) - 300r$$

$$I = 200 - 200r$$

$$T = 100 - 0.2Y$$

$$G = 600$$

The money demand function is given as

$$\frac{M}{P} = 0.5Y - 200i$$

The variables are as defined in a) above and you are informed that:  $G = 600$ ,  $M=133,200$ ,  $\pi^e = 0.05$  (expected inflation);  $i = \pi^e + r$

Answer the following questions:

- a) Derive the equation for the IS curve expressing the interest rate (as a function of output) that clears the goods market.
- b) Derive the expression of LM curve in which interest rates depend on output.
- c) Find the expression of the ML curve when  $P = 120$
- d) Find the equilibrium values of r, T, C, I, i
- e) The equation I shows that expectations matter in influencing monetary policy, explain in detail the various ways in which expectation are made? What are the disadvantages of each approach to the formulation of expectations?

**Question 3 ( 25 Marks)**

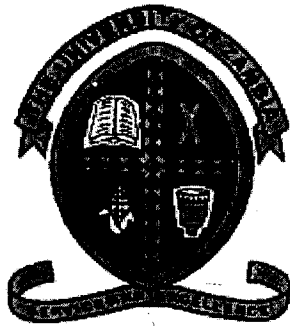
- a) The sceptics of the liquidity trap raise several views to argue against its existence. List and explain their counterviews.
- b) List the two main factors affecting employees' bargaining power.
- c) Referring to your previous answer in (a), under what circumstances will workers' bargaining power be higher? Explain from the workers' perspective in max 40 words.
- d) Under what circumstances will employer bargaining power be higher? Explain from the employer's perspective in max 40 words.
- e) In Zambia, who will tend to have higher bargaining power and why (each in 20 words or less). Draw only on the factors from part (a).
  - i. ICT Systems programmer or bricklayer
  - ii. A doctor or a physiotherapist
  - iii. An advocate or a clerk to the court
- f) The wage efficient model predicts that unemployment can exist alongside higher wages. True or false. Explain in detail and highlight the key tenets.

**QUESTION 4: 15 MARKS**

- a) Using the open economy model, graphically illustrate and explain what effect a reduction in taxes will have on this open domestic economy (assume that tax is lump sum only). In your graphs, clearly label all curves and equilibria (Assume the exchange rate is allowed to fluctuate freely)
- b) Discuss the complete transmission mechanism for expansionary fiscal policy.

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**END EXAMINATION**



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

BACHELOR OF ARTS

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 2215: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMICS**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

11<sup>th</sup> November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer ALL questions in **SECTION A** and TWO question in **SECTION B**
  2. All *calculations* and *diagrams* must be clearly presented and labeled.
  3. Please, relationships expressed in **symbols** must be interpreted and clearly explained
- 

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## SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (60 MARKS)

### QUESTION 1:

The structure of the Republic of Maguzu is given as follows:

$$C = 380 + c(Y - T) - 200r$$

$$I = 258.5 - 250r$$

The taxes and government spending are

$$T = 20 + 0.5Y$$

$$G = 50$$

The money demand function is given as

$$\frac{M^d}{P} = 0.5Y - 250(r + \pi^e)$$

Where  $Y$  is output,  $C$  is consumption,  $c$  is the marginal propensity to consume,  $T$  is taxes,  $r$  is interest rate,  $\pi^e$  is expected inflation,  $M^d$  is money demand,  $P$  is price level,  $I$  is investment. You are also informed that the marginal propensity to save ( $s$ ) is 20 percent, expected inflation is 2% and money supply is 9150.

Answer the following questions:

- Derive the equation for the IS curve expressing the interest rate (as a function of output) that clears the goods market.
- Derive the expression of LM curve in which interest rates depend on output
- What are the general equilibrium values of the real interest rate, price level, consumption, and investment?
- Suppose that government spending is increased to 72.5. What are the new general equilibrium values of the real interest rate, the price level, consumption, and investment?
- Discuss how the changes above affect the equilibrium output and the transmission mechanism for the changes in d) above
- Discuss the effectiveness of a price decrease in influencing the AD-AS equilibrium of this economy while referencing to the IS-LM model. Explain the transmission mechanism in both the short and medium term.

### QUESTION 2

Write some precise and detailed notes on the following:

- The monetary policy instruments and their transmission mechanisms
- Costs of unexpected inflation
- Zero lower bound and monetary policy

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION (40 MARKS)**

**Question 3**

- a) With the support of an appropriate wage and price setting diagram explain how the increase in the unemployment benefits may affect real wages and the natural rate of unemployment. Make sure that you explain the economic forces behind the changes. If you feel that real wages and the natural rate of unemployment will be unaffected you must justify this view.
- b) Explain why the AS curve is upward sloping and outline at least four steps involved.
- c) Explain the concept of Stagflation and its causes in Zambia.

**Question 4**

- a) Using the IS-LM model and the interest parity condition diagrams of an open economy, explain the impact of a domestic contractionary fiscal policy on the economy outcomes and currency.
- b) Consider the labour market of Lavia characterised by the following:  
Firms' markup over cost = 8%  
Wage setting relation:  $W = P(1 - u)$ 
  - i. Determine the real wage
  - ii. What is the natural rate of unemployment?
  - iii. If the price level index is 110, determine the nominal wage to the nearest ngwee
  - iv. Explain intuitively why employers and employees are concerned with real wages rather than nominal wage

**Question 5:**

- a) Different theories give different predictions of the factors that will influence the demand for money in the economy. Compare and contrast the predictions of the Keynesian Liquidity Preference Theory and the Quantity Theory of Money
- b) We learnt that the natural rate of unemployment is affected by several factors. Discuss these factors and explain how they could be cured.

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**END EXAMINATION**



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECON 2322: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS II**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**SECTION A [COMPULSORY]**

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**Question One**

For the following matrix **B**,

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Evaluate the following:

- i) the Eigen values and the corresponding Eigen vectors
- ii) the transformation matrix **B** and hence the diagonalised matrix, **D**
- iii) for each of the two Eigen vectors in (i), check if the normalisation property is satisfied
- iv) for each of the two Eigen vectors in (i), check if the orthogonality property is satisfied

**Question Two**

The utility function for Faith, who is assumed to be a rational consumer, and who consumes two goods (1 & 2) in quantities  $q_1$  and  $q_2$  is represented by:

$$U = q_1 q_2$$

The prices for the two goods are also given as:  $P_1 = K6$  and  $P_2 = K3$  and the total amount of resources (income) available to Faith to spend on the two goods in order for her to maximize the satisfaction derivable from her consumption is  $K60$ .

From the above information:

- i) Construct Faith's budget constraint and formulate her utility maximization problem
- ii) Determine the critical values of  $q_1$ ,  $q_2$  and  $\lambda$  (the Lagrangian multiplier)
- iii) Use the method of bordered Hessian Determinant to ascertain whether the critical values obtained in (ii) above give rise to a maximum utility for Faith.

## SECTION B [ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS]

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### Question Three

- a) An economy's output at time  $t = 0$  was 100 and the rate of change of output is given by:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.1y$$

Find the time path of the output of the economy and comment on the nature of the time path.

- b) Solve the equation  $\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 6$ , with the initial condition  $y(0) = 10$ .
- c) Solve the following difference equation and comment on the nature of time path for  $y_t$ .

$$y_t - 5y_{t-1} = 1 \quad t = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad y_0 = \frac{7}{4}$$

### Question Four

Due to large-scale mining activity on the Copperbelt, there are opportunities for small-scale companies to do business by way of providing a variety of ancillary services to the large-scale mining companies. At any time, there are 10,000 small business companies that are actually engaged in business or are seeking to do business. From past data, we know that: the probability that a company that is doing business this year will remain in business next year is 0.8; and the probability that the company will lose its business next year is 0.2; the probability that a company that is seeking to do business this year will find business next year is 0.6; and the probability that it will not find business next year is 0.4. Find the equilibrium number of small-scale companies that will be engaged in business with the large-scale companies.

### Question Five

- a) Using Hessian determinants, check the sign definiteness of the following quadratic forms:

i)  $Z = f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 6x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 4x_2x_3$

ii)  $Y = f(u, v, w) = 2u^2 + 6uv - 8uw + 3v^2 - w^2$

- b) For what values of 'a' is the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} a & a^2 - 1 & -3 \\ a + 1 & 2 & a^2 + 4 \\ -3 & 4a & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  symmetric?

### Question Six

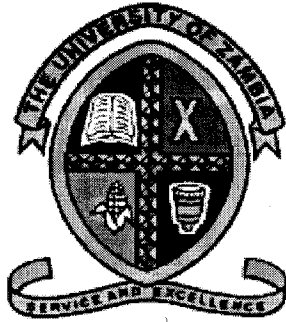
Consider the following two-person zero-sum game. The payoff shown pertain to player A.

	Player B	
	0.5	5.5
Player A	8	3

- Formulate the linear programming problem to this game
- Hence find the optimal strategies to this game.

**END OF FINAL EXAMINATION**

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

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 2342: APPLIED STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

8 November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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## SECTION A [50 MARKS]

### Question One

The following information has been supplied by the production department (Production are in units).

Year	Quarter			
	1	2	3	4
2005	255	351	425	400
2006	269	310	396	410
2007	291	332	358	395
2008	198	289	310	357
2009	200	290	331	359
2010	250	300		

- Show the four – quarter and centred moving average values for this time series. [3 marks]
- Compute the seasonal and adjusted seasonal indexes for the four quarters. [5 marks]
- When does the publisher have the largest seasonal index? [2 marks]
- Deseasonalize the time series. [5 marks]
- Compute the linear trend equation for the deseasonalized data and forecast production using the linear trend equation. [5 marks]
- Adjust the linear trend forecasts using the adjusted seasonal indexes computed in part (c). [5 marks]

## Question Two

Neo Computer Manufacturing Limited purchases an identical component from three independent suppliers that differ in unit price and quantity supplied. The relevant data for 2005 and 2007 are given here.

Supplier	Quantity		Unity Price	
	2005	2007	2005	2007
Intel	150	180	5.45	6.00
Samsung	200	150	5.60	5.95
Sony	120	140	5.50	6.20

- (a) Compute the price relatives for each of the component suppliers separately. Compare the price increases by the suppliers over the two-year period.  
[3 marks]
- (b) Compute an unweighted aggregate price index for the component part in 2007.  
[2 marks]
- (c) Compute a 2007 weighted aggregate price index for the component part. What is the interpretation of this index for the manufacturing firm?  
[3 marks]
- (d) Compute the Paashe's Quantity Index for the component part in 2007.  
[4 marks]
- (e) Calculate the Laspeyre's Quantity Index for the component part in 2007.  
[4 marks]
- (f) Calculate the Fisher Quantity Index for the component part in 2007.  
[4 marks]
- (g) Calculate the Marshall – Edgeworth Quantity Index for the component part in 2007.  
[5 marks]

## SECTION B [50 MARKS]

### Question Three

- (a) Information obtained from the International Golf Federation and the Zambia Golf Union show that the average score for male golfers is 95 and the average score for female golfers is 106. Use these values as the population means for men and women and assume that the

population standard deviation is  $\sigma = 14$  strokes for both. A simple random sample of 40 male golfers and another simple random sample of 55 female golfers will be taken.

- (i) What is the sampling distribution of  $\bar{x}$  for male golfers? [2.5 marks]
- (ii) Compute the probability that the sample mean is within 3 strokes of the population mean for the sample of male golfers. [2.5 marks]
- (iii) What is the probability that the sample mean is within 3 strokes of the population mean for the sample of female golfers? [2.5 marks]
- (iv) In which case, part (ii) or part (iii), is the probability of obtaining a sample mean within 3 strokes of the population mean higher? Why? [2.5 marks]

(b) At the end of a school year, a state wants to administer a reading test to 36 third graders. The school system has 20,000 third graders, half boys and half girls. The results of last year's test are as shown in the table:

Stratum	Mean Score	Standard Deviation
Boys	70	10.27
Girls	80	6.66

This year, the Researchers plan to use a stratified sample, with one stratum consisting of boys and the other, girls. Use the results of last year to decide how many sampled students should be boys and how many should be girls in order to maximise precision.

[7.5 marks]

(c) What is the role of Zambia Statistics Agency? List some of the Agency's major publications and their utility for policy analysis and development planning.

[7.5 marks]

**Question Four**

(a) Suppose you have been availed with the following daily ice cream sales data and that a nonlinear function  $P = \alpha e^{\beta t}$  can be employed for forecasting purposes. Find the weekend ice cream sales forecasts.

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Sales	100	150	83	89	105	-	-

[5 marks]

(b) The Zambia Meteorological Department reported the following daily temperatures (in degrees) for the last 10 days. As a learned second year student possessing the necessary statistical proficiencies, you have been approached by a prominent local farmer to offer an opinion on what the weather was on the 7<sup>th</sup> day and on what it would be like on the 11<sup>th</sup> day.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Temperature	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.1	1.8	-1.1		-3.6	-0.6	1.3

- (i) Use the three point moving average to find the daily temperature forecasts as well as the forecast temperature for the 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> days. [2.5 marks]
- (ii) To insulate your self from criticisms arising from the flaws of the moving average method, you decide to also employ the exponential smoothing method to find the daily forecasts.
- (1) Express the exponential forecast model as a function of past values  $T_t$ . [2.5 marks]
- (2) Assuming a smoothing constant of 0.8, derive the forecast temperature for the 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> day. [7.5 marks]
- (iii) Which of the two forecasts would you prefer? Substantiate your answer. [2.5 marks]
- (iv) What is meant by the reliability of a forecast? Critically explain the various factors which determine reliability. [5 marks]

### Question Five

An automotive industry supplier produces pistons for several models of automobiles. Twenty samples, each consisting of 200 pistons, were selected when the process was known to be operating correctly. The numbers of defective pistons found in the samples follow.

8	10	6	4	5	7	8	12	8	15
14	10	10	7	5	8	6	10	4	8

- (a) What's the sampling distribution of the sample proportions? [2.5 marks]
- (b) What is an estimate of the proportion defective for the piston manufacturing process when it is in control? [5 marks]
- (c) Construct the  $p$  chart for the manufacturing process, assuming each sample has 200 pistons. [5 marks]

(d) With the results of part (b), what conclusion should be made if a sample of 200 has 20 defective pistons? Answer part (c) using the results of part (d).

[5 marks]

(e) Compute the upper and lower control limits for an  $np$  chart.

[5 marks]

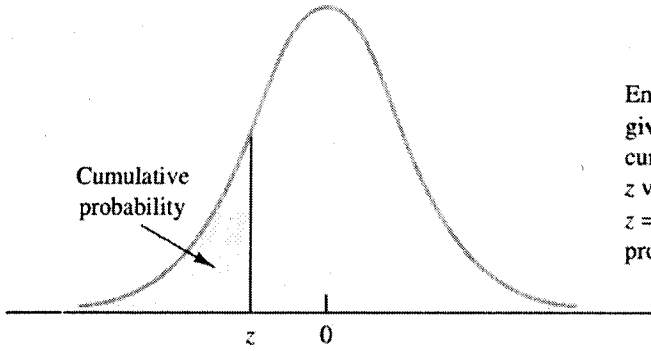
(f) Which of the two charts would you prefer? justify your answer.

[2.5 marks]

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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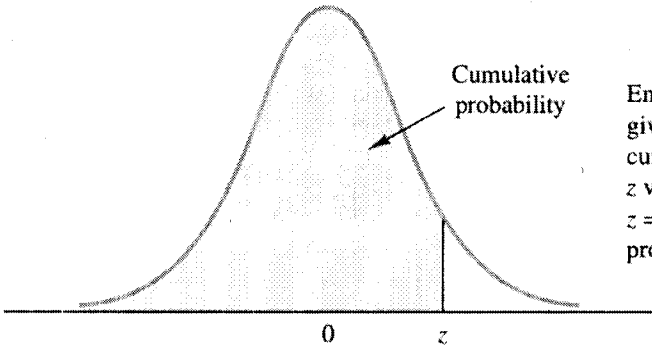
# CUMULATIVE PROBABILITIES FOR THE STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION



Entries in this table give the area under the curve to the left of the  $z$  value. For example, for  $z = -.85$ , the cumulative probability is .1977.

$z$	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

# CUMULATIVE PROBABILITIES FOR THE STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION



Entries in the table give the area under the curve to the left of the  $z$  value. For example, for  $z = 1.25$ , the cumulative probability is .8944.

$z$	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 3115: ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

February 2023

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Check that you have the correct examination paper in front of you.
2. There are five questions in this examination. Answer any Four Questions.
3. Begin answering each question on a new page.

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## QUESTION ONE

- a) Express the relationship between Marginal cost and elasticity of labour demand faced by a monopsonist. [5 Marks]
- b) Explain what happens to the Marginal cost as the elasticity gets infinitely large. [5 Marks]
- c) Write equation(s) along with appropriate graphs depicting production technologies and what it means for production for those firms when you have, Linear, Cobb-Douglas and Leontief Technologies. [10 Marks]
- d) Explain how a firm can overcome the problem of decreasing returns to scale as it increases output for the market. [5 Marks]

**[Total 25 Marks]**

## QUESTION TWO

- a) A monopolist's Marginal revenue also depends on the elasticity of demand for the monopolist's products. Explain the strategy monopolist must take if the elasticity of demand for the monopolists' products begins to get bigger. [7 Marks]
- b) Cooperation in markets that have strategic interactions can enhance profits. Do you agree to the foregoing statement? Justify your position. [7 Marks]
- c) Why is a cartel fundamentally unstable? [6 Marks]
- d) Write the slope of the budget line through your endowment which describes the tradeoff between a good state and a bad state in an insurance contract which is covering you for some risk. Make sure to explain all the elements of the slope. [5 Marks]

**[Total 25 Marks]**

## QUESTION THREE

- a) The Zambia statistical agency calculates the consumer price index which is released monthly to the public.
  - i. Explain the concept of CPI and the basic purpose of announcing the CPI statistic to the public? [6 Marks]
  - ii. Discuss the weaknesses associated with the CPI statistic? [6 Marks]
  - iii. Can we use the concept of revealed preference to assess the Impact of the CPI on the individual? Justify your answer. [7 Marks]
  - iv. Explain the principle of compensated demand in the Slutsky equation. [6 Marks]

**[Total 25 Marks]**

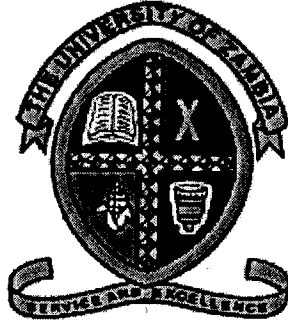
#### QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explain how CPI calculations have microeconomic foundations of the Slutsky concept. [6 Marks]
- b) Explain the fundamental differences between the Hicksian and the Slutsky substitution effect and provide an argument on which of the two concepts is applied when computing CPI statistics. [9 Marks]
- a) Explain how the problem of moral hazard and adverse selection can potentially undermine Zambia's insurance market. [10 Marks]
- b) Monitoring worker productivity comes at a cost. Is there a compensation policy that overcomes the problem of monitoring costs? Justify your answer. [4 Marks]
- [Total: 25 Marks]**

#### QUESTION FIVE

- a) Explain how the problem of asymmetric information affects the market for healthcare and insurance. [10 Marks]
- b) Explain how restricting choice in health insurance via mandatory health insurance plan results in a Pareto improvement. [10 Marks]
- c) Explain strategies used to overcome information asymmetry in the used car market. [5 Marks]
- [Total: 25 Marks]**

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 3215: ADVANCED MACROECONOMICS  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Sections ONE and TWO.
2. Section ONE is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any ONE Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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## SECTION ONE

### QUESTION ONE

1. Name three types of investments within the context of investment theory and mention which of these we would expect to have the largest proportion of gross investments.
2. What is the role played by the rental price of capital? Show how equilibrium is determined by this.
3. Given the Cobb-Douglas production function:

$$Y = AK^\alpha L^{1-\alpha}$$

- a) describe the variables that influence the real rental price of capital and derive the equilibrium condition.
  - b) Consider and describe the role of the cost of capital
  - c) Drawing on (a) and (b) show how investment is determined
4. Consumer behaviour shapes important aspects of macroeconomic theory. Analysis of this is underpinned in Keynes exposition of what have been termed "Keynes Conjectures"
    - i. State and describe what these conjectures are
    - ii. Errors related to forecasting secular stagnation as well as Simon Kuznets apparent rejection of a declining Average Propensity to Consume (APC) were two of some of the criticisms of the Keynesian theory in predicting aggregate demand/expenditure and the stabilising effect of fiscal policy. Name three economists who became influential in resolving the "error" of Keynes.
    - iii. Describe the basic analysis of their expositions or response which were fundamental in correcting or adjusting for the implicit errors posed by Keynes's conjectures.

## SECTION TWO

ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY FROM SECTION TWO

### QUESTION TWO

- i. What are the essential differences between the Solow Model and the Endogenous growth theory or model

Given the following variables of the national income identify:

$Y; Cd; Id; Gd; X; IM$

You are informed that we assume the existence of an open economy, which implies the influence of or on balance of payments, interest rates, exchange rate and any other pertinent aspect or variable.

Summarise by virtual of the national income accounting identity the representation of the open economy and the influence of the trade balance which should effectively show the end result that: *The national income accounts identity shows that the international flow of funds to finance capital accumulation and the international flow of goods and services are the same thing*

(In addition summarise these results in tabular form based on identical format given in class)

- ii. Assuming a small open economy, and considering investments (I) and savings (S) in the model, explain:
- (a) the effect of expansionary domestic fiscal policy
  - (b) a shift in the investment function, and
  - (c) effect of expansionary domestic fiscal policy on the exchange rate

### **QUESTION THREE**

***Answer any two question set of questions from (A), (B), (C) below.***

#### **QUESTION [A]**

An economy has full-employment output of 9000, and government purchases are 2000. Desired consumption and desired investment are as follows:

<b>Real Interest Rate (%)</b>	<b>Desired Consumption</b>	<b>Desired Investment</b>
2	6100	1500
3	6000	1400
4	5900	1300
5	5800	1200
6	5700	1100

- a. Why do desired consumption and desired investment fall as the real interest rate rises?
- b. Find desired national saving for each value of the real interest rate.
- c. If the goods market is in equilibrium, what are the values of the real interest rate, desired national saving, and desired investment? Show that both forms of the goods market equilibrium condition, Eqs. (4.7) and (4.8), are satisfied at the equilibrium. Assume that output is fixed at its full-employment level.
- d. Repeat Part (c) for the case in which government purchases fall to 1600. Assume that the amount people desire to consume at each real interest rate is unchanged

#### **[QUESTION B]**

Suppose that the economy wide expected future marginal product of capital is  $MPK_f = 20 - 0.02K$ ,

where  
 $K$  is the future capital stock.

The depreciation rate of capital,  $d$ , is 20% per period.

The current capital stock is 900 units of capital. The price of a unit of capital is 1 unit of output. Firms pay taxes equal to 15% of their output.

The consumption function in the economy is

$$C = 100 + 0.5Y - 200r,$$

where  $C$  is consumption,

$Y$  is output, and

$r$  is the real interest rate.

Government purchases equal 200, and full-employment output is 1000.

a. Suppose that the real interest rate is 10% per period.

What are the values of the tax-adjusted user cost of capital, the desired future capital stock, and the desired level of investment?

b. Now consider the real interest rate determined by goods market equilibrium. This part of the problem will guide you to this interest rate

- i. Write the tax-adjusted user cost of capital as a function of the real interest rate  $r$ . Also write the desired future capital stock and desired investment as functions of  $r$ .

ii. Use the investment function derived in Part (i) along with the consumption function and government purchases, to calculate the real interest rate that clears the goods market. What are the goods market-clearing values of consumption, saving, and investment?

What are the tax-adjusted user cost of capital and the desired capital stock in this equilibrium?

### QUESTION [C]

**Assuming the context of open macroeconomics,** consider the following Keynesian economy:

Desired consumption  $cd = 200 + 0.6(Y - T) - 200r$ .

Desired investment  $Id = 300 - 300r$ .

Taxes  $T = 20 + 0.2Y$ .

Government purchases  $G = 152$ .

Net exports  $NX = 150 - 0.08Y - 500r$ .

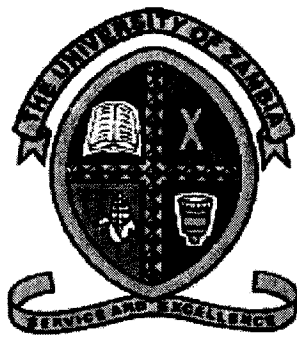
Money demand  $L = 0.5Y - 200r$ .

Money supply  $M = 924$ .

Full employment output  $Y = 1000$ .

- a. What are the general equilibrium (that is, long-run) values of output, the real interest rate, consumption, investment, net exports, and the price level?
- b. Starting from full employment, government purchases are increased by 62, to 214. What are the effects of this change on output, the real interest rate, consumption, investment, net exports, and the price level in the short run? In the long run?
- c. With government purchases at their initial value of 152, net exports increase by 62 at any income and real interest rate so that  $NX = 212 - 0.08Y - 500r$ .

What are the effects of this change on output, the real interest rate, consumption, investment, net exports, and the price level in the short run? In the long run? Compare your answer to that for Part (b).



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 3215: ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY  
DEFERRED AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS**

February 2023

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer ANY TWO QUESTIONS ONLY
2. *All answer questions with clear derivation of the mathematical applications and/or use of graphs for illustrative purposes.*

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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## QUESTION ONE

- i. Explain how savings affects growth in context of the Solow model
- ii. What is the significance of the interaction of investment and depreciation i.e. when the two are equal?
- iii. What two explanations of productivity growth does endogenous growth theory offer? How does the production function in an endogenous growth model differ from the production function in the Solow model?

## QUESTION TWO

Consider a world with only two countries, which are designated the home country (H) and the foreign country (F). Output equals its full-employment level in each country.

You are given the following information about each country:

### **Home Country**

*Consumption:*  $CH = 100 + 0.5YH - 500rw$

*Investment:*  $IH = 300 - 500rw$

*Government Purchases:*  $GH = 155$

*Full-employment Output:*  $YH = 1000$

### **Foreign Country**

*Consumption:*  $CF = 225 + 0.7YF - 600rw$

*Investment:*  $IF = 250 - 200rw$

*Government Purchases:*  $GF = 190$

*Full-employment Output:*  $YF = 1200$

Answer the questions that follow:

- a. Write national saving in the home country and in the foreign country as functions of the world real interest rate  $rw$ .
- b. What is the equilibrium value of the world real interest rate?
- c. What are the equilibrium values of consumption, national saving, investment, the current account balance, and absorption in each country?

### QUESTION THREE

- i. According to the growth accounting approach, what are the three sources of economic growth? From what basic economic relationship is the growth accounting approach derived?
- ii. Explain what is meant by a steady state. In the Solow model, which variables are constant in a steady state
- iii. True or false? The higher the steady-state capital–labour ratio is, the more consumption each worker can enjoy in the long run. Explain your answer. (Hint – Consider endogenous growth model)
- iv. What effect should each of the following have on long run living standards, according to the Solow model?
  - a. An increase in the saving rate.
  - b. An increase in the population growth rate.

### QUESTION FOUR

Use the classical *IS–LM* model to analyse the effects of a permanent increase in government purchases of 100 per year (in real terms). The increase in purchases is financed by a permanent increase in lump-sum taxes of 100 per year.

- a. How does the effect of the permanent increase in government purchases of 100 compare with the effect of a temporary increase in purchases of 100?
- b. Since the tax increase is permanent, assume that at any constant levels of output and the real interest rate, consumers respond by reducing their consumption each period by the full amount of the tax increase. Under this assumption, how does the permanent increase in government purchases affect desired national saving and the *IS* curve?
- c. Use the classical *IS–LM* model to find the effects of the permanent increase in government purchases and taxes on output, the real interest rate, and the price level in the current period.
- d. What happens if consumers reduce their current consumption by less than 100 at every level of output and the real interest rate?

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**2021/ 2022 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS**  
**ECN 3225: MONEY AND BANKING**

**Instructions:**

1. There are four questions in this paper, each carrying equal marks. Answer all the questions

**Time Allocation: 2 Hours**

**QUESTION ONE**

- a) It has been observed that the Zambian economy has been slowing down because of low levels of money supply in the economy. Briefly explain the policy tools that Central Bank should use to arrest the above problem. (10)
- b) Using diagrams where possible, explain the following concepts:
- (i) Demand pull inflation [5]
  - (ii) Cost push inflation [5]
  - (iii) Olivera-Tanz-Effect [5]

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Answer precisely the following:
- (i) What is the role of the Central Bank? [3]
  - (ii) Derive the Money multiplier equation, clearly showing the stages leading to the expression of the Money multiplier. [5]
- i) Suppose depositors in a given economy decide to hold more of their money as currency and less in the form of demand deposits. Explain, using the money multiplier concept, the impact this action will have on money supply. [4]
- a) Given an economy with the following characteristics: Currency in circulation = K4, 000, Reserve in the banking = K5, 500; Reserve Dependent Ratio = 0.2: and Currency-Deposit Ratio = 0.6.
- (i) Calculate the total money supply for this economy using the appropriate money creation model. [7]
  - (ii) Assuming the Central Bank reduces the reserve-deposit ratio to 0.1. Determine and explain the impact of such an action on money supply [6]

### **QUESTION THREE**

- a) The Bank of Zambia recently revised the statutory reserve ratio from 9.0 to 11.5. This revised ratio will be based on the weekly return of selected assets and liabilities. Briefly, and concisely explain the effects of this policy adjustment on inflation, interest rates, National output and investment. **[15]**
- b) “The characteristics of money must closely relate to its functions.” Discuss. **[10]**

### **QUESTION FOUR**

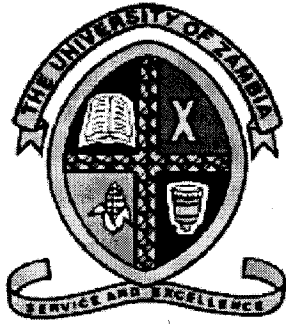
**a) Write short notes on the following:**

- (i) Quantity theory of money **[5]**
- (ii) Boumal Tobin’s Theory **[5]**
- (iii) Modern Quantity Theory **[5]**

**b) Describe Keynes’ Liquidity Preference Theory of demand for money and explain its major departure from the Modern Quantity Theory of Money. **[10]****

**End of Exam**

**Good luck.**



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 3235: PUBLIC FINANCE**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Three (3) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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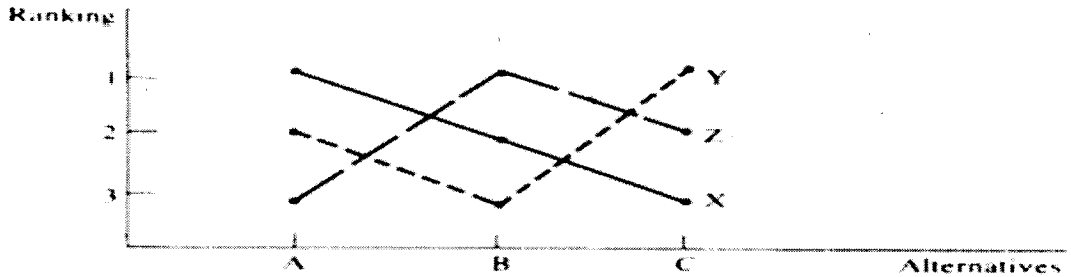
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**SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**

**QUESTION ONE**

a) The graph below shows preferences for individual X, Y and Z over the appropriate budget to adopt between a large (A) Budget, a medium budget (B) and a small budget (C).



Analyze the likely winner in an election when

- i. Citizens vote between option A against B and whichever option goes through is made to compete against option C? [3 Marks]
  - ii. Citizens vote between option A against C and whichever option goes through stands against option B? [3 Marks]
  - iii. Citizens vote between option B against C whichever option goes through stands against option A? [3 Marks]
  - iv. Explain why you observe arbitrary outcomes in (i), (ii) and (iii). [6 Marks]
- b) Explain why we have two concepts of budget deficit and the question that each concept seeks to answer. [8 Marks]
- c) The marginal utilities of consuming goods X, Y and Z for Bwalya along with respective unit prices are given in the following table.

Unit	Good X (K50 per unit)	Good Y (K40 per unit)	Good Z (K20 per unit)
	Marginal utility	Marginal utility	Marginal utility
1	125	110	80
2	100	90	70
3	90	80	60
4	80	70	40

- i. Calculate the marginal utility derived whenever Bwalya spends K1 on consuming goods X, Y and Z for the various units consumed. [12 Marks]
- ii. Determine the mix of goods X, Y and Z in consumption that maximizes the welfare of Bwalya. [5 Marks]

[Total 40 Marks]

## SECTION B (Choose any three Questions)

### QUESTION TWO

The following is a payoff-strategy matrix faced by two farmers who own and graze sheep from a common property resource.

	Person 2 restricts the number of sheep	Person 2 has a large number of sheep
Person 1 restricts the number of sheep	3, 3	1, 4
Person 1 has a large number of sheep	4, 1	2, 2

- i. Use a game theoretic approach to arrive at the Nash equilibrium. [5 Marks]
- ii. Is the Nash equilibrium welfare enhancing to both farmers? Provide justification to your answer. [5 Marks]
- iii. Explain how the assignment of property rights to one farmer will affect the equilibrium output in the matrix. [5 Marks]
- iv. Explain the solution to the road traffic congestion we observe at peak hours. [5 Marks]

[Total 20 Marks]

### QUESTION THREE

- a) The government can provide public goods under universal entitlement, selective entitlement, free to all and means-tested. Explain various aforementioned criterion government uses to provide public goods. [8 Marks]
- b) There is consensus in public finance literature that competitive markets are efficient. Then what's the justification for government activity in markets? [4 Markets]
- c) Discuss the four stages of the budget process in Zambia. [8 Marks]

[Total 20 Marks]

## QUESTION FOUR

- a) In public finance, a conflict can arise between efficiency and social justice. Using the notion of Pareto efficiency, explain how the conflict arises. **[5 Marks]**
- b) Taxes on consumption are regressive. However, in some special circumstances, they can be progressive. Explain the situation in which consumption taxes are progressive. **[4 Marks]**
- c) Explain how demand and supply elasticities influence the burden of tax the consumers when a producer is attempting to shift tax burden imposed on him by the tax authorities. **[6 Marks]**
- d) Explain how tax liability depends on the tax payer in the context of indirect taxes. **[5 Marks]**

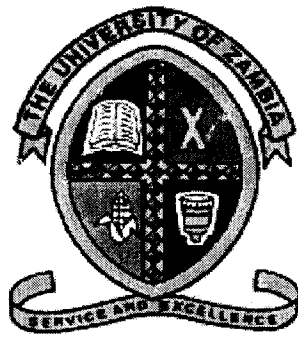
**[Total 20 Marks]**

## QUESTION FIVE

- a. The tragedy of the commons is a problem where two parties impose negative externalities on each other. Give an example of your choice from your community depicting negative externality and propose a solution. **[6 Marks]**
- b. Bwalya owns a farm where he grows apples. At a nearby farm, Mulusa keeps bees for honey production. Explain how Bwalya and Mulusa can maximize output beyond the marginal private benefit. **[8 Marks]**
- c. There is under provision of goods with reciprocal external benefits. Using a relevant example your choice, provide a solution to the aforementioned problem. **[6 Marks]**

**[Total 20 Marks]**

**END OF EXAMINATION**



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BACHELOR OF ECONOMICS

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 3311: ECONOMETRICS**

DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

FEBRUARY 2023

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination paper. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Three (3) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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## SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. The height in meters and weight in kilograms of four people is (1.64, 63), (1.86, 72), (1.75, 78), and (1.67, 67). Calculate the correlation between height and weight and comment on the strength.

$$Corr =$$

- A. 0.832, strong correlation
- B. 0.28, weak correlation
- C. 0.68, weak correlation
- D. None of the above

2. What happens to the likelihood of rejecting the null hypothesis as the sample size increases?

- A. Remains the same because the process is efficient
- B. It becomes more likely to fail to reject the null hypothesis
- C. It makes it more likely to reject the null hypothesis
- D. None of the above

3. Which of the following is not true under OLS estimation?

- A. The point  $\bar{x}$ ,  $\bar{y}$  always lies on the regression line where  $\bar{x}$ ,  $\bar{y}$  are sample means of  $x$  and  $y$  respectively.
- B. The mean of the fitted values of  $y$  is the same as the mean of observed values of  $y$ .
- C. There are always as many points above the fitted line as there are below it.
- D. The sum of the residuals is always zero.

4. Mr. Holystone Kabwe conducted an econometric analysis in Stata. He sought to understand the relationship between "Talk time consumption" (dependent variable) and an individual's "Income" (independent variable). He established a coefficient of 0.87 with p-values of 0.02. What can you say about this estimation?

- A. Significant at 5% and 10% level of significance
- B. Not significant
- C. Significant at 5% only
- D. None of the above

**5. Mr. Mutale conducts a study between  $y$  (dependent variable) and  $x$  (independent variable) in Stata. He obtains a 0.332 coefficient of  $x$  and a standard error of 0.021. What is the value of the  $t$ -statistic?**

- A. 14.809
- B. 15.809
- C. 16.809
- D. None of the above

**6. Is the above variable significant at a 5% (which gives a 1.96 critical value) level of significance?**

- A. No
- B. Yes

**7. Rejecting the null hypothesis in an  $F$ -test process implies?**

- A. Variables being tested are insignificant
- B. The variable with the larger coefficient is significant
- C. The variable with a smaller coefficient is significant
- D. Either one of the variables is significant or they are both significantly different from zero

**8. In a log-log regression model the slope coefficient measures what?**

- A. The elasticity or percentage change of  $y$  with respect to a percentage change in  $x$ .
- B. The change in  $y$  which the model predicts for a unit change in  $x$ .
- C. The change in  $x$  which the model predicts for a unit change in  $y$ .
- D. 100 multiplied by the ratio  $y/x$ .

**9. In a log-level regression model the slope coefficient can be used to indicate which of the following?**

- A. The elasticity or percentage change of  $y$  with respect to a percentage change in  $x$ .
- B. The percentage change in  $y$  which the model predicts for a unit change in  $x$ .
- C. The change in the natural log of  $x$  which the model predicts for a unit change in  $y$ .
- D. 100 multiplied by the ratio  $y/x$ .

**10. The regression model includes a random error or disturbance term for a variety of reasons. Which of the following is not one of them?**

- A. Measurement errors in the observed variables.
- B. To capture unobserved omitted relevant influences on  $y$ .
- C. A linear functional form may only be an approximation.
- D. To capture unobserved omitted variables which are irrelevant to  $y$ .

**11. Unbiasedness of the least squares estimator of the slope coefficient means what?**

- A. The estimated slope coefficient will get closer to the true parameter value as the size of the sample increases.
- B. The estimated slope coefficient will be equal to the true parameter if the sample is large.
- C. The mean of the sampling distribution of the slope parameter is zero.
- D. The expectation of the estimator equals the true slope parameter value.

**12. Consistency of the least squares estimator of the slope coefficient means what?**

- A. The estimated slope coefficient will always be equal to the true parameter value.
- B. The estimated slope coefficient will get closer to the true parameter value as the size of the sample increases to an extremely large number.
- C. The estimated slope coefficient will be equal to the true parameter if the sample is large.
- D. The mean of the sampling distribution of the slope parameter is zero.

**13. The standard error of coefficient  $\beta$  incorporates information about what?**

- A. The dispersion of explanatory variables about their mean, the number of observations in the sample, and the residual variance.
- B. The total sum of squared deviations of  $y$ .
- C. The standard deviation of fitted values of the dependent variable.
- D. None of the above.

**14. According to the Gauss-Markov theorem, the OLS estimator is BLUE if what?**

- A. Another linear unbiased estimator has a smaller variance.
- B. Any non-linear estimator has a smaller variance.

- C. No other linear unbiased estimator has a smaller variance.
- D. None of the above.

**15. The identity matrix pre-multiplied by a non-zero scalar yields what?**

- A. The coefficient vector  $\beta$ .
- B. A square matrix with all elements as the non-zero scalars.
- C. A square matrix with all elements as zeros.
- D. None of the above.

**16. The biasedness implication of including an irrelevant variable in the regression model is what?**

- A. The OLS estimator will be unbiased
- B. The OLS estimator will be upwardly biased
- C. The OLS estimator will be downwardly biased
- D. The OLS estimator will be biased in either direction.

**17. According to the “Law of Large Numbers”, if a coin is flipped 1000 times, which of the following statements is true.**

- A. The next flip has 0.5 chance of being a “head”.
- B. After 1000 flips the proportion of “heads” and “tails” should be similar.
- C. If the 999th flip yields a “head”, the 1000th flip should yield a “tail”.
- D. All of the above.

**18. After conducting an estimation with the dependent variable (child obesity), Mulenga obtained a significant independent variable (Income of parents). If this model is a level-level specification, what is the interpretation of the coefficient value for parents’ income was established to be 0.04?**

- A. For a unit increase in parents’ income, child obesity will increase by 0.04
- B. For a unit increase in the dependent variable, income will increase by 0.04
- C. When the income of parents is 0, the constant will be 0.04
- D. None of above

19. Why do we prefer the adjusted R-squared to the R-squared?

- A. Adjusted R-squared is misleading when an insignificant variable is added
- B. The R-squared imposes for adding an insignificant independent variable
- C. The Adjusted R-squared imposes a penalty for adding an insignificant dependent variable
- D. None of the above

20. In estimation, an Econometrician obtained the following values: TSS=437 and RSS=291. Calculate the R-squared.

- A. 0.789
- B. 0.334
- C. 0.28
- D. 8.334

$$R^2 = \frac{ESS}{TSS}$$

**SECTION B: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS**

**SECTION B: QUESTION ONE**

The table below was extracted from Stata. It is an output of a regression that was conducted on EARNINGS in dollars (dependent variable), and the following as independent variables: AGE (years), S (years in school), MALE (dummy for male), LIBRARY, SIBLINGS (number of siblings), and ETHHISP (dummy for Hispanic respondents). Using the information in the table, answer the questions below:

```
. reg EARNINGS AGE S MALE LIBRARY SIBLINGS ETHHISP
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	531
Model	7454.91824	6	1242.48637	F(6, 524)	=	23.16
Residual	28115.9859	524	53.6564617	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.2096
				Adj R-squared	=	0.2005
Total	35570.9042	530	67.1149135	Root MSE	=	7.3251

EARNINGS	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
AGE	.3930994	.1467907	2.68	0.008	.1047289 .6814699
S	1.278186	.1407522	9.08	0.000	1.001678 1.554694
MALE	3.590323	.6458634	5.56	0.000	2.321524 4.859123
LIBRARY	1.010765	.7641504	1.32	0.187	-.4904096 2.51194
SIBLINGS	-.1085979	.1566326	-0.69	0.488	-.4163029 .1991072
ETHHISP	-.404548	1.356467	-0.30	0.766	-3.069328 2.260233
_cons	-19.26833	5.088757	-3.79	0.000	-29.2652 -9.271462

- a.) Using the confidence interval approach, state and explain whether the variable ‘AGE’ is statistically significant or not? [3 marks] (3)
- b.) Using the P-value approach, state and explain whether the variable ‘S’ (years in school) is statistically significant or not? [3 marks] (2)
- c.) Given the model specification is level-level, interpret the relationship between the ‘AGE’ variable and the dependent variable (EARNINGS). [2 marks] (2)
- d.) The table above has the R-squared and Adjusted R-squared. As a student of Econometrics, state and explain which one is appropriate to use between the two. Further, explain what it measures. [2 marks] (2)

- e.) Demonstrate/prove how we can get the R-Squared figure using other pieces of information in the table above. [4 marks] ~~(2)~~ (2)
- f.) Using the coefficient of the variable 'AGE' (0.3930999) and its standard error (0.1467907), demonstrate how you can conduct a hypothesis testing using the t-statistic approach. Considering 5% significance level (which gives 1.96 critical values. Hint: State all the steps involved. [4 marks]
- g.) Comment on whether the above conclusion (in question f) is consistent with the one obtained in question a, using the confidence interval approach. [2 marks]

### SECTION B: QUESTION TWO \*

Consider the following Linear Regression Model  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$

- a) Derive the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimator of  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_0$  [5 marks]
- b) Use sections of your answer in question 'a' above to demonstrate that least squares normal equations imply:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i = 0 \text{ and } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i = 0.$$

[3 marks]

- c) Using the information in the table below, calculate the values of the estimates ( $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_0$ ) in question 'a' above. Consider 'Wage' in Kwacha as the dependent variable and 'Age' in years as the independent variable. [6 marks].

Person/Observation	Wage (ZMW)	Age (Years)
1	128	43
2	120	48
3	135	56
4	143	61
5	141	67

6	152	60
---	-----	----

- d) State the fitted regression and interpret the coefficients given the model is a level-level specification [2 marks].
- e) State and explain the classical linear regression assumptions [4 marks]. 20

### SECTION B: QUESTION THREE

The height in meters and weight in kilograms of five people is given by (1.64, 63), (1.86, 72), (1.82, 88), (1.75, 78) and (1.67, 67). The first (x) coordinate being height and the second (y) being weight. A regression was conducted with **height** as the X (independent variable) and **weight** as the Y (dependent variable). Answer the questions below:

- a) Calculate and interpret the variance and standard deviation of the independent variable (x). [5 marks].
- b) Calculate and interpret the covariance between the two variables [5 marks].
- c) Calculate and interpret the coefficients. [6 marks]. ✓
- d) With the above regression what would you expect the intercept to be? [2 marks]. ✓
- e) We could force the intercept to the value you expected what might the downside to this be? What do you think about this trade off? [2 marks].

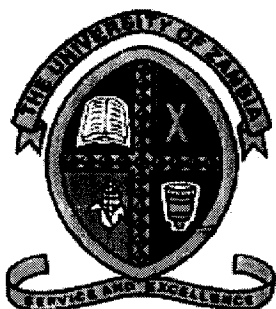
(10)

## SECTION B: QUESTION FOUR

If someone owns a smart meter it is measured as one if they don't own, it is measured as zero. The amount that someone spends on energy and whether or not they own a smart meter is given below. (634,1), (978,1) (1385,0), (787,0) and (982,0). The bill is measured in Kwacha (ZMK).

- a) Calculate the regression line for the above points by choosing an appropriate dependent and independent variable using your own logic. [6 marks].
- b) How might you interpret these results? [5 marks].
- c) Explain why you have chosen your explanatory variable and your dependent variable. Which way do you think the causality is in this case? [5 marks].
- d) Calculate the  $R^2$  (R-squared) for the regression line in question 'a'. [4 marks].

**END OF EXAMINATIONS**



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

BACHELOR OF ECONOMICS

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 3322: ECONOMETRICS**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination paper. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A: COMPULSORY SECTION

Education plays a central role in modern labour markets. In developed countries, a significant number of studies have confirmed that better-educated individuals earn higher wages, experience less unemployment, and work in more prestigious occupations than their less-educated counterparts. Despite the overwhelming evidence of a positive correlation between education and labour market status, social scientists have been cautious to draw strong inferences about the causal effect of schooling. In the absence of experimental evidence, it is very difficult to know whether the higher earnings observed are caused by their higher education, or whether individuals with greater earning capacity have chosen to acquire more schooling. Further, others have argued that the issue of an individual's ability [IQ, intelligence, etc.] is usually not considered [factored in] in the estimation has the potential of affecting the robustness of this estimation between wage [dependent variable] and years in school [independent variable] through the violation of key Classical Linear Regression Model [CLRM] assumptions. As a student of Econometrics, contribute to this scholarly conversation by answering the following questions:

- a) Discuss the problem [violation of CLRM assumption] that is being referred to in the argument that is as a result of an 'individual's ability' ability [IQ, intelligence, etc.] not being considered [included] in the estimation of the above phenomenon under consideration. **[5 marks]**
- b) Use key steps to discuss/explain how you can establish the presence of this potential problem [violation of CLRM assumption] **[5 marks]**
- c) Assuming the results in question [b] above indicate that the problem is present, discuss one formal approach you can use to remedy for this problem **[5 marks]**
- d) Why are econometricians concerned with the violation of the CLRM assumption under consideration? **[5 marks]**
- e) In one journal paper, the researcher discovered the following in their data:  
$$Cov(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j | X) = \sigma_{ij} \text{ for all } i \neq j;$$
 where  $\varepsilon$  stands for errors in different observations and  $\sigma$  is the covariance value. Discuss the potential problem that is implied in the equation  
$$[Cov(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j | X) = \sigma_{ij}].$$
 **[5 marks]**
- f) Why should econometricians be concerned with this problem [in question 'e' above]? Hint: Mathematically demonstrate this. **[5 marks]**

- g) Discuss two prominent approaches used in investigating the violation of this CLRM assumption in question [e] above. Hint: state the key steps in each and indicate the circumstance under which each of the approaches is appropriate. **[10 marks]**
- h) Using 5% level of significance, 3 explanatory variables, and 200 observations which gives the following critical values  $[d_L, d_U] = [1.74, 1.80]$ , use the Durbin-Watson Test to test for positive first-order autocorrelation. Hint: outline all the key steps involved. **[5 marks]**
- i) In addressing this problem under discussion, economists consider the following solutions: i) correcting for bias in the standard errors, and ii) Transforming the model to address non-spherical error problem. Discuss the conditions that need to prevail for each of the potential solution to be employed. **[5 marks]**

**[Total marks: 50]**

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**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

**SECTION B: QUESTION ONE**

In 2021, a student supervised by Dr Kampamba conducted a study that sought to investigate the impact of mineral rents on national GDP Per Capita. The student argued that over the years, different governments have run different mining sector regimes whose impact on the country's economic growth has not been fully explored. She observed that, in spite of increases in copper prices over the years, Zambia is still struggling to capture tangible benefits from its mineral wealth endowment for the wider population. Even though there have been considerable improvements in extractive technology, copper is still exported in its raw form, and the general feeling among the population is that most of the profits are expropriated (Africa Development Bank: 2018). In her study, she controlled for the following variables: Foreign Direct Investment; Real Interest Rates, and Life Expectancy. She used GDP Per Capita as the dependent variable and Mineral Rent as the key regressor. She employed time series analysis in her estimation. Despite the well-articulated introduction [statement of the problem; objectives; questions; and hypothesis] to her dissertation, the student struggled with time series analysis. Help us make sense of her study by answering the following question on time series:

- a) As a first pre-test exercise, she managed to run the Dickey-Fuller test and obtained the output below. What is the interpretation of the results in the output?

**[4 marks]**

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root	Number of obs	=	50
	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-5.101	-3.580	-2.930
	-2.600		

Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

- b) Given an AR(1) model, use appropriate mathematical expressions to discuss the process of the Dickey-Fuller test. Further, discuss what would happen to this test if there is a presence of serial correlation.

**[4 marks]**



- c) In the estimation, it was discovered that GDP Per Capita was being influenced by its lagged values and those of the residual. What model can you recommend she employs in the estimation? Explain the idea behind the recommended model. **[4 marks]**
- d) The student is struggling with understanding the concept of the Partial Autocorrelation Function (PACF). Explain this concept focusing on the intervening lag. Hint: use appropriate expressions. **[2 marks]**
- e) Explain to her the role of the white noise concept in a time series process. In explaining this, use the white noise and an appropriate equation of the Random Walk Without Drift to demonstrate that the mean of this model is equal to its initial values. **[2 marks]**
- f) She was further guided to use the Box-Pierce statistic in one of her estimations. What was she being guided to test for? Explain to her what is involved in this test.

The Box-Pierce statistic is the following:  $Q = T \sum_{k=1}^p \rho_k^2$

**[3 marks]**

- g) Finally, in her post estimation, she was instructed by her supervisor to conduct the following tests: test for autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity. In each test, explain to her what is being investigated. Hint: state the key steps and hypotheses involved. **[3 marks]**
- h) In the brief, the student is said to have controlled their estimation, what does this mean? **[3 marks]**

**[TOTAL: 25 marks]**

- f) As you run through the estimates, you indicate to your colleagues that the final table will have 'marginal effects' instead of 'coefficients'. Explain to them why you will do that. **[3 marks]**
- g) Explain the model fit of your estimation using the appropriate R-squared value. **[2 marks]**
- h) In the table, the rho number is missing. Demonstrate how you can calculate it and explain its meaning/implication **[3 marks]**
- i) Finally, one of your colleagues wants to know the meaning/implication of the last sentence [F test that all  $u_i=0$ ]. Please explain the meaning. **[3 marks]**

**[Total Marks: 25]**

### SECTION B: QUESTION THREE

Consider a regression model of workers' wages:

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

Let  $y$  be a  $5 \times 1$  vector containing wage data. Let matrix  $X$  be a  $5 \times 2$  matrix containing a constant and education data. Data are provided in the table below.

Person	Wage	Constant	Education
1	1.82	1	2.56
2	2.14	1	2.71
3	1.56	1	2.30
4	1.85	1	2.48
5	2.41	1	2.71

- a) Compute  $X'X$ ,  $\det(X'X)$ ,  $(X'X)^{-1}$  and  $X'y$ .

**5 marks**

- b) Use your results to compute coefficient vector  $\beta$  using the estimator  $b = (X'X)^{-1}X'y$ . **3 marks**
- c) If the data for wage and education are both the natural log transformed values, how would you interpret the coefficient on education? **3 marks**
- d) Projection matrix  $P_x = X(X'X)^{-1}X'$ . Show that  $P_x$  is a square, symmetric and idempotent matrix. **3 marks**
- e) Explain how the projection matrix can be used to compute the fitted values of wage. **3 marks**
- f) What are the finite sample properties of the OLS estimator of  $\beta$ ? Briefly discuss these. **2 marks**
- g) You estimate the model  $y = X_1\beta_1 + \varepsilon$ , whereas the true model is  $y = X_1\beta_1 + X_2\beta_2 + \varepsilon$ .
- h) Under what conditions is the OLS estimator for  $\beta_1$  unbiased?

Assuming in the true model:

$$p \lim \left( \frac{X_1'\varepsilon}{n} \right) = p \lim \left( \frac{X_2'\varepsilon}{n} \right) = 0 \quad \mathbf{5 \text{ marks}}$$

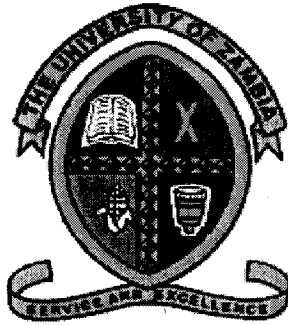
Under what conditions is the OLS estimator for  $\beta_1$  consistent?

Suppose that an extremely large dataset for wages and schooling exists. Do you think the estimator presented in Question 1 would yield an unbiased and consistent estimate of the return to education?

**4 marks**

[Total marks: 25]

**END OF FINAL EXAMINATION**



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BACHELOR OF ARTS

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2022

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**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer all the questions
  2. Show all the necessary workings
- 

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## QUESTION ONE

State whether the following statements are true or false and justify your answer.

- a) There is an inverse relationship between the bond price and the yield rate (2 Marks)
- b) An increase in equity will lead to an increase in liabilities, holding assets constant (2 Marks)
- c) The company cost of capital is usually lower than the project cost of capital (2 Marks)
- d) A risky kwacha is worth more than a safe one (2 Marks)
- e) Small company stocks are historically less risky than large company stocks (2 Marks)

## QUESTION TWO

Your friend's young sister, Nana, is planning to study for a 5-year Engineering degree at UNZA in the next 6 years. Studies will commence at the beginning of year 6 and the projected cost of books per year is K1,000 over the course of the programme. Assume a discount rate of 11% per year. Please answer the following questions:

- a) Present the above information on a well labelled timeline (2 Marks)
- b) How much money should be set aside now to ensure that Nana has enough money for books for the entire duration of the programme? (10 Marks)
- c) Nana has heard that the present value of an annuity is equivalent to the difference between two perpetuities with the same yearly cash flows and discount rates. Show the proof for this equivalence. (8 Marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

Consider a zero-coupon bond that is trading at \$950 and has a par value of \$1,000 (paid at maturity in one year),

- a) What is the bond's rate of return at the present time? (4 Marks)
- b) Suppose newly issued bonds now offer a yield of 10%, what should be the new price for the zero-coupon bond? (4 Marks)
- c) Suppose yield rates further increase above 10%, how would you expect the bond price to move? (2 Marks)

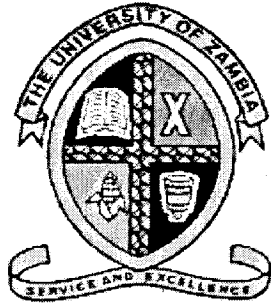
**QUESTION FOUR**

Below are 8 risky portfolios. Please assume a correlation parameter of 1.

	Portfolio							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Expected return (r), %	10	12.5	16	17	18	15	18	20
Standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ), %	23	21	29	29	32	25	35	45

- a) Some of the portfolios are efficient and some are not. Identify the inefficient portfolios and explain. (5 Marks)
  - b) Assuming that the returns on B and F are independent, what is the expected return and risk on a portfolio made up of 50% of B and 50% of F? (5 Marks)
- 

**END OF EXAMINATION**



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BACHELOR OF ARTS

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE**

DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2022

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**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer all the questions
  2. Show all the necessary workings
- 

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### QUESTION ONE (1)

Your friend's young sister, Nana, is planning to study for a 5-year Engineering degree at UNZA in the next 6 years. Studies will commence at the beginning of year 6 and the projected cost of books per year is K1,000 over the course of the programme. Assume a discount rate of 11% per year. Please answer the following questions:

- a) Present the above information on a well labelled timeline (2 Marks)
- b) How much money should be set aside now to ensure that Nana has enough money for books for the entire duration of the programme? (10 Marks)
- c) Nana has heard that the present value of an annuity is equivalent to the difference between two perpetuities with the same yearly cash flows and discount rates. Show the proof for this equivalence. (8 Marks)

### QUESTION TWO (2)

State whether the following statements are true or false and justify your answer.

- a) A risky kwacha is worth less than a safe one (2 Marks)
- b) Big company stocks are historically less risky than small company stocks (2 Marks)
- c) There is an inverse relationship between the bond price and the yield rate (2 Marks)
- d) An increase in equity will lead to an increase in liabilities, holding assets constant (2 Marks)
- e) The company cost of capital is usually lower than the project cost of capital (2 Marks)

### QUESTION THREE (3)

Compare and contrast the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and Arbitrage Price Model (APM). (10 Marks)

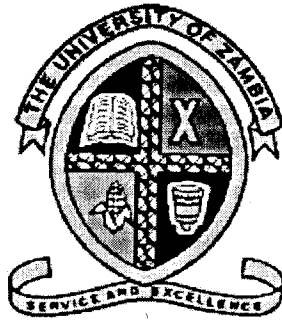
#### QUESTION FOUR (4)

Below are 8 risky portfolios. Please assume a correlation parameter of 1.

	Portfolio							
	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8
Expected return ( $r$ ), %	10	12.5	16	17	18	15	18	20
Standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ), %	23	21	29	29	32	25	35	45

- a) Some of the portfolios are efficient and some are not. Identify the inefficient portfolios and explain. (5 Marks)
- b) What is the expected return and risk on a portfolio made up of 50% of X2 and 50% of X6? (5 Marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 4222: INTERNATIONAL FINANCE THEORY AND  
PRACTICE  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are three sections in this examination.
2. Sections A and B are **Compulsory**.
3. Answer one (1) question in Section C

**Note:** All the answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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## SECTION A

State whether the following are TRUE, FALSE or UNCERTAIN.

- (a) Expenditure switching policies entail changes in aggregate demand.
- (b) Suppose the US dollar/GBP exchange rate is 2 and the US dollar/euro exchange rate is 1.25. The GBP/euro exchange rate will be 1.60.
- (c) The central bank retains control of money supply under a fixed exchange rate arrangement.
- (d) With extrapolative expectations, economic agents assume that the expected future spot rate is a weighted average of the current and equilibrium exchange rate.
- (e) The random walk hypothesis provides good economic reasons to explain predictable behavior of exchange rates.
- (f) Market efficiency is inconsistent with rational market expectations behaviour.
- (g) The purchasing power parity works well over short periods of time than over long periods.
- (h) An increase in a nation's disposable income relative to major trade partners tends to increase the current account balance.
- (i) The asset or portfolio model of exchange rate determination views assets as perfect substitutes.
- (j) A nation facing a balance of payment deficit will experience an increase in money supply according to the price-specie flow mechanism.

## SECTION B

Assume discrete time compounding in all the questions

1. Which of the following statements about derivatives is *least* accurate?
  - A. They derive their value from an underlying.
  - B. They have low degrees of leverage.
  - C. They involve two parties – a buyer and a seller.
2. Which of the following statements about derivatives is not true?
  - A. They are used for risk management.
  - B. Are created in the form of legal contracts.
  - C. They are created in the spot market.
3. Which of the following *best* describes a characteristic of exchange-traded derivatives?
  - A. They are customized financial instruments.
  - B. A clearing house effectively guarantees against default risk.
  - C. They are characterized by a low degree of regulation.
4. Which of the following statements about the over-the-counter derivatives is *least* accurate?
  - A. They are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives.
  - B. They are less regulated than exchange-traded derivatives.
  - C. They offer more flexibility than exchange-traded derivatives.

5. Which of the following *least likely* describes over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives relative to exchange-traded derivatives? OTC derivatives are:
- A. More customized.
  - B. Less liquid.
  - C. Less transparent.
6. The spot price of an asset that has no interim costs or benefits will be *least* likely affected by:
- A. The risk aversion of investors.
  - B. The time value of money.
  - C. The price recently paid by other investors.
7. The value of the forward contract at expiration is equal to the:
- A. Price of the underlying divided by the forward price.
  - B. Price of the underlying minus the forward price.
  - C. Price of the underlying minus the compounded forward price.
8. Which of the following statements is *least* accurate?
- A. An asset backed security is a contingent claim.
  - B. An interest rate swap is a forward commitment.
  - C. A credit default swap is a forward commitment.
9. Which of the following statements is *least* accurate about contingent claims?
- A. The payoffs are not linearly related to the underlying.
  - B. The most the short can gain is the premium paid for the contingent claim.
  - C. Either party can default to the other.
10. Which of the following is *best* classified as a forward commitment?
- A. A convertible bond.
  - B. A swap agreement.
  - C. An asset-backed security.
11. Which of the following is not a forward commitment?
- A. Futures contracts.
  - B. Interest rates swaps.
  - C. Asset backed securities.
12. Which of the following statements is *most* accurate?
- A. Forwards are customized whereas swaps are standardized.
  - B. Forwards are subject to daily price limits whereas swaps are not.
  - C. Swaps have multiple payments, whereas forwards have only a single payment.
13. Which of the following is a characteristic of a put option on the stock?
- A. A guarantee that the stock price will decrease.
  - B. A specified date on which the right to sell expires.
  - C. A fixed price at which the put holder can buy the stock.

14. In which of the following contracts would the buyer face the *least* default risk?

- A. Cotton futures.
- B. Currency forwards.
- C. Over-the-counter interest rate options.

15. ZAMEFA issues 10-year fixed-rate bonds. Its treasurer expects interest rates to fall for all maturities for at least the next 2 years. He enters into a 2-year agreement with XYZ Investment Bank to pay semi-annual floating-rates payments benchmarked on 6-month LIBOR and to receive payments based on a fixed-rate. This agreement is *best* described as a:

- A. Swap.
- B. Futures contract.
- C. Forward contract.

16. Joe takes a long position in 50 futures contracts on Day 1. The futures have a daily price limit of K10 and closes with a settlement price of K105. On Day 2, the futures trade at K115 and the bid and offer move to K116 and K18, respectively. The futures price remains at these price levels until the market closes. The marked-to-market amount the trader receives in his account at the end of Day 2 is *closest* to:

- A. K500.
- B. K550.
- C. K650.

17. A market participant has a view regarding the potential movement of a stock. He sells a customized over-the-counter put option on the stock when the stock is trading at K46. The put has an exercise price of K44 and the put seller receives K2.5 in premium. The price of the stock is K43 at expiration. The profit or loss for the put seller at expiration is:

- A. K(1.5).
- B. K1.5.
- C. K2.5.

18. James, an investor, aims to invest in derivatives that can be classified as forward commitments. Which of the following is she *least* likely to consider?

- A. Credit default swaps.
- B. Futures contracts
- C. Interest rate swaps.

19. Which of the following is *most likely* to be correct regarding interest rate swaps?

- A. Interest rate swaps provide the right to buy or sell the underlying asset in the future.
- B. Interest rate swaps provide the promise to provide credit protection in the event of a default.
- C. Interest rate swaps involve the obligation to lend or borrow at a given rate in the future at a fixed rate.

20. Jane has a portfolio comprising derivatives, which provide payoffs that are linearly related to the payoffs of the underlying. Which of the following is *least likely* to be a part of Jane's portfolio?

- A. Forwards.
- B. Interest-rate swaps.
- C. Options.

21. Which of the following statements is *least likely* correct about interest rate swaps?
- A. Interest rate swaps are derivatives where two parties agree to exchange a series of cash flows.
  - B. Interest rate swaps might require one party to make payments based on a fixed rate.
  - C. Interest rate swaps give the buyer the right to purchase the underlying from the seller.

22. Which of the following is *least likely* to be subject to default?
- A. Forwards.
  - B. Futures.
  - C. Interest rate swaps.

23. Sebastian is planning to invest in derivatives. Which of the following is *least likely* to be an advantage that he should consider?
- A. Effective risk management.
  - B. Greater opportunities to go short compared to the spot market.
  - C. Similar payoffs to those of underlying.

24. Analyst 1: An arbitrage is an opportunity to make a profit at no risk and with the investment of no capital.  
Analyst 2: An arbitrage is an opportunity to earn a return in excess of the return appropriate for the risk assumed.

Which analyst's statement is *most likely* correct?

- A. Analyst 1.
- B. Analyst 2.
- C. Both.

25. Which of the following statements about arbitrage is *most accurate*?
- A. Arbitrage imposes penalty on rapid trading.
  - B. Arbitrage redistributes risk among market participants.
  - C. Arbitrage helps prices to converge to their relative fair values.

26. David is studying the law of one price. Which of the following statements is *most likely* to be correct?
- A. The law of one price explains that two assets producing equal future cash flows would sell for equal prices.
  - B. The law of one price describes how a risk-free profit can be earned without capital commitments.
  - C. The true fundamental value of the asset can be described by the law of one price.

27. Which of the following *most likely* represents an arbitrage opportunity?
- A. A risk-free rate is earned by the combination of the underlying asset and a derivative.
  - B. Sale of the shares of a takeover target and purchase of shares of a potential acquirer.
  - C. Two identical assets or derivatives are sold for different prices in different markets.

28. If an arbitrage opportunity exists the:
- A. Prices will adjust to eliminate the opportunity.
  - B. Risk premiums will increase.
  - C. Markets will cease operations.

29. Which of the following statements about a forward contract is *most* accurate?
- A. The forward price is fixed at the start, and the value starts at zero and then changes.
  - B. The value is fixed at the start, and the forward price starts at zero and then changes.
  - C. The price determines the profit to the buyer and the value determines the profit to the seller.

30. A portfolio manager is required to buy 25,000 shares of Ulendo Corp. in a month. She fears that the price will rise during the coming month, so she contacts a dealer and enters into an equity forward contract to buy 25,000 shares of Ulendo Corp. at K20 a share. When the contract expires, the price is K22 per share. At expiration who benefits and by how much?
- A. Portfolio manager benefits by K50,000.
  - B. Dealer benefits by K500,000.
  - C. Dealer benefits by K50,000.

31. At expiration, a European call option will be valuable if the exercise price is:
- A. Less than the underlying price.
  - B. Equal to the underlying price.
  - C. Greater than the underlying price.

32. Party A is long call options while Party B is long put options for the same underlying stock. These options mature on July 20th and have an exercise price of K15/share. The options are priced at K3 each. Given that the stock price on July 20th was K17.5/share, which of the following most accurately describes the moneyness of the two options:

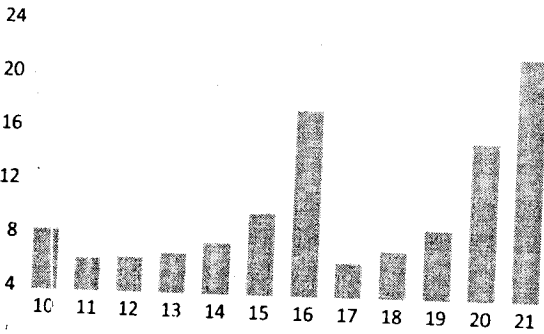
- |    | Call options     | Put options      |
|----|------------------|------------------|
| A. | Out of the money | Out of the money |
| B. | In the money     | Out of the money |
| C. | Out of the money | In the money     |

## SECTION C

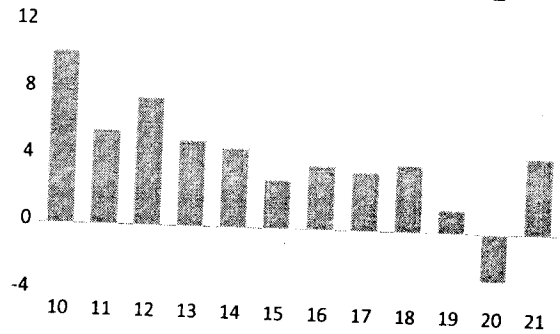
Your mark will depend entirely on the fullness, accuracy, and content of your workings and explanations

1. The following indicators reflect the performance of a hypothetical economy over the 2010-2021 period. How might policymakers address the macroeconomic imbalances underlying this economy?

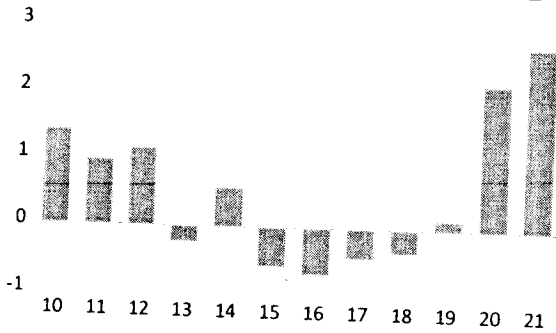
INFLATION\_RATE\_\_PERCENT\_\_



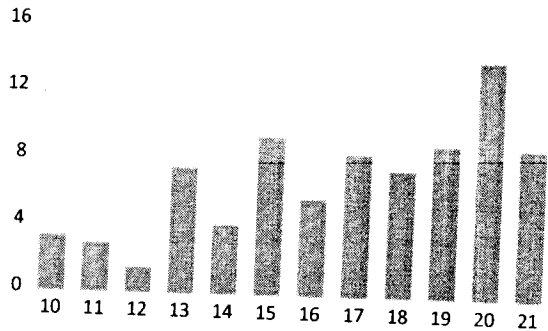
REAL\_GDP\_GROWTH\_RATE\_\_PERCENT\_\_



CURRENT\_ACCOUNT\_BALANCE\_\_US\$\_BILLION\_\_

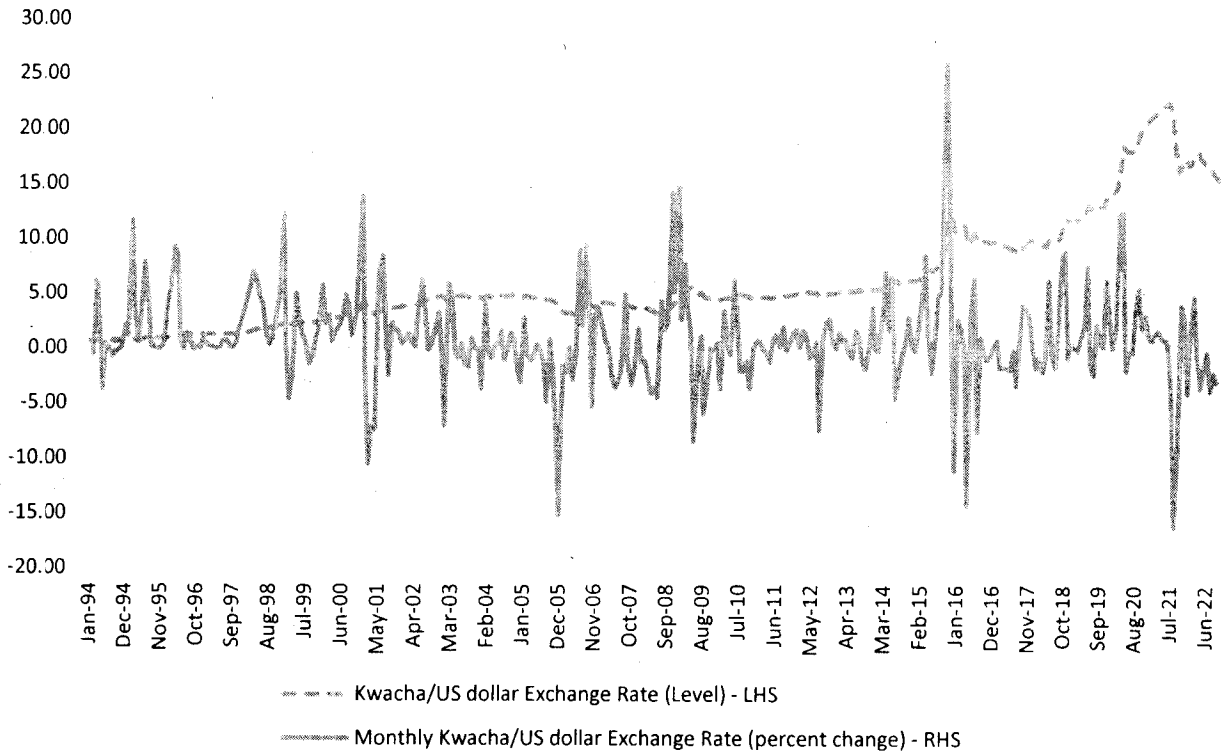


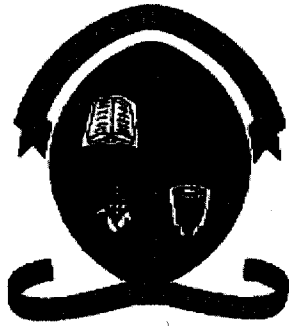
FISCAL\_DEFICIT\_\_PERCENT\_OF\_GDP\_\_



2. Describe the underlying behaviour of the nominal Kwacha/US dollar exchange rate over the 1994m01-2022m09 period. Should central banks respond to shocks to the exchange rate? Justify your answer.

Trends in the Monthly Nominal Kwacha/US dollar Exchange Rate: 1994m01-2022m09





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

BACHELOR OF ARTS

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 4235: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**

DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

FEBRUARY 2023

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## **SECTION A COMPULSORY (40 Marks)**

### **Question One**

It has been argued in development economics literature that all sectors of an economy must become progressively more technological and more productive as the shift in labour usage advances during the development process of a country. This typically involves a slow, then accelerating, reduction in the significance of primary production within the overall productive structure of the economy. It has further been argued that no less-developed country has successfully made the transition to a higher stage of economic growth and development without passing through both import substitution industrialization and the stage of exporting manufactures to the world market.

- (a) Briefly discuss the export substitution strategy and its role in enhancing a country's exports of manufactured goods. [10 Marks]
- (b) What is meant by technology? [2 Marks]
- (c) Briefly discuss the significance of technological change to economic growth and development. [10 Marks]
- (d) In what sense are technological knowledge and a nation's human capital inputs complementary to one another? [3 Marks]

### **Question Two**

Theorists of the 1950s and 1960s viewed the process of development as a series of successive stages of economic growth through which all countries must pass. One such theory is the Rostow Linear – Stages of economic growth model. Identify, list and briefly discuss the five sequential stages of economic development through which all countries must pass through in order to achieve development.

[15 Marks]

## **SECTION B ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (60 Marks)**

### **Question Three**

The rate of total (income) growth required to reduce the absolute number of people below the poverty line in a country depends on the distribution of incomes and the population growth rate.

- (a) Show in a simple graph, or in some other way, why this is the case. [3 Marks]

- (b) Provide numerical examples of what income growth rates that are required to reduce absolute poverty at the margin for given income distribution and population growth rate. [6 Marks]
- (c) Describe the relationship that the so-called Lorenz curve traces out. [6 Marks]
- (d) Many of the most commonly used measurements of the size income distribution are related to the Lorenz curve. Give two examples. [5 Marks]
- (e) The so-called transition theory predicts an inverted U-shape relationship between the country's income per capita and its equality of income distribution. Explain the main features of this theory and why the relationship takes this form. [10 Marks]

**Question Four**

The level of economic development and economic growth can be measured either by growth of total output (total income) or a holistic measure of development.

- (a) Identify and list three (3) adjustments made to total nominal values that are desirable if income is to be used in a reliable manner as a surrogate measure suitable for ranking economies as to their level of development. [3 Marks]
- (b) Give reasons justifying each of the adjustments made to total nominal income identified in (a). [6 Marks]
- (c) One holistic measure of living and capabilities identified in development economics literature is the human development index (HDI). What are the four (4) criticisms and drawbacks of the HDI as a measure of economic growth and development? [6 Marks]
- (d) Identify and discuss 5 (five) improvements that have been made to the HDI to make it the New HDI. [15 Marks]

**Question Five**

In 1989, Economist, John Williamson labeled the development strategy associated with neo-liberalism as the Washington Consensus. The strategy referred to a set of reforms that many economists and policymakers believed developing countries in general would have to undertake in two phases to recover economically from the debt crisis of the 1980s:

- (a) Identify the two phases of the Washington Census (WC) reforms. [2 Marks]
- (b) Write brief notes on each of the two phases of the WC reforms identified in (a). [8 Marks]

- (c) Identify and list four (4) reform areas or policies that are contained in a typical structural adjustment programme. [8 Marks]
- (d) What are the four (4) core components of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Group (WBG) policy lending to countries under a structural adjustment programme? Briefly describe them. [12 Marks]

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**2021/ 2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**DEFERRED/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS**  
**EC 4411: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURE**

**Instructions:**

1. There are four questions in this paper, Section A carries 40 marks while all questions in section B carry 30 marks each.
2. Section A is compulsory. Choose any other two questions from Section B.S

**Time Allocation: 2 Hours**

**SECTION A (40 marks)**

**QUESTION ONE**

- a) Define Research and briefly explain the purpose of research [5]
- b) Briefly explain why objectives must closely related to the problem statement of the research [4]
- c) Mention and explain at least five factors that you would consider when choosing the secondary data to use for your study? [10]
- d) Briefly explain why the following pillars of sampling process are necessary?
  - (i) Statistics [5]
  - (ii) Randomization [5]
- e) Mention five important statistical measures that you would use to summarize the research data [5]
- f) Outline the three main components of inferential statistics and briefly explain their meaning? [6]

**SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY T QUESTIONS (60 marks).**

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) What is sampling, and why is sampling necessary in a research study? [5]
- b) If you were carrying out a research study looking at employee motivation at ZRA,
  - (i) Which sampling method would you use, and why? (NB: Assume that there are six departments at ZRA. [5]
  - (ii) Explain the steps that you would follow in carrying out the method you have mentioned in C (i) above. [5]
- c) You are further told that the total number of employees at ZRA is 2300.
  - (i) Use Taro Yamani statistical formula to calculate the minimum sample size required to ensure that your results are reliable. [5]

- (ii) The ZRA Commissioner General is impressed with your study, and so he decides that ZRA will sponsor your study. With more funds available, you decide to increase your sample size to 600 subjects.

Fill in the table below by determining the values a-f, depicting the population sizes of the departments from which the samples below were selected. [10].

Department	Population	Sample
Administration	a	203
Management	b	33
Customs	c	130
Research and Development	d	47
Investigations & Compliance	e	83
Community Education	f	104
Total	g	h

### QUESTION THREE

a) Giving practical examples, write short notes on the following:

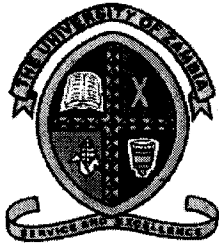
- (i) Law of large numbers (5)
- (ii) Law of normal distribution (5)
- (iii) Snowballing (5)
- (iv) Multivariate analyses (5)

b) State four main characteristics of scientific methods of acquiring knowledge [4]

c) What are the challenges of non-scientific methods of acquiring knowledge? [6]

### QUESTION FOUR

- a) What are the fundamental differences between cross-sectional and time-series data? [5]
- b) Explain the meaning of validity of measurement in a research study [2]
- c) Mention three factors that would influence the validity or reliability of data. [3]
- d) Outline how you would enhance the validity of data. [5]
- e) The research process has three major stages namely: Problem Identification, Planning and execution stage. Explain in detail, what is involved at each of these stages? [15].



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

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 9125: INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## Section A (Compulsory)

### Question 1

A monopolist serves a market with an aggregate demand function given by  $Q = 38 - 3P$ . This market can be partitioned into submarkets 1 and 2 with submarket demand functions given by  $Q_1 = 24 - 2P_1$  and  $Q_2 = 14 - P_2$ . The monopolist's cost function is given by  $C(Q) = 2Q$ .

- i. What prices will the monopolist set if she decides to practice third-degree price discrimination?
- ii. Does price discrimination lead to higher economic welfare under these conditions?

### Question 2

A night club manager realizes that demand for drinks is more elastic among students and is trying to determine the optimal pricing schedule. He estimates the following average demands:

Under 25:  $q^{un} = 18 - 5p$

Over 25:  $q^{ov} = 10 - 2p$

The age groups visit the nightclub in equal numbers on average. Assume that drinks cost the nightclub K2 each.

- i. If the market cannot be segmented what is the uniform monopoly price?
- ii. If the nightclub can charge according to whether or not the customer is a student but is limited to linear pricing, what price (per drink) should be set for each group?
- iii. If the nightclub can set a separate cover charge and price per drink for each group, what two-part pricing schemes should it choose?

**Section B: Answer any two questions from this section.**

### Question 3

- A. Suppose that the 6 firms in an industry have total annual sales of K70, K40, K30, K30, K20 and K10.
- i. What is the four-firm concentration ratio in this industry?
  - ii. What is the Herfindahl index for this industry?
  - iii. Suppose another industry has a Herfindahl index of 4000. What can you conclude about the relative competitiveness of these two industries?

- B. Suppose  $P = 10 + Q$ , and a manufacturer is a monopolist with  $MC = 2$ . There is one distributor who buys at  $p_1$  from the manufacturer, and sells at  $p_2$  to the consumers. Assume no distribution cost. The manufacturer sets  $p_1 = 6$  to maximize her own profit. Given this;
- What price and quantity would the distributors set to maximize profit?
  - If one firm integrates with the other what will be the price and quantity that will be set to maximize profit?
  - Explain three disadvantages of a vertical merger?

**Question 4**

- A. Suppose that firm P and firm M are the only two producers of an expensive form of chocolates. Although the grocers have formed a cartel with respect to this extremely trendy product, both parties are individually considering the effect that cheating would have on company profits and the long-term relationship with the other firm by analyzing the following payoff matrix (all values are in millions):

		Firm M	
Firm P		Abide by agreement	Cheat
	Abide by agreement	(K7, K7)	(K2, K9)
	Cheat	(K9, K 2)	(K5, K5)

- Given the above information, justify while identifying the respective profits for both firms:
- why one or both firm (s) decide to cheat
  - why one or both firm (s) decide to abide by the agreement.

- B. Given the following game

		PLAYER 1		
		L	C	R
PLAYER 2	T	3,2	1,1	0,0
	M	0,0	2,3	4,2
	B	2,-1	0,2	-1,4

- State the dominant strategies in the given game.
  - State the Nash equilibrium in the game above.
- C. There are two firms in the industry. Firm 1 and firm 2. These firms are faced with two strategies; cutting prices or not to cut prices. If both firms cut prices they get a payoff of 90 each. If Firm 1 cuts its prices while firm 2 does not; it gets 80 and firm 2 gets 110. If both firms do not cut prices they each get 100. If Firm 1 does not cut its prices while firm

2 cuts its prices, it gets 110 while firm 2 gets 80. Given this scenario and assuming the firms are involved in a static game.

- i. Create the payoff matrix.
- ii. Is there a dominant strategy? If so, what is it?
- iii. Assuming the two firms coordinate, would the equilibrium strategies change? If so, what would be the new strategy?

### Question 5

- A. The market demand faced by two firms is given by  $P(Q) = A - bQ$  (where  $Q = q_1 + q_2$  and  $A$  and  $b$  are parameters) and costs of production are symmetric and given by  $C = cq_i$  where  $i = 1, 2$ .

Calculate:

- i. The reaction curves of the Cournot firms.
- ii. The Cournot quantities of firm 1 and firm 2.
- iii. The Cournot profits of firm 1 and firm 2.

- B. Advertising is done by most firms for various reasons. Briefly explain the following types of advertising;

- i. Predatory advertising
- ii. Cooperative advertising
- iii. Persuasive advertising
- iv. Informative advertising



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMS FOR 2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

ECN 9125: INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

## Section A

### Question 1

A monopolist serves a market with an aggregate demand function given by  $Q = 38 - 3P$ . This market can be partitioned into submarkets 1 and 2 with submarket demand functions given by  $Q_1 = 24 - 2P_1$  and  $Q_2 = 14 - P_2$ . The monopolist's cost function is given by  $C(Q) = 2Q$ .

- i. What prices will the monopolist set if she decides to practice third-degree price discrimination?
- ii. What are the conditions necessary for the monopolist to practice third-degree price discrimination?
- iii. Which market will have a higher price and why?
- iv. Does price discrimination lead to higher economic welfare under these conditions?

### Question 2.

The argument for a competitive industry is that it gives you the best possible outcomes. Contrast the outcomes for a competitive market and monopoly in the case that both industries are enjoying constant returns to scale.

Distinguish between economies of scale and economies of scope. What are the sources of the economies of scale and the economies of scope.

## SECTION B

Answer any two questions from this section.

### Question 3

(A). A generic industry is characterized by six firms producing a homogenous product. You are given the market shares identified as  $S_i$  in the table below;

Firm	1	2	3	4	5	6
$S_i$	50%	20%	15%	5%	5%	5%

- (i) Draw the concentration curve for this industry
- (ii) Compute the 4-firm concentration ratio.
- (iii) Compute the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index
- (iv) Suppose that two firms, 2 and 3, merge, how does the 4-firm concentration ratio and the Herfindahl index change?

(B) Suppose  $P = 10 - Q$ , and a manufacturer is a monopolist with  $MC = 2$ . There is one distributor who buys at  $p_1$  from the manufacturer, and sells at  $p_2$  to the consumers. Assume no distribution cost. The manufacturer sets  $p_1 = 6$  to maximize her own profit. Given this;

- i. What price and quantity would the distributors set to maximize profit?
- ii. If one firm integrates with the other what will be the price and quantity that will be set to maximize profit?
- iii. Explain three disadvantages of a vertical merger?

#### Question 4

(A). Suppose that firm P and firm M are the only two producers of an expensive form of chocolates. Although the grocers have formed a cartel with respect to this extremely trendy product, both parties are individually considering the effect that cheating would have on company profits and the long-term relationship with the other firm by analyzing the following payoff matrix (all values are in millions):

		Firm M	
Firm P		Abide by agreement	Cheat
	Abide by agreement	(K7, K7)	(K2, K9)
	Cheat	(K9, K 2)	(K5, K5)

Given the above information, justify while identifying the respective profits for both firms:

- i. why one or both firm (s) decide to cheat
- ii. why one or both firm (s) decide to abide by the agreement.

(B) Given the following game

		PLAYER 1		
		L	C	R
PLAYER 2	T	3,2	1,1	0,0
	M	0,0	2,3	4,2
	B	2,-1	0,2	-1,4

- i. State the dominant strategies in the given game.
- ii. State the Nash equilibrium in the game above.

( C ). There are two firms in the industry. Firm 1 and firm 2. These firms are faced with two strategies; cutting prices or not to cut prices. If both firms cut prices they get a payoff of 90 each. If Firm 1 cuts its prices while firm 2 does not; it gets 80 and firm 2 gets 110. If

both firms do not cut prices they each get 100. If Firm 1 does not cut its prices while firm 2 cuts its prices, it gets 110 while firm 2 gets 80. Given this scenario and assuming the firms are involved in a static game.

- i. Create the payoff matrix.
- ii. Is there a dominant strategy? If so, what is it?
- iii. Assuming the two firms coordinate, would the equilibrium strategies change? If so, what would be the new strategy?

### Question 5

(A). Consider the quantity -setting duopoly. The demand curve is given by  $P(Q) = 150 - 2Q$  (where  $Q = q_1 + q_2$ ) and costs of production are identical and are given by  $C = 90 q_i$  where  $i = 1, 2$ .

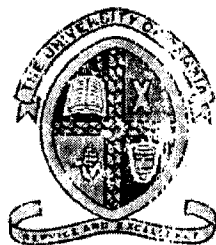
Calculate and show:

- i. The reaction curves of the duopoly firms.
- ii. The quantities of firm 1 and firm 2.
- iii. The profits of firm 1 and firm 2.
- iv. Compare the outcomes to a case of monopoly.

(B). Advertising is done by most firms for various reasons. Briefly explain the following types of advertising:

- i. Predatory advertising
- ii. Cooperative advertising
- iii. Persuasive advertising
- iv. Informative advertising

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

**ECN 9135: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

November 2022

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is **Compulsory**.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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## Section A: Compulsory

### Question 1

- a) In order to maximise utility, a consumer may be interested in the characteristics or attributes of a good (such as nutrients) as proposed by Lancaster. Using a well labelled diagram, explain the consumer's equilibrium. Clearly state the assumptions and the consumer's maximisation problem. [8 marks]
- b) Using the model in (a), explain, with the aid of a diagram, how advertising may work to benefit the producer. [7 marks]

### Question 2

- a) Explain what is meant by intervention buying and how it differs from a food subsidy. [5 marks]
- b) Using a well labelled diagram, explain the impact of an intervention buying on consumer welfare, producers and government. [10 marks]

### Question 3

Cooperatives have become common and most farmers use them to access government support programmes. Explain five benefits that cooperatives offer farmers. [10 marks]

## Section B: Answer any two (2) questions in this section.

### Question 4

- a) Using a factor-factor relationship, describe the effects of a new wheat seed variety that increases fertilizer usage. Assume all other inputs are held fixed. [5 marks]
- b) Using a well labelled diagram, explain the difference between economic, technical and allocative efficiencies. [10 marks]

### Question 5

- a) Using a well labelled diagram, explain the impact of an import tariff on a domestically produced commodity on the overall agriculture sector. Clearly state how it affects different players in the market. [8 marks]
- b) Compare the effects in (a) with the effects of an import quota. Ensure to graphically depict how the import quota is implemented. [7 marks]

### Question 6

- a) The demand for inputs is derived demand. With the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain the mechanism that would occur when the price of an input falls. [5 marks]
- b) In the agriculture sector, government usually intervenes through price ceilings and price floors. With the aid of well labelled diagrams, explain what price ceilings and price floors are and the challenges that arise in the long run from undertaking these forms of price regulations. [10 marks]



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

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS  
ELL 2220- ENGLISH GRAMMAR

DURATION: 100%

MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS:

There are two sections in this paper:

- i. Section A is Phonetics and phonology: Answer any **two (2)** questions
- ii. Section B is Morphology and syntax: Answer any **four (4)** questions

**SECTION A: PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY**

[40 Marks]

1. Identify the sounds in **bold** in the following words and provide a full description of each sound identified:

- i. **f**riendship
- ii. **E**nglish
- iii. **d**esign
- iv. **t**oday
- v. **d**iacritic
- vi. **s**peech
- vii. **w**rite
- viii. **th**rough
- ix. **G**eorge
- x. **r**esult

[20 Marks]

2. Phonemically transcribe the following words:

- i. Year
- ii. Language
- iii. Person
- iv. Earth
- v. Fur
- vi. Chosen
- vii. Lecturer
- viii. Urge
- ix. Phonology
- x. Linguistics

[20 Marks]

3. Fill in the features for the given sounds in the matrix by inserting + if a feature is present and - if the feature is absent.

	t	θ	ð	ʒ	f	z	l	ɹ	ŋ	e	b	r	m	p
Consonantal														
Vocalic														
Strident														
Coronal														
Sonorant			+											
Approximant														
Anterior														
Continuant			+					+	<del>+</del>	+				
Syllabic									.					
Nasal									+					

[20 Marks]

## SECTION B: MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

**[60 Marks]**

4. With two examples in each, discuss the following word formation processes:

- i. Compounding
- ii. Internal change
- iii. Suppletion
- iv. Blending
- v. Zero modification

[15 Marks]

5. Analyse the morphological structure of the following words:

Word	Prefix	root	root	Derivational suffix	inflectional suffix
Infamous					
Historically					
Unlikeliness					
Internationally					
iMF					
relativisation					
deverbalisation					
Employability					
Governors					
unbreakables					
Grievances					
Impossibilities					
carelessness					
Intrapersonal					
reality					

[15 Marks]

6. Identify the word class of each of the words in bold in the given passage below.

Ethnography is a field of study which is concerned **primarily** with the description and **analysis** of culture, and linguistics is a field concerned, among other things, with the description and analysis of **language** codes. In spite of long-standing awareness of the interrelationship of language and culture, the descriptive and analytic products of ethnographers and linguists **traditionally** failed to **deal** with **this** interrelationship. **Even** anthropological linguists and linguistic anthropologists **until** the 1960s typically gave little attention to the fact that the **uses** of language and speech in **different** societies have patterns of their own **which** are worthy of ethnographic description, comparable to – and intersecting with – patterns in social organization and other cultural domains. The **realization** of this omission **led** Dell Hymes to call for an approach which **would** deal with aspects of communication which were escaping **both** anthropology and linguistics.

[15 Marks]

7. Discuss with at least two examples in each case how the valency of the verb controls the kinds of elements that follow it.

[15 Marks]

8. Draw TGG deep structure tree diagrams for each of the following sentences.

- i. The boys may have been hiding in the woods
- ii. Masauso confronted me about the false accusations
- iii. I quickly shut the door before the animal could escape

[15 Marks]

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS**

**ELL 3210: ENGLISH SEMANTICS PRAGMATICS AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer three (3) questions in all as follows:

- (i) the compulsory question in Section A and;
  - (ii) any two (2) questions from Section B.
- 

**SECTION A: Compulsory Question (20 marks)**

1. Illustrate the assertion that while semantics deals with meaning in relation to non-contextual factors, pragmatics deals with meaning in relation to contextual factors.

**SECTION B: Answer any two (2) questions from this section (each question carries 15 marks)**

2. Explain how you would apply the concept of *thematic progression* to the teaching of a specific topic in **Composition** to a specified grade at either High School or Basic School level in Zambia.
3. Discuss any two (2) approaches to Discourse Analysis, showing both their strengths and limitations in actual practice.
4. Explain, with clear examples, how you would teach each of the four aspects of Sense-Relations listed below to a specified grade at secondary school level.
  - a. Synonymy
  - b. Paraphrase
  - c. Hyponymy
  - d. Entailment
5. Explain all the felicity conditions required for the statement “I pronounce you husband and wife” to have effect.



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2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS  
ELL 4300-ENGLISH ADVANCED FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR

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DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

MARKS: 100

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

There are two sections in this paper:

- i. Section A: **COMPULSORY**
- ii. Section B: Answer any **two (2)** questions

## **SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

1. In Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), there are three ways of analysing grammar namely transitivity, mood and theme-rheme systems. Analyse Text 1 provided below for the three systems of grammatical analysis:

### **Text 1:**

*When the cub is 26 days old, its ears open and it can hear. When the cub is 33 days old, its eyes open. After two months, polar bear cubs begin to move within the den. At three months they leave the winter den.*

2. The Text (2) below is a send-up, using one of the genres outlined in this course,

- (a) Identify the genre type;
- (b) Identify the social purpose;
- (c) Write down the generic stages; and
- (d) Identify the significant lexico-grammatical features within the text that help realise this particular genre type.

### **Text 2:**

#### **Evolution: From Cushion to Future Bear**

Where did bears come from? Bear as we know him has not existed on this earth for a very long period of time, but his predecessors may go back many hundreds of years. Most authorities now believe that the handsome, two legged bear today evolved from a single-celled organism – a speck of dust perhaps. Then gradually, through natural selection and survival of the fittest speck, cotton wool balls developed. We do not know exactly when the first soft furnishings appeared on earth, but they must have been very simple beings.

In the beginning was the Cushion. Not very impressive object – simply a lump of padding material held together with some sort of covering – but from this inauspicious start developed two reptilian forms that were direct ancestors of modern bear. One of the first evolutionary steps occurred when a mutant, mis-shapen Cushion was created. He must have appeared very strange to his fellow cushions, but he was the first Bean Bag Frogs. Filled with beans, rice or other non-toxic substance, he had two

eyes and four legs. Bean Bag Frogs, however, were pretty useless on land, being incredible floppy, and in water they tended to sink.

At about the same time as the Bean Bag Frog was emerging, the Cushion was developing along different lines into the Draught Excluder. At first merely a long thin Cushion, it gradually evolved eyes, a forked tongue and a patterned body. Its tendency to lie along the bottom of draughty doors perhaps points to the lack of an efficient body cooling mechanism. From these rather basic creatures the first Toy Dog developed. Long and thin like a Draught Excluder, and with four legs like a Bean Bag Frog, he still had difficulty in moving about owing to his very short appendages. Movement became easier with the invention of the wheel. Dog-on-Wheels was very successful species for many years but is now threatened with extinction. A few remain in capacity but they appear to have difficulty reproducing themselves under these circumstances. When the first soft toy stood up and walked on two legs instead of four, modern (Teddy) bear was born.

(Adapted from: B. Herridge 1983:10 – 11)

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

1. From **text 2** provided above (**PLEASE REFER TO TEXT 2 ABOVE**), identify the following:
  - (a) Ideational/Topical theme
  - (b) Textual theme
  - (c) Interpersonal theme
2. In Functional Grammar, clauses can be expanded through any of the two logico-semantic relationships, **expansion** or **projection**. With clear examples for each one, discuss these two logico-semantic relationships for developing clauses.
3. Discuss the notions of **nominalisation** and **grammatical metaphor** as used in understanding the differences between written and spoken language.

**End of the examination**



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**LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

**FRE 1110** : **FRENCH LANGUAGE I**

**DURATION** : **THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS** : **- DICTIONARIES ARE NOT ALLOWED**  
**-ANSWER QUESTIONS OF ALL SECTIONS ON**  
**THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.**  
**-THIS PAPER COMPRISES FIVE PAGES**

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## **FRE 1110 SECTION A : LA COMPOSITION**

**CONSIGNE :** Répondez à **une seule** question parmi les questions ci-dessous et écrivez une composition de 100 à 120 mots

- I) Décris la journée la plus mémorable que tu as passée à l'Université de Zambie.
- II) Tu te promènes dans la rue en compagnie d'un(e) amie). Tout à coup, tu remarques que tout le monde te fixe du regard. Raconte.
- III) Choisis un plat que tu aimes ou détestes. Décris-le en utilisant des comparaisons, des métaphores et un champ lexical qui convient.
- IV) Tu écris une lettre personnelle à ton correspondant ou à ta correspondante qui habite à Belfort en France. Tu lui parles de tes habitudes, tes préférences, des éléments culturels de ton pays, etc.

## **FRE 1110 SECTION B : LA GRAMMAIRE**

Question 1: Complétez les 10 phrases ci-dessous par le pronom « Y » ou « EN ».

- i) Est-ce que Joséphine ira à Chipata seule ? Non, elle n'.....ira pas seule..
- ii) Souvenez-vous de vos vacances au Canada ? Oui, nous nous -----  
souvenons.
- iii) Va-t-elle répondre à votre question ? Oui, certainement, elle va ----- répondre.
- iv) Veux-tu acheter des arachides ? Oui, je veux ..... acheter.
- v) Comment irez-vous au campus demain ? Nous ----- irons en voiture.
- vi) Sont-ils allés à Ndola par avion ? Non, ils ----- sont allés en voiture.
- vii) Daka apprend le français à l'Alliance française de Lusaka. Il ---- tirera un joli bénéfice.
- viii) Qu'elle vienne me voir ! J'----- serai ravi.
- ix) Si tu vas au palais présidentiel, tu ----- trouveras des militaires.
- x) Essayez, je vous ----- prie, de présenter votre rapport avant samedi prochain.

Question 2 : Choisissez parmi les pronoms relatifs qui, que, dont, où, et complétez les phrases suivantes :

- i) L'hôtel ----- je ne me rappelle pas le nom se trouve au centre de la ville de kampala.
- ii) Paul a acheté la maison ----- le propriétaire est décédé il y a trois mois.
- iii) Elle est allée voir le film ----- tu lui as parlé l'autre jour.
- iv) On ne connaît pas très bien la ville ----- kalusha Bwalya est né.
- v) Vous trouverez des cadeaux ----- vous serez très fiers.
- vi) J'ai versé à la banque tout l'argent ----- tu m'avais remis.

- vii) J'ai vu à la télévision un film ----- j'ai beaucoup apprécié.
- viii) Le village ----- je suis né est très moderne.
- ix) Il a soigneusement rangé toutes les chemises ----- il a achetées.
- x) Le prisonnier ----- je t'ai parlé s'est évadé.

Question 3 : Faites une seule phrase en utilisant un pronom relatif.

- i) Elle vient d'un pays. Il n'est pas reconnu par les Nations unies.
- ii) C'est la raison. Il faut tenir compte de cette raison.
- iii) Il est arrivé. Claudette sortait de la maison à ce moment-là.
- iv) La machine à coudre est très sophistiquée. Nous avons résolu ce problème grâce à elle.
- v) C'est une étudiante très intelligente. On parle beaucoup d'elle.
- vi) Il parle du professeur de chinois. Je ne le connais pas.
- vii) Les enfants viennent de Chipata. Tu parles de ces enfants.
- viii) C'est une jeune Russe. Les garçons africains ne l'aiment pas.
- ix) C'est un livre. On trouve beaucoup d'informations là-dedans.
- x) C'est de la nourriture. On en a besoin pour survivre.

Question 4 : Formez et accordez les participes passés des verbes entre parenthèses.

Tous les visages de ceux que j'ai (1 croiser) me sont alors (2 apparaitre) : Tout d'abord à la poterne les deux filles Glacker, la grande qui a une tête de lérot et la petite dont les yeux se noient dans la graisse, Otto Mielk, sa panse entre ses mains, qui parlait avec le forestier Daka sous l'auvent de la halle, et qui a (3 ouvrir) si grand la bouche en apercevant mon fantôme que son petit (4 tordre) lui est (5 tomber) des lèvres, et puis tous les autres qui sont (6 sortir) de leurs murs, comme ils l'auraient (7 faire) de leurs tombes et qu'on (8 faire) cercle autour de moi, sans parler, m'entourant jusqu'à ma maison, et puis surtout ceux qui sont (9 entrer) dans les leurs de maisons ont (10 fermer) leurs portes.

Question 5 : Mettez au féminin les expressions ci-dessous :

- i) Un homme noir
- ii) Un instituteur sénégalais
- iii) Un Directeur blanc
- iv) Un vieux poissonnier
- v) Un coréen intelligent
- vi) Un danseur habile
- vii) Un chanteur international
- viii) Un musicien congolais
- ix) Un vendeur capricieux
- x) Un boxeur français

## SECTION C : LA COMPREHENSION

### **Anne et Paulina**

C'est la nuit et le jour, la terre et le ciel, ma mère et Paulina. Les deux sœurs.

Paulina est plus jeune que ma mère et ça se voit terriblement. Au départ elles se ressemblaient sûrement comme se ressemblent deux sœurs, filles d'une même famille, où les nez sont légèrement busqués, les yeux couleur noisette et les mains fines et petites.

A l'arrivée personne ne peut deviner, même en les voyant côte à côte, quelles sont encore- puisque c'est pour toujours- filles d'une même famille. Ma mère porte des souliers plats, des vêtements sérieux et confortables et quelques bijoux si discrets que personne ne les remarque. Sauf pour les grandes occasions, où maladroitement elle se colle quelques couleurs sur la figure, elle ne se maquille pas. Naturel, bon goût et discrétion : telle est la devise de ma mère. Tristesse aussi. Elle rit rarement, elle sourit poliment mais jamais n'éclate de rire. Elle ne cherche pas à plaire et surtout pas à se faire remarquer.

Paulina avance en équilibre sur des talons incroyablement hauts, dans des fringues de luxe aux couleurs qui claquent, l'œil charbonneux, la bouche rouge et pulpeuse, les bras chargés de bracelets, laissant derrière elle un sillon de parfum. Sophistiquée et provocante, Anne, ma mère, est documentaliste dans une grande entreprise. Paulina travaille dans la mode.

### **Questions :**

#### **A. Répondez en phrases complètes**

1. Qui écrit ? [2 point]
2. Quel lien unit Anne et Paulina ? [2 point]
3. Qui n'a pas l'air très sérieux : Anne ou Paulina ? Relevez dans le texte les éléments qui le montrent. [2 points]

4. Comment est-ce que la profession de chaque femme peut expliquer son apparence ? [2]
5. Pourquoi l'auteur évoque-t-il « le jour et la nuit », « la terre et le ciel » en parlant de deux femmes ? [3 points]
6. Qu'est-ce qui, dans le texte, montre le naturel d'Anne ? [2 points]

**B. Associez chaque mot à sa définition**

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. terriblement   | a. être aimé par quelqu'un               |
| 2. se ressembler  | b. d'une mauvaise manière, pas très bien |
| 3. discret        | c. beaucoup                              |
| 4. maladroitement | d. les chaussures                        |
| 5. plaire         | e. avoir un peu le même visage           |
| 6. les fringues   | f. qu'on ne voit pas beaucoup            |
| 7. les souliers   | g. les vêtements                         |

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES  
2022 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**FRE 3110: FRENCH GRAMMAR PAPER I**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ACCORDING TO THE  
INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION  
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION  
PAPER**

## SECTION A : LE PRECIS

Lisez le texte ci-dessous, tiré de *l'Initiation Littéraire* (1987), et répondez aux questions subséquentes.

### L'INCENDIE (Page 100)

Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, marquis de Sévigné, est née à Paris en 1626 et morte de la petite vérole en 1696. C'est en 1725 que parut un recueil des lettres que, pendant 25 ans elle avait écrites à sa fille très aimée. (...)

Celle-ci du vendredi 20 février 1671 suit de peu le départ de sa fille qui s'est installée avec son mari loin de Paris.

Vous saurez, ma petite, Qu'avant-hier, mercredi, après être revenue de chez Mme de Coulanges, où nous faisons nos paquets les jours d'ordinaire, je songeai à me coucher. Cela n'est pas extraordinaire ; mais ce qui l'est beaucoup ; c'est qu'à trois heures après minuit j'entendis crier au voleur, au feu, et ces cris si près de moi et si redoublés, que je ne doutais point que ce fût ici : je crus même entendre qu'on parlait de ma petite fille ; je ne doutai pas qu'elle ne fût brûlée. Je me levai dans cette crainte, sans lumière, avec un tremblement qui m'empêchait quasi de me soutenir. Je courus à son appartement, qui est aussi le vôtre : je trouvai tout dans une grande tranquillité ; mais je vis la maison de Guitaut toute en feu, les flammes passaient par-dessus la maison de Mme de Vauvieux. On voyait dans nos cours, et surtout chez M. de Guitaut, une clarté qui faisait horreur : c'était des cris, c'était une confusion, c'étaient des bruits épouvantables, des poutres et des solives qui tombaient. Je fis ouvrir ma porte, j'envoyai mes gens au secours. M. de Guitaut m'envoya une cassette de ce qu'il a de plus précieux ; je la mis dans mon cabinet, et puis j'ai voulu aller dans la rue pour bayer comme les autres ; j'y trouvai M. et Mme de Guitaut quasi nus, Mme de Vauvieux, l'ambassadeur de Venise, tous ses gens, la petite Vauvieux qu'on portait tout endormie chez l'ambassadeur, plusieurs meubles et vaisselles d'argent qu'on sauvait chez lui. Mme de Vauvieux faisait démeubler. Pour moi, j'étais comme dans une île, mais grande pitié de mes pauvres voisins. Mme de Guéton et son frère donnaient des très bons conseils ; nous étions tous dans la consternation : le feu était si allumé, qu'on n'osait en approcher, et l'on espérait la fin de cet embrasement qu'avec la fin de la maison de ce pauvre Guitaut. Il faisait pitié ; il voulait aller sauver sa mère qui brûlait au troisième étage ; sa femme s'attachait à lui, qui le retenait avec violence ; il était entre la douleur de ne pas secourir sa mère et la crainte de blesser sa femme : il faisait pitié. Enfin il me pria de tenir sa femme, je le fis : il trouva que sa mère avait passé au travers de la flamme et qu'elle était sauvée... Des capucins pleins de charité et d'adresse travaillèrent si bien qu'ils coupèrent le feu... On appela bonheur ce qui restait de la maison, quoiqu'il y ait pour le pauvre Guitaut pour plus de dix mille écus

de perte, car on compte faire rétablir cet appartement, qui était peint et doré. Il y avait aussi plusieurs beaux tableaux à M. Le Blanc, à qui est la maison : il y avait aussi plusieurs tables et miroirs : miniatures, meubles, tapisseries... Cependant, vers les heures du matin, il fallut songer à Mme de Guitaut : je lui offris mon lit ; mais Mme Gueton, la mit dans le sien. Parce qu'elle a plusieurs chambres meublées... Tout le monde les vient voir, et moi je continu sois, parce que je l'ai trop bien commencé pour ne pas achever. Vous m'allez demander comment le feu s'était mis à cette maison : on n'en sait rien : il n'y en avait point dans l'appartement où il a pris. Mais on avait pu rire dans une si triste occasion, quels portrait n'aurait-on point fait de l'état où nous étions tous ? Guitaut était nu en chemise, avec des chausses : Mme de Guitaut était nu-jambes, et avait perdu une de ses mules de chambre, Mme de Vauvineux était en était en petite jupe, sans robe de chambre; tous les valets, tous les voisins, en bonnets de nuit. L'ambassadeur était en robe de chambre et en perruque, et conserva fort bien la gravité de la sérénissime. Voilà les tristes nouvelles de notre quartier. Je prie M. Deville de faire tous les soirs une ronde pour voir si le feu est éteint partout : on ne saurait avoir trop de précautions pour éviter ce malheur. Je souhaite, ma bonne, que l'eau vous ait été favorable : en un mot, je vous souhaite tous les biens, et prie Dieu qu'il vous garantisse de tous les maux.

1. Dites le nombre des récits que ce texte contient et énoncez-les chacun par un éventuel titre.
2. Résumez le texte original à l'échelle de 49 % selon la formule du Précis.
3. Donnez un éventuel titre à votre résumé du texte original.

## SECTION B: ANALYSE DE DISCOURS

Répondez à toutes les questions

1. Citez les six facteurs constitutifs de tout procès de communication verbale (selon la théorie de Roman Jakobson ayant trait au circuit de communication linguistique) et indiquez les fonctions du langage qui sont associées à ces facteurs.
2. Indiquez la fonction du langage qui prédomine dans chacun des énoncés suivants :
  - a) Ah, qu'elle est mignone, ce bébé !
  - b) Levez-vous et dépêchez-vous, bande de fainéants !
  - c) La vie est trop chère en Zambie
  - d) Allô, vous m'entendez bien ? (La liaison téléphonique est mauvaise).
  - e) Ah, je suis ravi de te voir ce matin
3. Donnez 5 différences entre l'oral et l'écrit comme style de discours.
4. Lisez ce fragment de dialogue et repérez les marques de l'oral qui caractérisent le style du français parlé.

Monique : Oh, tu es dans un état très agité ! Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé ?  
Alors raconte !

Anne : Eh bien, voilà ! Hier j'suis rentrée tard à la maison, chez mes parents.

Monique : T'es rentrée à quelle heure ?

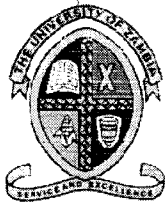
Anne : Oh, je sais pas, moi. C'était ptêtré vingt-trois heures, oui, je crois. C'est bien ça, vingt-trois heures, pas plus tard que ça.

Monique : Et puis, qu'est-ce qui s'est passé ?

Anne : Mes parents m'attendaient au salon, fous de rage ! Tu peux pas savoir ! C'était dingue ! Ils étaient dans un état délirant ! Tout ça pour ça ?

Monique : Mais c'est normal. Ce sont tes parents. Ils étaient inquiets pour toi. Il aurait pu t'arriver quelque chose. Tu vois ?

Anne : Ouais, d'accord, mais tout de même ! Une telle scène, rien que pour ça ?



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**LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

- FRE 4110 PAPER 2 : ADVANCED FRENCH LANGUAGE**
- DURATION : THREE HOURS**
- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- Dictionaries are not allowed
  - Answer questions of all sections on the answer sheet provided.
  - This paper comprises four pages
-

## SECTION A : LA STYLISTIQUE

1. A quelle figure de rhétorique associez vous la phrase ci-dessous ?

Manger et boire le manger et le boire au temps de manger et de boire.

2. Donnez cinq phrases exemplatives de la figure de rhétorique identifiée dans la première question.

3. Quelle est la périphrase pour dire: ?

- a) Je ne sais pas
- b) Le Français
- c) La Tour Eiffel
- d) La bande dessinée
- e) Le plus vieux métier du monde.
- f) Les fauteuils
- g) Celui qui paye la faute des autres
- h) Passer une bonne nuit de sommeil
- i) La femme qui remplace son mari dès que celui-ci a le dos tourné
- j) Les composants ultimes de la réalité

4. Identifiez la figure d'expression renfermée dans la phrase suivante puis donnez 9 phrases différentes illustrant cette même figure d'expression de manière claire.

La secrétaire de notre Faculté est pas la malle.

5. Précisez la figure rhétorique qui domine dans les énoncés suivants :

- a) J'ai mille choses à vous dire.
- b) Vous ne donnez qu'un jour, qu'une heure, qu'un moment » ! (RACINE)
- c) Les mariniers me voient vieillir, je vois vieillir les mariniers.
- d) Incroyable, insensé, inimaginable, fabuleuse, fantastique!
- e) À écouter leurs pas lourds, sur les pavés gras.  
À les voir passer pesamment entre leurs boutiques. (CAMUS)

## SECTION B : LA REDACTION

En plus ou moins trois cent mots rédigez sur la problématique suivante:

Comment faut-il résoudre les problèmes de coupures du courant chez ZESCO?  
Quelles sont les causes, les conséquences et des solutions possibles de cette situation dans le pays?

## SECTION B : EXPLICATION DE TEXTE

Lisez le texte ci-dessous, tiré de *Les Enfants Terribles* de Cocteau, et répondez aux questions subséquentes.

### *LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES*

La cité Monthiers se trouve prise entre la rue d'Amsterdam et la rue de Clichy. On y pénètre, rue de Clichy, par une grille, et, rue d'Amsterdam, par une porte cochère toujours ouverte et une voûte d'immeuble dont la cour serait cette cité, véritable cour oblongue où de petits hôtels particuliers se dissimulent en bas des hautes murailles plates du pâté de maisons. Ces petits hôtels, surmontés de vitrages à rideaux de photographe, doivent appartenir à des peintres. On les devine pleins d'armes, de brocarts, de toiles qui représentent des chats dans des corbeilles, des familles de ministres boliviens et le maître les habite, inconnu, illustre, accablé de commandes, de récompenses officielles, protégé contre l'inquiétude par le silence de cette cité de province.

Mais deux fois par jour, à dix heures et demie du matin et à quatre heures du soir, une émeute trouble ce silence. Car le petit lycée Condorcet ouvre ses portes en face du 72 bis de la rue d'Amsterdam et les élèves ont choisi la cité comme quartier général. C'est leur place de Grève. Une sorte de place du Moyen Age, de cour d'amour, des jeux, des miracles, de bourse aux timbres et aux billes, de coupe-gorge où le tribunal juge les coupables et les exécute, où se complotent de longue main ces brimades qui aboutissent en classe et dont les préparatifs étonnent les professeurs. Car la jeunesse de cinquième est terrible. L'année prochaine, elle ira en quatrième, rue Caumartin, méprisera la rue d'Amsterdam, jouera un rôle et quittera le sac pour quatre livres noués par une sangle et un carré de tapis.

Mais, en cinquième, la force qui s'éveille se trouve encore soumise aux instincts ténébreux de l'enfance. Instincts animaux, végétaux, dont il est difficile de surprendre l'exercice, parce que la mémoire ne les conserve pas plus que le souvenir de certaines douleurs et que les enfants se taisent à l'approche des grandes personnes. Ils se taisent, ils reprennent l'allure d'un autre monde. Ces grands comédiens savent d'un seul coup se hérissier de pointes comme une bête ou s'armer d'humble douceur comme une plante et ne divulguent jamais les rites obscurs de leur religion. A peine savons-nous qu'elle exige des ruses, des victimes, des jugements sommaires, des épouvantes, des supplices, des sacrifices humains. Les détails restent dans l'ombre et les fidèles possèdent leur idiome qui empêcherait de les comprendre si d'aventure on les entendait sans être vu. Tous les marchés s'y monnaient en billes d'agate, en timbres. Les offrandes grossissent les poches

des chefs et des demi-dieux, les cris cachent des conciliabules et je suppose que si l'un des peintres, caiffeuré dans son luxe, tirait la corde qui manoeuvre les baldaquins du rideau de photo graphe, cette jeunesse ne lui fournirait pas un de ces motifs qu'il affectionne et qui s'intitulent :

*Ramoneurs se battant à coups de boules de neige. La main chaude ou Gentils galopins.*

Ce soir-là, c'était la neige. Elle tombait depuis la veille et naturellement plantait un autre décor. La cité reculait dans les âges; il semblait que la neige, disparue de la terre confortable, ne descendait plus nulle part ailleurs et ne s'amoncelait que là.

1. A quoi servent les timbres dans la cité?
  2. Donnez tous les protagonistes de ce texte.
  3. Dites de quoi il est question dans ce texte et résumez le en quatre lignes.
  4. De quelle saison s'agit-il dans ce texte?
  5. Localisez de manière claire et explicative la place de Grève dans le texte.
  6. Quelles sont les heures de la journée pendant lesquelles la cité Monthiers garde sa quiétude?
  7. Quelle serait le tableau de prédilection comme titre d'un peintre dans ce qui se passe dans le texte?
  8. Qu'est-ce que la cité Monthiers est pour les protagonistes?
  9. Parlez de l'attitude des protagonistes l'année suivante.
  10. La cité se constituait-elle dans l'école? Justifiez votre réponse par une explication claire et nette.
- .....

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES**

**Final Examination for the 2022 Academic Year**

**Introduction to Gender Studies (GDS 1110)**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** There are six (6) questions in this paper. Answer **three (3)** questions. **Question 1 is compulsory.**

**TIME:** Three (3) Hours

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1. Write short notes on **all** the following concepts (i) gender equity (ii) intersectionality (iii) strategic gender needs (iv) practical gender needs (v) differences between sex and gender (vi) Children's Code Act of 2022 (vii) the inquisition (viii) purdah
2. Discuss the assertion that principles of gender equality are purely western and unzambian.
3. What is gender mainstreaming and what are 6 tools used for gender mainstreaming?
4. Discuss the similarities and differences between the lives of women in ancient Greece and Rome
5. Discuss the status of women in Europe in the dark ages, compared to ancient times.
6. Discuss the significance of Bronfenbrenner's socio-ecological model in gender power analysis.
7. Discuss the key global and national gender equality frameworks that apply to the Zambian context.
8. What is masculinity and how does masculinity advantage and disadvantage men in the Zambian context?

**The end. Best wishes.**



**Supplementary Examinations for the 2022 Academic Year**

**Introduction to Gender Studies (GDS 1110)**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer **three (3)** questions. **TIME:** Three (3) Hours  
**February 2023**

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1. Write short notes on **all** the following concepts (i) gender equity (ii) intersectionality (iii) strategic gender needs (iv) practical gender needs (v) differences between sex and gender.
2. What is gender mainstreaming and what are 6 tools used for gender mainstreaming?
3. Discuss the key global and national gender equality frameworks that apply to the Zambian context.
4. What is masculinity and how does masculinity advantage and disadvantage men in the Zambian context?
5. Discuss the assertion that principles of gender equality are purely western and unzambian.

**The end.**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES**

**Research Methods in Gender Studies (GDS 2224) Final Examination – 2021/2 Academic Year**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** There are five (5) questions in this paper. Answer **any three (3)** questions.

**TIME:** Three (3) Hours

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1. Write short explanatory notes on any four (4) of the following:
  - a. Case study design
  - b. Problem statement
  - c. Snowball sampling
  - d. Feminist research principles
  - e. Qualitative research approach
  - f. Non-scheduled, unstructured interview
  
2. Outline the main elements that you would include in a research proposal entitled “Causes and effects of child marriages in Mpulungu district of Zambia”.
  
3. Discuss the purpose, process, merits and demerits of literature review in gender research.
  
4. Describe the procedure(s), advantages and disadvantages of collecting data using participant observation in gender research.
  
5. Explain the ethical issues that are likely to emerge in a study on the abduction of female teenagers in Lusaka, and suggest measures to address the ethical issues raised.

**The end. Best wishes**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA,  
GENDER STUDIES DEPARTMENT,  
GDS 3130 DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM  
GDS 3130: GENDER, POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY.**

***INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS ONLY.***

***TIME: THREE (3) HOURS***

***FEBRUARY 2023***

1. What are the current agricultural needs for female farmers in Southern Africa to help them attain food self sufficiency at household level?
2. Identify and critically discuss gender responsive mitigation strategies for human related causes of food insecurity in rural areas in Zambia and Southern Africa? Provide practical examples for your answer?
3. Identify the human related causes of food insecurity among female and male headed households in urban areas in Zambia? Suggest solutions to the causes identified?
4. Identify and discuss the natural causes of household food insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa? Provide practical solutions to reduce food insecurity induced by natural causes at both household and national levels?
5. With practical examples, identify and discuss the processes of impoverishment among female headed households in urban areas in Zambia? Provide practical examples for your answer?

**THE END**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA,  
GENDER STUDIES DEPARTMENT,**

**END OF YEAR 2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMS.**

**GDS 3130, GENDER, POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER FOUR(4) QUESTIONS ONLY. TIME: THREE(3) HOURS**

**10th NOVEMBER 2022**

1. Identify the human related causes of food insecurity among female and male headed households in urban areas in Zambia? Suggest solutions to the causes identified?
2. Critically discuss changes that occurred during the colonial period in Zambia and show how some of the changes negatively affected women's ability to produce food for their households? Which of these changes have continued to affect women farmers in rural areas today?
3. What are the current agricultural needs for female farmers in Southern Africa to help them attain food self sufficiency at household level?
4. Identify and discuss the natural causes of household food insecurity in Sub- Saharan Africa? Provide practical solutions to reduce food insecurity induced by natural causes at both household and national levels?
5. With practical examples, identify and discuss the processes of impoverishment among female headed households in urban areas in Zambia? Provide practical examples for your answer?
6. Identify and critically discuss gender responsive mitigation strategies for human related causes of food insecurity in rural areas in Zambia and Southern Africa? Provide practical examples for your answer?
7. During times of economic crises, male and female headed households adopt coping strategies to reduce vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity. Using practical examples discuss these strategies and show how some of the strategies compound the situation of poverty among host households?

**END OF EXAM.**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES**

**COURSE:** GDS 5060 GENDER, EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

**DATE:** 25/11/2022

**TIME:** 09:00 – 12:00 HOURS

Answer question 1 from **SECTION A**, Answer any **ONE** question from **SECTION B**. And answer any **TWO** questions from **SECTION C**. (Each question carries 10 marks)

**SECTION A: ANSWER QUESTION 1 FROM SECTION A**

1. It takes a community to raise and educate a child. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this approach.

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY ONE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

2. Discuss and analyse women and girls education as an investment.

3. Discuss and evaluate the Matrilineal and Patrilineal cultures in promoting education gender equity.

**SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

4. Discuss and evaluate FAWEZA's contribution to girl's education in Zambia.

5. Discuss the cost of early marriages and child- pregnancy as a lost opportunity in education.

6. Discuss the appointment of the female Vice president as a step towards progressive gender development in Zambia.

7. Analyse the role religion has played in helping and hindering gender equality in the African Societies.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**

**GMS 2014: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

**Q1. Indicate if the statements below are *True* or *False* (15 Marks)**

- a. Saturation point is when a researcher stops finding new information in qualitative research.
- b. A correlation research is concerned with understanding the relationship between variables.
- c. A quasi-experimental design has all the characteristics of an experimental design.
- d. Dichotomous variables are qualitative in nature.
- e. Technology companies conduct more applied than pure research.
- f. In a drug manufacturing plant, a chemist testing the efficiency of a new drug changes the significance level from 5% to 10% thereby decreasing the probability of type I error.
- g. A one-tailed test is a statistical test where extreme results leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis are located on either tail.
- h. A scientist testing the toxicity of a chemical in a laboratory changes the significance level from 10% to 1% thereby increasing type II error.
- i. If you drew all possible samples from some population, calculated the mean for each of the samples, and construct a line graph (showing the shape of the distribution) based on all of those means, you would have a sampling distribution.
- j. The analysis of variance is a statistical test that is used to compare two or more group means.
- k. The use of the laws of probability to make inferences and draw statistical conclusions about populations based on sample data is referred to as descriptive statistics.
- l. A two-tailed test is used when a researcher has a directional hypothesis.
- m. Chi-square is an example of a parametric test.
- n. The standard deviation of the sampling distribution is called standard error.

- o. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient,  $r$ , is a statistic that specifies the magnitude and direction of relation between two interval level variables and, is the most commonly used statistic in regression analysis.

Q2. Complete the following sentences: (15 Marks)

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ frequency distribution show the number of elements falling below a certain point.
- b. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a generalisation which tries to explain reality.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning entails reasoning from the general to the specific.
- d. Compounding variables are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ variables.
- e. A \_\_\_\_\_ study is one which is particularized to a specific group, location or phenomenon.
- f. The square root of the variance is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ are the values that mark the boundaries of the confidence interval.
- h. Measures of central tendency are an example of \_\_\_\_\_ statistics.
- i. Events which cannot occur at the same times are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- j. In regression, values of  $X$  are referred to as the predictor while values of  $Y$  are referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- k. A distribution which has 50% of observations falling on either side of the distribution is called a \_\_\_\_\_ distribution.
- l. The square root of the variances is known as \_\_\_\_\_ deviation.
- m. The main application of  $\chi^2$  test is testing for \_\_\_\_\_ between attributes.
- n. When a social scientist concludes on the basis of sample information that the IT proficiency among primary school pupils in the country has improved since the introduction IT in schools is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ statistics.
- o. The frequency distribution which is used when you want to know the percentage of observations falling above a certain point is called a \_\_\_\_\_ frequency distribution.

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (70 MARKS)**

Q1. An entrepreneur running a factory argues that there is a difference in the number of mistakes made by his employees, A, B and C. Data on the number of errors made by each employee was collected on five successive days as shown below.

Worker A	Worker B	Worker C
8	8	15
5	10	10
2	4	7
3	12	

Using ANOVA, at the level of significance  $\alpha = 0.05$ , test the hypothesis that there is a difference in the number of mistakes made by the employees. (40 Marks). **Note that the critical value is 4.26**

Q2. A social scientist interested in establishing whether there is a significant difference in the opinions of students towards the GPA grading system conducted a survey. The results obtained are shown in the table below.

Opinion	Gender	
	Female	Male
Support	10	30
Reject	15	10
Undecided	15	20

Test at  $\alpha = 0.01$  whether there is a significance difference in the opinions of students. (15 Marks). **Note that the critical value is 9.21**

Q3. An investor suspects that the purchasing power of Lusaka residents is higher than that of Kitwe residents. To prove his assertions, the following data on the two cities is collected:

	Lusaka	Kitwe
N	30	40
$\bar{X}$	K 4,500	K 4,900
S	K 150	K 240

At 1% level of significance, test the hypothesis that the purchasing power of Lusaka residents is higher than that of Kitwe residents. (15 Marks). **Note that the critical values is 2.33**

**END OF EXAMINATION**

## FORMULAE

### ANOVA

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

$$Z_{obs} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$\chi^2_{obs} = \sum_{ij} \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

$$E_{ij} = \frac{\text{row total} \times \text{column total}}{N}$$

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC SUPPLEMENTARY / DEFERRED YEAR**  
**EXAMINATION**

**GMS 2014: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

---

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

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**END OF EXAMINATION**

# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## Department of Historical and Archaeological Studies

### FINAL EXAMINATION

**HIS 2310: HISTORY OF MODERN AFRICA 1750 TO THE PRESENT**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**Date: 18-11-2022**

**SESSION: Morning**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER any three questions- All questions carry equal marks**

1. Natural and man-made disasters have been part of humanity from time immemorial. Famine was one of the most common calamities in pre-colonial Africa. With at least two clear examples from different parts of Africa, explain the coping strategies that different pre-colonial African societies adopted to deal with this phenomenon.
2. Is it important to learn African History and Historiography? Why is it necessary to re-write the history of Africa?
3. Most scholars of African History are cognizant of the fact that pre-colonial African societies were male-dominated and as such, the History of women is mostly ignored in literature. Evaluate the assertion by some scholars that women played significant roles in the political, social, and economic life of pre-colonial Africa.
4. The Transatlantic slave trade radically impaired Africa's potential to develop economically and maintain its social and political stability. Comment.
5. What kind of significant changes were experienced due to the arrival of Bantu people in Central and Southern African regions' socio-economic and political settings?
6. Pre-colonial Africa had a wide diversity of politics and government, all related to the type of economic system practiced. Discuss.

7. What were the motives and factors behind European colonisation of Africa? Who participated in the Scramble for Africa and what were the effects of this?
8. How did the British and French control Africa during the age of Imperialism? Highlight the similarities and differences between these two European colonizers.
9. Would it be tenable to argue that 'in retrospect, World War Two, as bloody and destructive as it was, was instrumental in helping Africans gain their political freedom and independence'?
10. Examine the genesis of Nationalist Movement in Africa and its contribution until Africa gained independence. Cite at least two examples from different parts of Africa.
11. Why has AIDS become a major problem in Africa's attempt to develop in all spheres?

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HIS 4350

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS. CHOOSE AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION**

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**Section One**

1. Discuss the view that the United States of America was in effect a product of the Modern Era in Europe.
2. To what extent was religion a factor in the European settlement of North America?
3. Examine the causes of the American Revolution.
4. Discuss in order of importance, causes of the American Civil War of 1861-1865.
5. Why do some historians consider Reconstruction as a tragic era in American history?

**Section Two**

6. What was the New Deal and how successful was it in dealing with the effects of the Great Depression?
7. Why did the United States of America initially adopt a neutral stance with regard to the First World War and why did it join that war in 1917?
8. Examine the nature and significance of the American Civil Rights Movement between 1945 and 1970.
9. Critically discuss the relationship between the United States of America and Africa since the Reagan Administration in 1981 to today.
10. With specific examples, would you agree with the view that the United States of America has failed to maintain world peace through its unilateral actions?

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**END OF 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION-NOVEMBER 2022**

**HIS4410: HISTORY OF RUSSIA, 1861-1991**

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**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: (i) ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS**

**(ii) DO NOT ANSWER MORE THAN TWO (2) QUESTIONS**

**FROM EACH SECTION**

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**SECTION A**

1. Critically analyse the social, economic and political ramifications of the peasant reform of 1861 in Russia.
2. Discuss the rise of populism during the late 19th century in Russia. Why did the populists fail to reform or overthrow the autocratic tsarist system in Russia?
3. With specific reference to the political groups and their programmes, account for the rapid growth of organised political movements in Russia between 1890 and 1917.
4. Who was Sergei Witte? Critically analyse his role in modernising Russia's economy during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
5. Do you agree with the assertion that the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in 1917 was primarily a product of Russia's entry into the First World War?

**SECTION B**

6. Critically analyse Joseph Stalin's economic policies in Russia between 1926 and 1941.
7. Account for the development of the "Cold War" between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and illustrate two major Cold War incidents.
8. What was Destalinisation? Did Nikita Khrushchev achieve his objectives when he embarked on the policy of Destalinisation of the Soviet society?
9. Examine the sources of tension between China and the Soviet Union during the 1950s?
10. What was détente? How did détente help diffuse tension between the USA and USSR?

**End of Examination**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

**HRD 5645: HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- The **ONLY** question under Section A is compulsory.
  - Attempt two (2) questions of your choice under Section B.
  - Duration is Three (3) Hours
  - **Copy and pasting will cost** you a lot of marks to those writing online.
- 

**Section A: Compulsory (30 Marks)**

1. Zambia is a developing country with an influx of foreign direct investors who to a larger extent are argued to be environmentally insensitive in their development activities. As a human rights and governance of natural resources student, critically discuss the extent to which the government of Zambia should protect the natural resources and show how such a move can help the attainment of sustainable development. Use practical examples to support your discussion.

**Section B: Answer two (2) Questions of your choice (15 Marks Each)**

2. In the recent past, the world at large has realized the importance of the natural resources even though the extent to which societies have protected and preserved natural resources leaves a lot to be desired. Do natural resources require rights the same as humans? Discuss with practical examples.
3. Zambia in recent past has experienced changes in climate change which has greatly affected her economic activities. To what extent is the migration of farmers from Southern Province to other parts of the country that are still largely green environmentally sustainable? Discuss using practical examples and suggest the best way possible.
4. Zambia since the introduction of privatization has had the influx in private ownership of properties driven by the property rights. To what extent does the issue of property rights help the protection of natural resources in a developing country like Zambia? Use practical examples to substantiate your answers.

**END OF THE EXAMINATION**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2022 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**COURSE: HRM3022: LABOUR RELATIONS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS.**

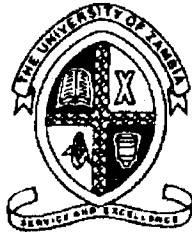
**SECTION A: MANDATORY (40 MARKS)**

1. Labour standards are the cornerstone of institutional conditions of service. Their institutionalisation follows through a well laid down process to which the Tripartite Consultative Labour Council (TCLC) is a part. Using your understanding of labour relations in organisations, discuss the various labour laws that beset the Zambian labour environment.

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (60)**

2. It is almost impossible to avoid labour impasses. For this reason, managements and Unions must learn to co-exist. To what extent do you agree with this statement?
- 3: It is often argued that employee voice fosters productivity in work places. As such any manager who does not promote it does it at their own peril. Discuss.
4. Write short notes on the following concepts:
  - a) Recognition Agreement
  - b) Collective Agreement
  - c) Labour Relations stakeholders
  - c) Negotiations
  - e) Separation processes

**END OF EXAMINATIONS**



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

2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

ICH1100: INTRODUCTION TO INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

FINAL EXAMINATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

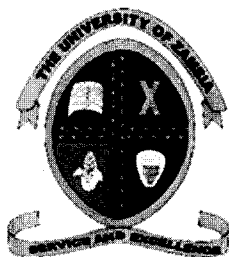
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- 
1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
  2. Answer the compulsory question from Section A. Answer any 2 questions from Section B.
  3. Section A carries 40 marks while each question in Section B carries 30 marks
- 
-

## SECTION A – COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)

1. Intangible cultural heritage (ICH) is the practices, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and sometimes individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. Identify the domains in which ICH occurs and give an example of at least one element under each domain. Remember to give a detailed description of each of the elements.

## SECTION B – ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (30 MARKS EACH)

2. With examples, show how ICH contributes to development in communities.
3. In what forms does heritage occur and how do these forms differ between one and another?
4. What activities can communities use to develop respect for other people's ICH?
5. How far would you argue that UNESCO's 2003 Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage has helped Zambia safeguard its ICH?
6. To what extent can ICH help with realization of national identity?



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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

**2022 FINAL EXAMINATION**

**ICH 2210: INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER *THREE (3)* QUESTIONS ONLY**

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1. Define National Development and outline some of the Problems associated with National Development activities.
2. Describe the four main theories of Development:  
  
Theory of Modernization;  
Theory of Dependency;  
Theory of World systems;  
Theory of Globalization:  
Give examples to elaborate your answers
3. What are the Income generation possibilities of ICH, that can contribute to the National GDP, briefly also outline some of the risks to the ICH income generation activities?
4. Outline the Economic Dimensions of ICH's contribution to Sustainable Development. Give examples from the five elements of ICH namely: Oral traditions and expressions, performing arts, local knowledge, and traditional skills;
5. What are the Major (key) issues in the ICH Related Policy making process, briefly give the steps in policy making and policy implementation?
6. What is the Vital role played by Technology in the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)? Outline some challenges and opportunities presented by the Technological Era? Pick at least three from the examples below and elaborate: -
  - Digitally promoting and preserving Cultural Artifacts
  - Documenting and Transmitting ICH

- Innovative Technologies in Archaeology
  - Holograms, augmented and Virtual reality
  - Digital Monument.
7. Briefly describe the steps in a needs assessment for the ICH Policy Making process. Use Examples from the Zambian Context.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

2021/2022 END OF ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATION

14 FEBRUARY 2023

ICH 4110: INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

FULLTIME

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY.
2. ANSWER NOT MORE THAN TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM EACH SECTION.

## SECTION A

1. Outline the institutional framework for management of cultural heritage in Zambia. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the fragmentation of cultural heritage management?
2. What are some key principles in cultural heritage conservation? With examples, explain the role of community in conservation of cultural heritage.
3. Why is it important to invest time and effort in presentation and planning for cultural heritage? Outline the selection process for cultural heritage for presentation.
4. What is the significance of cultural heritage? Identify the various types of cultural heritage.

## SECTION B

5. What factors should be considered in managing public access to cultural heritage? Identify some of the tools used, and challenges encountered, in management of cultural heritage information for public use.
6. What are some of the expectations and considerations in monitoring and evaluation of cultural heritage management?
7. Outline the selection process of cultural heritage for presentation. Giving specific examples in Zambia, explain baseline studies for cultural heritage presentation.
8. Identify the various target audiences, and respective formats, which are key in reporting cultural heritage.

THE END



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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

**2021/2022 END OF ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATION**

**15 FEBRUARY 2023**

**ICH 9110: INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TOURISM**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: (1) ANSWER *THREE* (3) QUESTIONS ONLY**

**(2) DO NOT ANSWER MORE THAN TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM EACH SECTION**

---

**SECTION A**

1. Discuss the dichotomous relationship between tourism and cultural heritage.
2. Cultural tourism, which is sometimes referred to as heritage tourism includes intangible cultural heritage. Name four (4) forms in which intangible cultural heritage can be presented as attraction for tourism and provide one example for each.
3. There are five (5) broad categories of tourists that associated with intangible cultural heritage tourism. Name and describe them.
4. As late as the last quarter of the 20th Century, tourism was not accepted as an academic discipline or a standalone field of research. Explain, in detail, why this was so.

**SECTION B**

1. Why does Dean MacCannell liken the tourist experience to theatre? In this analogy, how is the front stage and backstage typically influenced by the touristic experience?
2. In presenting intangible cultural heritage for tourism, there are certain elements that should not be present to leisure tourists. Name four of such elements and provide one example for each.
3. From the tourism point of view, a presenter is different from an interpreter. Discuss the difference between the two.
4. What is the role of intangible cultural heritage in interpreting for tourism? Discuss in detail.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

**2021/2022 END OF ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**

**ICH 9110: INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TOURISM**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: (1) ANSWER *THREE (3)* QUESTIONS ONLY**

**(2) DO NOT ANSWER MORE THAN TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM EACH SECTION**

---

**SECTION A**

1. As late as the last quarter of the 20th Century, tourism was not accepted as an academic discipline or a standalone field of research. Explain, in detail, why this was so.
2. There are five (5) broad categories of tourists that associated with intangible cultural heritage tourism. Name and describe them.
3. Cultural tourism, which is sometimes referred to as heritage tourism includes intangible cultural heritage. Name four (4) forms in which intangible cultural heritage can be presented as attraction for tourism and provide one example for each.
4. In presenting intangible cultural heritage for tourism, there are certain elements that should not be present to leisure tourists. Name four of such elements and provide one example for each.

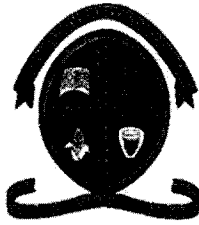
**SECTION B**

1. From the tourism point of view, a presenter is different from an interpreter. Discuss the difference between the two.
2. What is the role of intangible cultural heritage in interpreting for tourism? Discuss in detail.
3. In a local economy name two beneficiaries of tourism each at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Thereafter, calculate the multiplier effect of tourism on the same local

economy if the community decides to increase investment expenditure by K500, 000.00 when the average marginal propensity to consume is 0.6.

4. What is indigenous knowledge? Discuss the role that indigenous knowledge can play in tourism.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



The University of Zambia

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

**2022 EXAMINATION - 9<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2023**

**ICH 9210: INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND AGRICULTURE.**

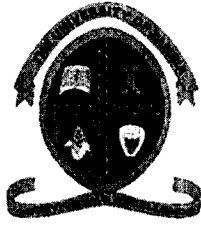
**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY**

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1. Over the last Century Food Systems have undergone considerable transformation due to technological advances: In your opinion what are the benefits and the negative impacts of these of these technological advances in terms of quality and quantity of food production.
2. Discuss any of the traditional and Modern Food Preservation Processes / Systems. Give one or two example of a Commonly Consumed and Preserved Food. Give the Advantages and Disadvantages of the methods of preservation and suggest improvements in your preferred methods and the ICH elements.
3. From your acquired knowledge what would you say are some of the Agricultural Traditions and Local Knowledge Systems. How has this Knowledge been used in Commercial and Subsistence Agricultural Systems? What benefits do these traditional systems and Local Knowledge have on the natural environment, Food Quality and on the Marketing of the produce.
4. Traditional Ecological Knowledge, has been said to provide the most sustainable solutions to the problems of nature preservation, food security, nutrition, Health and the general well – being of societies. Briefly describe some of the Nature based solutions that can be attribute to Traditional Knowledge systems in any of the areas given above.

5. Explain the types of Tenure systems and the safeguarding of the of ICH : i.e i) Land use types, ii) ownership / land rights – individual vs Community, iii) Land Governance, State Protection, Property rights and Conflict resolutions.
6. Explain the process of the commercialization of the food production systems i.e from Subsistence (indigenous) to Commercial systems. In your answer discuss i) the types of farming, knowledge and traditions, ii) the characteristics, iii) Tools and technology used, and iv) Inputs and the ICH elements.
7. Given that the Major determinants of Food Choices as, 1) Biological, 2) Economic, 3) Physical, 4) Social, 5) Psychological - Discuss how any three of the determinants influences the food choice for an Individual.



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**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

**2022 EXAMINATION - 9<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2022**

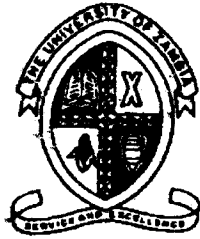
**ICH 9210: INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND AGRICULTURE.**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY**

- 
1. Discuss the Modern and Traditional Food Production System and give the advantages and Disadvantages for each of the Systems by looking at the sustainability, Spatial Scale and Typologies of each of the Food Systems.
  2. Discuss any of the traditional and Modern Food Preservation Processes / Systems. Give one or two example of a Commonly Consumed and Preserved Food. Give the Advantages and Disadvantages of the methods of preservation and suggest improvements in your preferred methods.
  3. From your acquired knowledge what would you say are some of the Agricultural Traditions and Local Knowledge Systems. How has this Knowledge been used in Commercial and Subsistence Agricultural Systems? What benefits does this traditional and Local Knowledge have on the natural environment, Food Quality and on the Marketing of the produce.
  4. Traditional Ecological Knowledge, has been said to provide the most sustainable solutions to the problems of nature preservation, food security, nutrition, Health and the general well – being of societies. Briefly describe some of the Nature based solutions that can be attribute to Traditional Knowledge systems in any of the areas given above.

5. Explain the types of Tenure systems and the safeguarding of the of ICH : i.e i) Land use types, ii) ownership / land rights – individual vs Community, iii) Land Governance, State Protection, Property rights and Conflict resolutions.
6. Explain the process of the commercialization of the food production systems i.e from Subsistence (indigenous) to Commercial systems. Paying attention to the a) Changes in division of Labour, b) Types of farming, knowledge and traditions, c) characteristics, d) Tools used, d) tenure and land ownership, e) Inputs and the ICH elements.
7. Given that the Major determinants of Food Choices are – 1) Biological, 2) Economic, 3) Physical, 4) Social, 5) Psychological - Explain any three out of the five and discuss how they determine or influence the food choice for an Individual.



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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

ICH9440: INTRODUCTION TO INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CONFLICT  
RESOLUTION

DEFERRED EXAMINATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

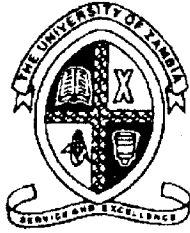
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1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
  2. Answer one question from Section A and any 2 questions from Section B.
  3. Each question in Section A carries 40 marks while each question in Section B carries 30 marks.
-

## **SECTION A – ANSWER ONE QUESTION (40 MARKS)**

1. Examine the extent to which UNESCO's 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Contributes to mutual respect by communities.
2. By paying close relations to the communities you have been in contact with, explore how relevant the convention has been in relation to the nature of conflict experienced by the communities.

## **SECTION B – ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (30 MARKS EACH)**

3. With practical examples, show how conflict resolution is related to development.
4. Identify traditional institutions of leadership, and show how they contribute to conflict resolution in the spaces where they operate from.
5. Point out any three conflict cases you have experienced in traditional society. Explain how the cases were handled.
6. By giving concrete examples, show how modern and traditional conflict resolution methods intersect.



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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

*ICH9440: INTRODUCTION TO INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CONFLICT  
RESOLUTION*

FINAL EXAMINATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 
- 
1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
  2. Answer one question from Section A and any 2 questions from Section B.
  3. Each question in Section A carries 40 marks while each question in Section B carries 30 marks.
- 
-

## **SECTION A – ANSWER ONE QUESTION (40 MARKS)**

1. Article 2 of UNESCO's 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage says, "For the purposes of this Convention, consideration will be given solely to such intangible cultural heritage as is compatible with existing international human rights instruments, as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development." How much would you say that this article plays a huge role in placing conflict resolution at the center of the functions of intangible cultural heritage?
2. Identify intangible cultural heritage-related conflict prevention methods, show how they are employed and examine how effective they are.

## **SECTION B – ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (30 MARKS EACH)**

3. How do the following relate to each other: conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace building?
4. What is the relationship between conflict resolution and development?
5. To what extent would you say that traditional methods of conflict resolution are in conflict with modern methods of conflict resolution. If this is the case, how can the two be harmonized?
6. From your own experience while taking this course, examine a case of ICH-related conflict resolution by showing how it went and stating the general applicability of the case to other cases.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**LAN 1210 – INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**MARKS: 100**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This paper contains **THREE SECTIONS**.
2. You are required to answer **SEVEN (7) questions in total**.
3. Answer **ALL** questions from **SECTION A**.
4. Answer any **THREE (3) questions from SECTION B**.
5. Answer any **TWO (2) question from SECTION C**.

**SECTION A: Answer ALL questions.**

1. Otherwise known as cohesive devices, cohesive ties play a crucial role in ensuring the physical unity of a text. Discuss cohesion. In your discussion, give two examples for each type of cohesive tie you discuss. **(15 marks)**
2. Illustrate how you would enter the following sources in the 'References' section of your assignment. For each source, give one (1) clear example in MLA, APA and Harvard styles.
  - a) Published book (single author) **(3 marks)**
  - b) Published book (more than three authors) **(3 marks)**
  - c) Published newspaper article **(3 marks)**
  - d) Internet source **(3 marks)**
  - e) Interview **(3 marks)**

**SECTION B: Answer any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

3. Discuss the first four (4) stages of child language acquisition. In what way(s) can fetal programming and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) affect the stages of child language acquisition? **(14 marks)**
4. Provide the strengths and weaknesses of the Eureka and Contact theories of language origins. What is linguistics' take on the origins and evolution of language? **(14 marks)**

5. Write brief notes on the following:
  - a. Language Acquisition Device (L.A.D) (4 marks)
  - b. Linguistic competence versus linguistic performance (4 marks)
  - c. Round dance and waggle dance (4 marks)
  - d. Broca's aphasia versus Wernicke's aphasia (2 marks)
  
6. The linguist Charles Hockett calls all things languages have in common as 'design features of language'. Discuss any five (5) design features of human language. For each design feature discussed, give two (2) examples from a language of your choice. (14 marks)
  
7. Write brief notes on contributions of the following linguists and psychologist(s) to language as learnt in the course.
  - a. Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday (4 marks)
  - b. Roman Osipovich Jakobson (4 marks)
  - c. ~~Edward Sapir~~ <sup>Wolfgang Ihering</sup> (4 marks)
  - d. Burrhus Frederic Skinner (2 marks)

**SECTION C: Answer any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

8. With two (2) examples for each case from a language of your choice, write notes on the following:
  - a. Minimal pair (3 marks)
  - b. Complementary distribution (3 marks)
  - c. Place and manner of articulation (3 marks)
  - d. Phone and allophone (3 marks)
  - e. Articulatory and acoustic phonetics (2 marks)
  
9. Explain each of the following word formation processes. Ensure you give two (2) examples in each case.
  - a. Suppletion (3 marks)
  - b. Zero modification (3 marks)
  - c. Affixation (3 marks)
  - d. Blending (3 marks)
  - e. Reduplication (2 marks)
  
10. Explain the following. For each, give two (2) concrete examples.
  - a. Subject and predicate of the sentence (4 marks)
  - b. Noun phrase (NP) and Prepositional phrase (PP) (4 marks)
  - c. Adverbials (4 marks)
  - d. Sentence (2 marks)

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR-FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**LGA 1015: INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

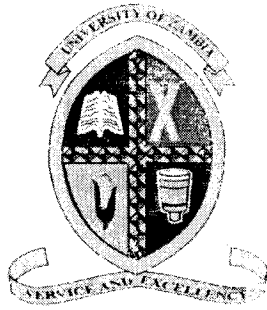
**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER TWO (2) QUESTIONS**

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1. Explain why it is important to measure decentralization and compare and contrast FAR and MEDR.
2. What is local government and what major roles and functions does it play in governance?
3. Discuss any two forms of both Centralistic and Decentralistic theories.
4. Centralisation has worked out well for a number of nations in the world, sometimes incomparatively far better than the most popularized concept of decentralization. Discuss.
5. Critically discuss the practical inequities of local government in Zambia.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**

**POSTGRADUATE DIVISION**

**LIN 5332 – ENGLISH SYNTAX**

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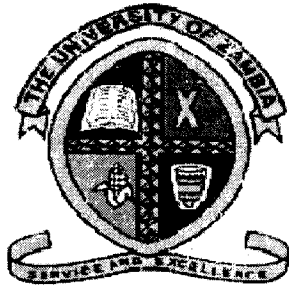
**INSTRUCTIONS: REFLECTIVELY, ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS**

**WEIGHTING: 100 MARKS**

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1. Discuss the notions of Rankscale and Rankshift in English. (25 Marks)
2. With clear examples, discuss how word order, prosody, function words, inflection and the derivation contrast are markers of syntactic structures? (25 Marks)
3. Illustrate how structures of modification manifest in English. (25 Marks)
4. With appropriate examples in English, discuss structures of predication. (25 Marks)
5. Discuss structures of complementation. (25 Marks)
6. Discuss structures of coordination. (25 Marks)
7. Apply any aspects of GB theory to the Syntax of English. (25 Marks)

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**

**2021/2022 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**LIT 1100 – STUDIES IN WRITING SKILLS AND LITERATURE**

TIME: DURATION (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 
1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
  2. There are **FOUR** sections in this exam. Answer **ONE** question from each section. Each question carries 25 marks.
  3. Dictionaries and texts are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.
-

**Section A – Introduction to Literature [25 marks]**

1. ANSWER - EITHER

A) In not more than six sentences each, briefly explain the difference between the following terms. Endeavor to give appropriate examples:

- a) Oral Literature and written Literature
- b) Prose fiction and non-fiction Prose
- c) Assonance and alliteration
- d) Simile and Metaphor
- e) Oxymoron and paradox

**OR**

B) In not more than three sentences each, give brief definitions and explanations of the fundamental literary terms below:

- a) Literature
- b) Poetry
- c) Drama
- d) Realism
- e) Symbolism
- f) Onomatopoeia
- g) Setting
- h) Plot
- i) Point of View
- j) Verisimilitude

**Section B – Oral Literature and Prose -Answer ONLY ONE question [25 marks]**

- 2. With reference to any folktale of your choice, examine how folktales are a reflection of the society that produces them.
- 3. Who really is the protagonist in Hemingway's *A Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber*?

**Section C – Poetry - Answer ONLY ONE question [25 marks]**

- 4. Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow

CONCORD HYMN

By Ralph Waldo Emerson

Sung at the Completion of the Battle Monument, July 4, 1837

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here once the embattled farmers stood  
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;  
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;  
And Time the ruined bridge has swept  
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

On this green bank, by this soft stream,  
We set today a votive stone;  
That memory may their deed redeem,  
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit, that made those heroes dare  
To die, and leave their children free.  
Bid Time and Nature gently spare  
The shaft we raise to them and thee.

- How many stanzas does the poem have and how many lines are in each stanza?
- What is the poem talking about?
- Rewrite the poem in simple and translated version.
- What do the words “silence slept” and “silent sleeps” refer to in the poem?
- What do the following words mean; “When, like our sires, our sons are gone”
- What does the poem say about time and nature?

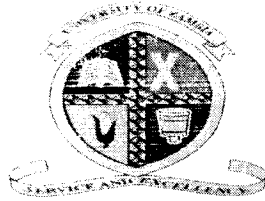
5. Read the lines below and answer questions that follow.

<i>Africa</i>	1
<i>Africa my Africa</i>	
<i>Africa of proud warriors in ancestral savannahs</i>	3
<i>Africa of whom my grandmother sings</i>	
<i>On the banks of the distant river</i>	5
<i>I have never known you</i>	
<i>But your blood flows in my veins</i>	
<i>Your beautiful black blood that irrigates the fields</i>	8
.....	
<i>Africa tell me Africa</i>	13
<i>Is this you this back that is bent.</i>	14
(David Diop)	

- Analyse these lines from the poem.
- Mention the types of imagery you find in these lines.
- Discuss the figures of speech embedded in these lines.

#### Section D – Drama - Answer ONLY ONE question [25 marks]

- By focusing on the key elements of tragedy, explain what makes *Oedipus the King* by Sophocles a tragic play.
- Discuss the plot of *Oedipus the King* using Freytag’s pyramid. Pay particular attention to the following (Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Denouement).



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**  
**DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

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**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**MARKS: 100**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** There are three (3) sections in this paper. Answer **ALL**

**SECTION A: APA REFERENCING STYLE [10 marks]**

1. Rearrange the following into the correct order according to the APA referencing style

- a) **Journal article:** 38(2). Public Attitudes towards Government Spending. Jacoby, W.G. 336-361. American Journal of Political Science. (1994). [2 marks]
- b) **Book with one author:** Bailey, S. Academic Writing: A Practical Guide for Students. Routledge Falmer. (2003). New York, NY [2 marks]
- c) **Newspaper article:** Times of Zambia. (2019, December 5). Kunda, S. Miner Dies at Masaiti Mine. p2 [2 marks]
- d) **Chapter from an edited book entitled** The theory and Practice of Teaching: Nicholls, G & Jarvis, P. In P. Jarvis (Ed). London: Kogan Page. Teaching, Learning- the changing landscape. [2 marks]
- e) **Dissertation:** University of Zambia. (Unpublished dissertation). Chikuta, P. An Investigation into the Phonological Variations in the English spoken in the Zambian Media. (2017) [2 marks]

**SECTION B – READING [50 Marks]**

**INSTRUCTION:** read the passage below and answer the questions that follow

1. Mr Speaker, the Ghanaian people give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings, favour and grace He continues to bestow on them. Exactly a month ago, that is 7th December last year, 2016, we, the people of Ghana, in all serenity and dignity, exercised our democratic franchise freely to elect a President and Parliament of our Republic. We are met here today to give effect to the outcome of that exercise.

2. In accordance with our republican custom, I, having been declared the winner of the presidential contest on 9th December, 2016, by the returning officer, the Chairperson of the Electoral Commission, Charlotte Osei, have taken the oath of the high office of President of the Republic, in the presence of the newly sworn Vice President, His Excellency Alhaji Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia, and the newly elected Speaker of Parliament, the Rt. Hon. Prof. Michael Oquaye, an oath administered by the Chief Justice, Her Ladyship Georgina Theodora Wood, before the elected representatives of the people assembled in this 7th Parliament of the 4th Republic. This is the day the Lord has made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.

3. Our nation is honoured by the presence, at this solemn ceremony of investiture, of leaders and representatives of friendly countries across the globe, in particular those of the sister nations of our regional body, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and of our continental body, the African Union. I salute the Chairperson of the Authority of Heads of State and Governments of the AU, His Excellency Idriss Déby, President of the Republic of Chad.

4. I salute the Chairperson of the Authority of Heads of State and Governments of ECOWAS, the historic figure, Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of the Republic of Liberia; our special guest of honour, His Excellency Alassane Dramane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, and we thank him for his excellent speech; His Excellency Muhammadu Buhari, President of the Federal Republic of mighty Nigeria; His Excellency Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal; His Excellency Faure Gnassingbé, President of the Republic of Togo; His Excellency Alpha Condé, President of the Republic of Guinea Conakry; His Excellency Patrice Talon, President of the Republic of Benin; His

5. Excellency Ernest Bai Koroma, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; His Excellency Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, President of the Republic of Mali; His Excellency Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, President of Burkina Faso. We are grateful also for the presence of His Excellency Teodoro Obiang Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; His Excellency Ali Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon; and His Excellency Edgar Lungu, President of the Republic of Zambia. To them and the representatives of all the other friendly nations who are here, and former presidents and leaders, I say 'akwaaba', our famous word of welcome.

6. I have, at the outset, to thank sincerely our departing President, His Excellency John Dramani Mahama, for his service to our nation. He stepped into the breach of national leadership at a delicate moment in the country's history, with the death in office, for the first time, of a sitting president, the late Prof. John Evans Atta Mills. He has since steered the ship of state with conviction.

7. His elegant, dignified acceptance of the verdict of the people on 7th December, 2016, will, without doubt, receive the approval of history, for it has contributed significantly to the process of democratic consolidation in Ghana. I wish him and his family well.

8. For myself, I am in the unique position of being able to draw on the wisdom and experience of three former Presidents of the Republic, their Excellencies Jerry John Rawlings, John Agyekum Kufuor and John Dramani Mahama. They represent the continuity of the institutions of our Republic, for which we thank God.

9. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply humbled by the exceptional mandate and extraordinary show of confidence that the Ghanaian people have conferred on my party, the New Patriotic Party, and on my modest person. I am determined to do all in my power to accomplish the tasks of the mandate and justify their confidence. I will not let you, the people of Ghana, down.

10. We have a proud heritage. We are the heirs of John Mensah Sarbah, Joseph Caseley Hayford, George Pa Grant, R.S. Blay, Joseph Boakye Danquah, Emmanuel Obetsebi Lamptey, Edward Akufo-Addo, William Ofori-Atta, Cobbina Kesse, Ernest Ako Adjei, Kwame Nkrumah, Komla Agbeli Gbedema, Kojo Botsio, S.D. Dombo, Kofi Abrefa Busia, Baffuor Osei Akoto and others, who taught us that fidelity to principles, courage, patience, resilience and collective action do yield results.

11. They fought with intelligence, guts, steely determination and patriotism to liberate our land and reclaim our worth as human beings. Their love for country continues to inspire generations of us to commit our lives to the search for an enduring democratic legacy for Ghana. It is not for nothing that when our forebears established the Ghanaian nation, they chose "Freedom and Justice" as our motto. Our generation has to give meaning to this motto.

12. On March 6, in a few weeks' time, Ghana will attain 60 years as an independent nation. I suspect that those early nationalists would be disappointed, if they came today and saw the level of development we have achieved in 60 years of independence.

13. Our journey has had some highs and unfortunately many lows. Since we accepted a consensus on how we should be governed with the onset of the Fourth Republic, we have performed more creditably. It is within this period of 24 years that Ghana has witnessed a consistent period of development.

14. Sixty years after attaining nationhood, we no longer have any excuses for being poor. I stand here today, humbled beyond measure for the opportunity to lead this country at this time and take us to a higher level in our development.

15. The words of JB Danquah, one of the founding fathers of the Ghanaian nation, are compelling. He said as far back as 1960 that the duty of government should be "to liberate the energies of the people for the growth of a property owning democracy in this land, with right to life, freedom and justice, as the principles to which the government and the laws of the land should be dedicated in order specifically to enrich life, property and liberty of each and every citizen."

16. We have an exuberant and young, growing population that wants the best of what the world has to offer and will not settle for "Third World" or "developing world" standards. We have an adventurous people who are in a hurry for success. I have no doubt that the talents,

energies, sense of enterprise and innovation of the Ghanaian can be harnessed to make Ghana the place where dreams come true.

17. It took us a while, but the consensus on multi-party constitutional rule has been established, and, for the third time, we have had a peaceful transfer of power from a governing party to an opposition one. We have done it without any fuss and it is now part of what we do as a people.

18. Kofi Abrefa Busia, Prime Minister of the Progress Party government of the 2nd Republic, and one of the great Ghanaians, said in these eloquent words: "We regard politics as an avenue of service to our fellow men. We hold that political power is to be exercised to make life nobler and happier.

19. Our success or failure should be judged by the quality of the individual, by his knowledge, his skills, his behaviour as a member of society, the standard of living he is able to enjoy and by the degree of harmony and brotherliness in our community life as a nation."

20. We should move on to deepen our democracy. It is time to make sure that we have a true separation of powers between the various arms of government. Our Parliament, the legislative arm of government, must grow into its proper role as an effective machinery for accountability and oversight of the Executive, and not be its junior partner.

21. The Ghanaian Parliament, the Ghanaian Member of Parliament, must stand out as institutions that represent all that we hold dear and citizens can take pride in. Our judiciary must inspire confidence in the citizens, so we can all see the courts as the ultimate arbiters when disputes arise, as they would. A Ghanaian judge must be a reassuring presence and the epitome of fairness.

We have worked with our national constitution for 24 years and we now know the areas that require change. I believe a consensus is emerging that we must decentralize more. We must devolve more power with corresponding resources to the base of our political system and to our people, in the regions and communities. We must trust the individual and collective wisdom and good sense of our people.

22. We must restore integrity in public life. State coffers are not spoils for the party that wins an election, but resources for the country's social and economic development. I shall protect the public purse by insisting on value-for-money in all public transactions. Public service is just that -- service and not an avenue for making money. Money is to be made in the private sector, not the public. Measures will be put in place to ensure this.

We must create wealth and restore happiness to our nation. We can only do this when we have an educated and skilled population that is capable of competing in the global economy. We must expand our horizons and embrace science and technology as critical tools for our development.

23. We believe that the business of government is to govern. Ours is to set fair rules. We will provide vision and direction and shine the light down the path of our entrepreneurs and farmers. We are, indeed, counting on a vibrant private sector to drive growth and create jobs.

We will stimulate the creative juices of innovators. We will bring back to life the adventurer in you. It is time to imagine and to dream again; time to try that business idea again. We will reduce taxes to recover the momentum of our economy. The doors of Ghana are open again. The shutters are up again. There could not be a better opportunity to "Make in Ghana", and to make it in Ghana. GHANA IS OPEN FOR BUSINESS AGAIN! We will build a confident Ghana which is united, at peace with itself and takes pride in its diversity.

24. We will rekindle the spirit that made Ghana the leading light on the African continent, and make our conditions deserving of that accolade. We will work with our neighbours and friends on the continent to enhance peace, democracy and political stability in our part of the world. We will reassert vigorously the Pan African vocation to which our nation has been dedicated. Integration of our region and of our continent will be a strategic objective of Ghanaian policy.

It will not be easy. We have no illusions whatsoever about the enormity of the task that we face, but I know that Ghanaians at home and abroad will rise to the occasion; they always do. It will require sacrifice, but it can be done. Others have done it. So can we. Our best days still lie ahead. Though our challenges are fearsome, so are our strengths. Ghanaians have ever been a restless, questing, hopeful people. And we must bring to our task today the vision and will of those who came before us.

25. The Ghanaian people have summoned the change we celebrate today. They have raised their voices in an unmistakable chorus. They have cast their votes without equivocation and have forced the change. Now we must do the work the season demands. To that work, I now turn with all the authority of my office. I ask the Legislature and Judiciary to join with me. But no President, no Parliament, no Government can undertake this mission all by itself.

26. Fellow citizens, you must be at the centre of the change. The change we have voted for will have to start with each of us as individuals. We can start with little changes in our own individual attitudes and practices. The change can and should start now and with us as individuals.

I ask you to be citizens: citizens, not spectators; citizens, not subjects; responsible citizens building your communities and our nation. Let us work until the work is done. Holy Scripture in Galatians 6:9 says "Let us not become weary in doing good, for at the proper time we will reap a harvest if we do not give up."

I assure you, my fellow citizens, who have entrusted me with this mandate, that I will advance my convictions with civility, I will serve the public interest with courage, I will speak for greater justice as well as compassion, and I will call for responsibility and I will live it, as well.

This is my solemn pledge.

27. I see exciting times ahead. The rule of law will be the underlying tenet of our lives; and the law will be applicable to all of us, and not just some. We will have to work hard, harder than we have ever done before; and the hard work will be done by all of us, and not just some. There will be discipline in all sectors of our lives; and this applies to all of us, not just some.

Our public service will be accorded the dignity and respect it deserves, and be made to attract the bright young people it needs. We acknowledge there will always be the need for a safety net for the vulnerable in our society, as in all other societies. Our nation will work when the *marginalised and vulnerable are catered for and treated with respect. Our elderly people will be recognised for their roles in building Ghana and assured of care in the dusk of their lives.*

28. We should all recognise the danger we face by the alarming degradation of our environment and work to protect our water bodies, our forests, our lands and the oceans. We should learn and accept that we do not own the land, but hold it in trust for generations yet unborn and, therefore, have a responsibility to take good care of it and all it contains.

Ghana's first President, Kwame Nkrumah, Osagyefo, said at the end of 1957, the year of our independence: "We shall measure our progress by the happiness which our people take in being able to manage their own affairs."

Since March 6, 1957, we all say as a matter of routine that we are Ghanaians. It is time to define what being a Ghanaian ought to mean. Being a Ghanaian must stand for something more than the holder of a birth certificate or a certain passport. Being a Ghanaian must put certain responsibilities on each one of us. Calling yourself a Ghanaian must mean you have signed up to a certain definable code and conduct. Being a Ghanaian puts an obligation on each one of us to work at building a fair, prosperous and happy nation. And calling yourself a Ghanaian must mean we look out for each other. There should be no higher praise than to be able to say I AM A GHANAIAN.

29. I thank the Almighty that I am able to say with pride, I am a Ghanaian. A new dawn has arisen in Ghana, which will enable us to build a new Ghanaian civilization which will be the beacon of Africa and the wonder of the world. I thank you all, my fellow citizens, for making me the president of this beautiful country.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and may God bless our homeland Ghana and make her great and strong. And may God bless us all and Mother Africa.

## QUESTIONS

1. Drawing on the note making skills you learnt in this course, make notes from the inauguration speech by the President of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency, Mr. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo. [30 Marks]

2. Use the inaugural speech to show how cohesion and coherence have been achieved.  
[10 Marks]
3. Using the criteria for identifying word classes listed below, give three (3) examples of nouns, verbs and adverbs for each criteria from the inaugural speech above. [10 Marks]
- a) The meaning of the word
  - b) The form or 'shape' of the word
  - c) The position or 'environment' of the word in a sentence

### SECTION C: ACADEMIC WRITING [40 Marks]

2. Analyse the following questions into; a) Instruction word(s); b) Topic; c) Aspect d) Restriction (s) [10 marks]
- i. Discuss the impact of Bill 10 on the constitution of Zambia
  - ii. Investigate factors affecting the inclusion of the disabled at the University of Zambia
  - iii. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of a coalition government
  - iv. Comment on the assertion that men use offensive language than women
  - v. Argue for youth leadership in Zambia
3. Identify the topic sentence in each of the following paragraphs [15 marks]

#### PARAGRAPH 1

A government functionary in Brussels arrives home after stopping off at his club for a drink. He *generally* speaks standard French in his office, standard Dutch at his club, and a distinctly local variant of Flemish at home. In each instance he identifies himself with a different speech network to which he belongs, wants to belong, and from which he seeks acceptance. All of these networks – and more – are included in his overarching speech community, even though each is more commonly associated with one variety than with another. Nevertheless, it is not difficult to find occasions at the office in which he speaks or is spoken to in one or another variety of Flemish. There are also occasions at the club when he speaks or is addressed in French; finally, there are occasions at home when he communicates in standard Dutch or even French.

## PARAGRAPH 2

The right to education is now accepted as a fundamental human right for everyone and important developments have taken place which aim at addressing the educational needs of persons with disabilities. Higher education opens opportunities for career development, meaningful occupation and a chance for a dignified life for persons with disability. Access to higher levels of education for students with special needs means better chances for them to integrate into society in general and to employment in particular so that they might sustain themselves financially and with dignity. Zambia has endeavoured to provide ideal learning environments for all students by setting standards for higher learning institutions that promote equality and education freedom for the disabled. However, these students with special needs face challenges in accessing education equally and being included in education opportunities.

## PARAGRAPH 3

The constitution of any state is a body of fundamental principles that constitute the legal basis on which a state is governed. It determines the powers and duties of the government Ndulo, 'Bill 10 and Constitutional Dictatorship in Zambia' 33 and guarantees certain rights to the people. It is the highest organising document of the state. It provides the cornerstone and framework upon which the edifice of the state is created. It is the basic law – the grundnorm – and as such the source of legitimate conferral of state powers and their exercise. As the Constitutional Court observed in its recent decision involving the Speaker of the National Assembly, all institutions and the high offices created by the constitution are themselves subservient to the constitution. All institutions and governance systems owe their being to the constitution and the powers conferred on them can only be exercised in line with the constitution

## PARAGRAPH 4

The field of a text is its topic or subject matter. This will clearly influence the choice of lexis. For example, a leaflet about training dogs will contain many words relating to dog breeds, equipment, etc. The term for such a group of words is subject-specific lexis. Such an obvious point might not be worth making, but you might notice an underlying semantic field – other groups of words related by meaning – that is not so directly linked to the main topic.

## PARAGRAPH 5

This is the best vanilla cake I've ever tasted! To make a vanilla cake, I start by making sure I've prepared my cake pan for baking. I recommend coating the pan with butter. Afterwards, in a separate bowl you add your dry ingredients-flour, baking powder and a pinch of salt. Then get another bowl and mix butter and castor sugar together until fluffy white. Add eggs - one at a time to the cream and finally add the dry ingredients. Last but not the least, pour your mixture in a baking pan and bake at 180°C for 40 minutes. This is how you make a delicious vanilla cake.

4. Identify the thematic progression patterns used in paragraphs 1 to 5 above.

PARAGRAPH 1:

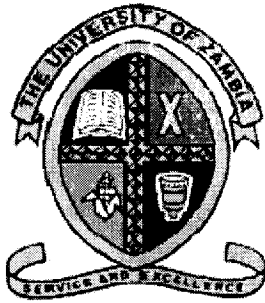
PARAGRAPH 2:

PARAGRAPH 3:

PARAGRAPH 4:

PARAGRAPH 5:

[15 marks]



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**

**FULL TIME EXAMINATION**

**END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (2021/2022)**

**LIT 2710 – CLASSICAL, ROMANTIC AND MODERN CRITICISM**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This paper has two Sections – **Section A and Section B.**
2. Answer one question from Section A and Two Questions from Section B.
3. **Use separate answer booklets for each Section.**
4. **Write your computer number on each answer booklet that you use.**
5. Please read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.
6. Dictionaries and texts are **NOT** allowed in the examination room

**Section A 40 marks**

**Section A is Compulsory**

**Question 1 Romantic Poetry**

Answer the questions which follow after the poem.

**SHE DWELT AMONG THE UNTRODDEN WAYS**

(William Wordsworth)

*She dwelt among the untrodden ways*

*Beside the springs of Dove,*

*A Maid whom there were none to praise*

*And few to love:*

*A violet by a mossy stone*

*Half hidden from the eye!*

*-Fair as a star, when only one*

*Is shining in the sky.*

*She lived unknown, and few could know*

*When Lucy ceased to be:*

*But she is in her grave, and oh,*

*The difference to me!*

- A. Analyse the deeper meaning of this poem.
- B. State the qualities of a Romantic Poem. How can you prove that above poem is a Romantic Poem?

## SECTION B (60 marks)

Answer ANY TWO questions from this section.

Each Question carries 30 marks

### Question 2 Longinus

Discuss Longinus' five sources of achieving sublimity.

### Question 3 William Shakespeare's *Othello*

Analyse Shakespeare's *Othello* according to John Dryden's 'Three unities.'

### Question 4 Answer

Either (a) Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis* and

In Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, Gregor's failure to successfully confront the world, or even to defend his own existence results in his annihilation. Discuss.

Or (b) Bessie Head's *Maru*

If Bessie Head set out to portray a strong female character in *Maru*, would you say she succeeds or fails?

### Question 5 Adichie's '*The Thing Around Your Neck*'

Referring to any two short stories in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's collection *The Thing Around Your Neck*, discuss any two of the following:

- second-person narrative
- realisation or epiphany
- dispassionate coolness or understatement
- humour and irony
- a feminist response to earlier Nigerian fiction e.g. by Achebe.

### Question 6 Ngugi's *Devil on the Cross*

Marxism argues that the Superstructure is created by the rich to serve their interests. Identify the elements of the superstructure in Ngugi's *Devil on the Cross* and discuss how these are shown to serve the interests of the rich.

**Question 7    Answer**

**Either (a)**    Henry Musenge's *Changing Shadows*.

Using Sigmund Freud's Oedipal Drama, explore the character of Mwila in Henry Musenge's *Changing Shadows*.

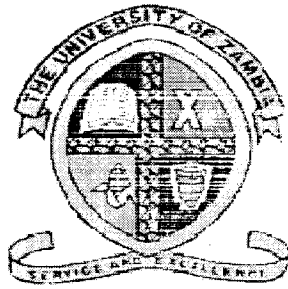
**Or**                    (b)    Henry Musenge's *Changing Shadows*.

Evaluate four (4) sociological concerns that Henry Musenge raises in his text *Changing Shadows*.

**Question 9                    Formalism**

What is the Formalist approach to literature? Refer to at least one theorist of Formalism and comment on the usefulness and/or validity of his theory.

**End of Examination Questions**



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

### DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

#### FULL TIME

#### 2021/2022 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

#### DEFERRED EXAMINATION

#### LIT 3510: AFRICAN PROSE FICTION

TIME: DURATION (3) HOURS

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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- 
1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
  2. Marks will be awarded for the correct use of language and the relevance of examples.
  3. Answer the **COMPULSORY** question in Section A and answer any **TWO** in Section **B**.
  4. Dictionaries and texts are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.
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**SECTION A: (COMPULSORY) [40 marks]**

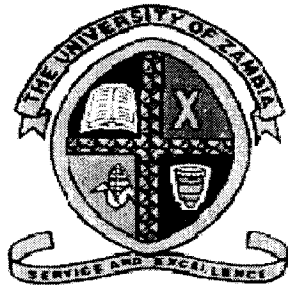
1. With reference to at least three literary texts you have studied in this course, evaluate how authors of the texts chosen have handled the themes of exploitation and disillusionment in the African postcolonial state.

**SECTION B [60 Marks]**

**Answer any two questions. Each question carries 30 marks.**

2. With close reference to the text, compare the living conditions of city life and village in Meja Mwangi's *Kill Me Quick*.
3. Discuss Binwell Sinyangwe's *Quills of Desire* from the psychological perspective.
4. Critically discuss three major themes in Ayi Kwei Armah's *Fragments*.
5. With close reference to Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, what factors are responsible for the spread of Christianity in Umuofia?

**END OF EXAMINATION**



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

### DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

#### FULL TIME

#### 2021/2022 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

#### LIT 3510: AFRICAN PROSE FICTION

TIME: DURATION (3) HOURS

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- 
- 
1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
  2. Marks will be awarded for the correct use of language and the relevance of examples.
  3. Answer the **COMPULSORY** question in Section A and answer any **TWO** in Section **B**.
  4. Dictionaries and texts are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.
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**SECTION A: (COMPULSORY) [40 marks]**

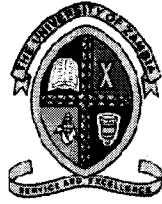
1. With reference to at least three literary texts you have studied in this course, evaluate how authors of the texts chosen have handled the themes of dehumanisation and despair in the African postcolonial state.

**SECTION B [60 Marks]**

**Answer any two questions. Each question carries 30 marks.**

2. Nietzsche has postulated that “the scientific assumption of an orderly universe is for the most part a useful fiction.” In light of *Fragments*, discuss how Armah tries to demonstrate this.
3. Discuss Binwell Sinyangwe’s *Quills of Desire* from the Feminist perspective.
4. In an interview, Dambudzo Marechera argued that he was not an African writer and stated that he needed not be categorized by continent. To what extent would you say that *House of Hunger* is a reflection of this argument?
5. Discuss the relevance and ironic implications of the title of Mukuka Chipanta's novel *A Casualty of Power*, focusing on the meaning and interpretation of the word 'power'.
6. Make a critical evaluation of Okonkwo’s attitude towards masculinity in Chinua Achebe’s *Things Fall Apart*.
7. With close reference to the text, discuss class stratification in Meja Mwangi’s *Kill Me Quick*.
8. Explore three major themes raised in Andréa Masiye’s *Before Dawn*.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

LIT 4710: MODERNIST AND POSTMODERNIST LITERATURE

2021/22 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS FOR FULL TIME STUDENTS

DURATION: **THREE (3) HOURS**

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### INSTRUCTIONS

1. **STRICTLY NO DICTIONARIES AND TEXTS IN THE EXAMINATION ROOM.**
  2. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
  3. Answer **ALL THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND ONLY THREE FROM SECTION B.**
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## **SECTION A    SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS    40 MARKS**

**Please keep the answers to questions in this section brief. EACH QUESTION ONLY CARRIES 2 MARKS.**

1. Define Modernism.
2. Explain the place of the author in modernist writings.
3. Why do Modernist writers prefer a disjointed plot?
4. What implications does the famous Nietzschean 'God is dead' have on truth?
5. How does Freud's focus on the subconscious mind manifest in modernist writing?
6. What does the 'death of God' portend for modernist life?
7. Briefly explain the term absurdity as used in existentialism.
8. Define alienation as used in modernism.
9. What is the focus of a modernist work?
10. What is the modernist word for hypocrisy?
11. What postmodernist aspect does the COVID 19 pandemic illustrate?
12. What is the other name for late capitalism?
13. Give an example of a meta narrative.
14. Why does Postmodernism criticise meta narratives?
15. What is meant by "there are only signifiers without signifieds" in postmodernism?
16. How is the meaning of a text arrived at in postmodernism?

17. What is the stance of Postmodernism on truth?
18. Explain Baudrillard's idea of the Simulacra.
19. Cite one aspect of postmodernism that has consequences on Third World Debt economics.
20. Give an example of the anti-postmodern.

END SECTION A

## SECTION B ESSAY QUESTIONS

60 MARKS

CHOOSE ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. YOU CANNOT ANSWER MORE THAN ONE QUESTION ON ONE PRIMARY TEXT.

### 1. Pinter's *Birthday Party*

a. How does Pinter handle existentialist tenets in *Birthday Party*?

Or

b. Angst is one of the central ideas of Pinter's *Birthday Party*. Would it be safe to argue that the play revolves around it?

Or

c. In what sense does the blindfold game in Pinter's *Birthday Party* depict life from the existentialist perspective.

### 2. Beckett's *Endgame*

a. Discuss Beckett's *Endgame* as an example of the theatre of the absurd. Refer to the modernist rejection of realism and the philosophy of existentialism.

Or:

b. In *Endgame*, Beckett applies a number of symbols such as the circle, techniques like repetition and well-worn themes like the master-servant relation. Specify these symbols, techniques and themes. Show how they are treated in an original way.

### 3. Pynchon's *Crying of Lot 49*

- a. "Pynchon, in *The Crying of Lot 49*, takes the themes of paranoia, fragmentation, neurosis and psychosis to a point where they are inseparable from the style, structure and the entire texture. Not to mention allusiveness and the postmodern multi-referentiality of the text," Lecture notes. **Discuss.**

Or:

- b. Explain why Pynchon's *The Crying of Lot 49* is regarded as the first 'postmodern novel'.

### 4. Faulkner's *Light in August*

- a. How important is Gai Hightower for the growth of Faulkner's *Light in August*?

Or:

- b. The tragedy of Joe Christmas, in Faulkner's *Light in August*, is a local or sectional problem. Explain how it is elevated to a universal plane.

### 5. Lori-Park's *Venus*

Conspiracy theory is a dominant aspect of postmodernism. State at least four occasions on which conspiracies take place in Susan Lori-Park's *Venus*. In each case, explain clearly what the conspiracy is, the context in which it happens, and, its implications on *Venus*.

### 6. Baldwin's *Go Tell It On The Mountain*

Harlem was a kind of haven from racism for many black families, a place

where their heritage was embraced and celebrated, where their people owned many of the businesses, where their own artists, poets, writers, and performers lived and worked among them. However, just outside of Harlem was the ever-looming threat of a society that seemed engineered to keep them from full citizenship and freedom. In *Go Tell It on the Mountain*, we see many different reactions to this racism, ranging from Roy's violence and John's anger, Richard's desperate defiance and suicide, Florence's strength, and Elizabeth's quietness. How far can you argue that Baldwin's *Go Tell It on the Mountain* is actually a story of racism and the effects of racism on the African Americans?

## 7. Chikwava's Harare North

On close reading of Brian Chikwava's *Harare North*, one would argue that the point at which the narrator becomes mad is not very clear. How much would it be argued that the main narrator has been mad all along. Yet, the reader is unable to notice the madness. Does that suggest that the reader could also be mad?

END OF EXAMINATION



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

**LIT 5110**  
**ADVANCED STUDIES IN LITERARY THEORY**  
**AND CRITICISM**

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (2021/2022)

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
2. Answer **THREE** questions, **ONE** question from Section A and **TWO** questions from Section B.
3. All questions carry equal marks of 33%.
4. Dictionaries and any literary texts may be taken into the examination room.

## **SECTION A (Answer ONE question 33%)**

1. Outline some of the main arguments of Russian Formalism, Viktor Shklovsky in particular, and critically apply them to your reading of any two literary texts.
2. The Marxist approach to literature has developed and changed in the last hundred years. What aspects of this approach do you find useful? Refer to at least two literary texts in your answer.
3. Outline the main principles of narratology and show how these can be usefully employed in the analysis of narrative texts, giving specific examples.

## **SECTION B (Answer TWO questions 66%)**

4. Does Bakhtin's theory of the novel have relevance in a non-European literary context such as that of the African novel?
5. Postcolonial studies often focuses on hybridity, the syncretic mixing of cultural and literary genres and forms, rather than on binary oppositions such as Europe and Africa, 'them' and 'us', oppositions that posit an 'other' to define the self. Do you find this approach useful? If so, give concrete examples of where this approach is validated.
6. Summarise some of the main tenets of Freudian psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literary texts, giving at least two examples.
7. Simone de Beauvoir argued in 1949 that the key reason for the oppression of women was the social construction of woman as the "quintessential Other". Since then feminist literary theory has argued that female writers of fiction should show female characters as subjects resisting patriarchal oppression, in other words as agents of their own destiny. Elaborate on these feminist views, giving examples in fiction both of the 'othering' of women and of their representation as active subjects.
8. What is 'postmodernism' as a cultural, artistic and literary movement? Refer in particular to Fredric Jameson's analysis of postmodernism. Show how his insights might be applied to any literary work you have read.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/22 END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**FULL TIME**

**LIT 5320 – ANGLOPHONE ZAMBIAN LITERATURE**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

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

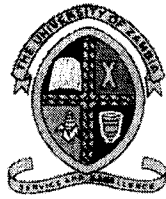
1. Discuss the theme of unfulfilled dreams in relation to ANY three texts of your choice from the list of texts covered under the course.

**SECTION B (66 marks)**

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

2. Demonstrate how the decisions made by Wiza in *Quills of Desire* influence the direction of his life and its disastrous end.
3. "I am the father of the nation! I am the chosen one! A king does not light the fire for another king. It is not done. It will not happen. That ceremony must be stopped." Relate this statement by Zundazonke to his downfall in *The Chosen One*.
4. From your reading of Chipanta's *A Casualty of Power*, would you say Hameonga is a victim of circumstances or a victim of his own lack of maturity?
5. Part of the strength of the play *My Dearest Momo* is the gap between appearance and reality. Demonstrate how this gap is manifested in the life of Father Paul.
6. Evaluate Serpell's infusion of historical events and facts into the story of *The Old Drift*. Would you say she is successful or unsuccessful in the application of this technique?
7. Analyse Steven P C Moyo's poem "The Hidden Desire" in *A Decade in Poetry* with particular attention to the style, themes and literary devices.

**END OF EXAM – GOOD LUCK!**



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

LIT 9310: AFRICAN AMERICAN LITERATURE  
2021/2022 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS FOR FULL TIME STUDENTS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

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1. Please **write your computer number on every answer booklet** used.
  2. Answer **ONLY THREE** questions; **THE COMPULSORY QUESTION** and **TWO OTHERS**.
  3. **Dictionaries** and set texts are **NOT allowed** in the examination room.
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## SECTION A

This section is compulsory and carries 40 marks.

1. E. B Dubois's *The Souls of Black Folk*, is presents a case of Josie, a 20-year-old lady and her mother, who wants to attain an education. She works hard to sustain her family and this eventually leads to her death. Similar cases are also presented of Celie, Nettie and Shug in *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker and Nel Wright and *Sula* in Toni Morrison's *Sula*. In all these cases, we notice the bonding of women. Narrate the cases cited above and in doing so points out the strengths and weaknesses of the women involved in the situations discussed

## SECTION B

Answer TWO questions from the Section B. All questions carry 30 marks.

2. Discuss the contention that *A Narrative of Life of Frederick Douglass* is more not less effective as an authentic slave narrative because of its literary quality, its handling of language and use of literary devices. In your answer refer to specific sentences or paragraphs.

3. Discuss Shug Avery's role in the economic, emotional, social and psychological development of Celie in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*.

4. Read this poem and answer the following questions.

### *Alone*

(Maya Angelou)

Lying, thinking  
Last night  
How to find my soul a home  
Where water is not thirsty  
And bread loaf is not stone 5  
I came up with one thing  
And I don't believe I'm wrong  
That nobody,  
But nobody  
Can make it out here alone. 10

Alone, all alone  
Nobody, but nobody  
Can make it out here alone.

There are some millionaires

With money they can't use 15  
Their wives run round like banshees  
Their children sing the blues  
They've got expensive doctors  
To cure their hearts of stone.  
But nobody 20  
No, nobody  
Can make it out here alone.

Alone, all alone  
Nobody, but nobody  
Can make it out here alone. 25

Now if you listen closely  
I'll tell you what I know  
Storm clouds are gathering  
The wind is gonna blow  
The race of man is suffering 30  
And I can hear the moan,  
'Cause nobody,  
But nobody  
Can make it out here alone.

Alone, all alone  
Nobody, but nobody  
Can make it out here alone. 36

(a) Analyse the poem.

(b) How effective are these lines in conveying the central theme of the poem?

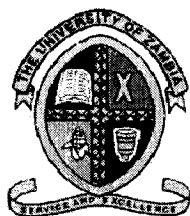
(c) Discuss its African American perspective.

5. "I will never run from another thing on this earth. I took one journey and paid for the ticket, but let me tell you something Paul D. Garner: it cost too much!" (Sethe, *Beloved*, p.15). Discuss this statement in the light of the novel *Beloved* by Toni Morrison. How did this 'run' affect Sethe's life?

6. In Baldwin's *Go Tell It On The Mountain*, how far can you argue that John might have found it fearsome to embrace a spiritual or heavenly "father" when all he knew of fatherhood was cruelty and hypocrisy?

7. Discuss the idea of 'dualism' in relation to Toni Morrison's characters in *Sula*.

THE END OF EXAM



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

LIT 9410 NON AFRICAN-AMERICAN LITERATURE

2021/2022 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS FOR FULL TIME STUDENTS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

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1. Please write your **computer number** on every answer booklet used.
  2. Answer only **three** questions; the **compulsory question** and **two others**.
  3. **Dictionaries** and set texts are **not allowed** in the examination room.
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**SECTION A (This section is compulsory)**

1. In the beginning of the Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn*, Huck is being forced to be civilised. Discuss the idea of freedom versus conformity in the novel and in American literature in general.

**SECTION B Answer any two questions from this section (30 marks each)**

2. a) Is society to blame for Willey's tragic end in Miller's *Death of A Salesman*?

Or

b) How far can you argue that Willey's inability to accept change leads to his downfall in Miller's *Death of a Salesman*?

3. a) Trace the changeover of patriarchy to matriarchy in Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*.

Or

b) Discuss the ending of Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*. Does it aesthetically concur with the rest of the book? Is it believable for Rose of Sharon to assume the role of a transcendent giver of life? Does the ending effectively embody thematic trends within the novels development? Does it provide hope or does it leave the reader unsettled?

4. a) Symbolism is dominant in modernism as writers infuse animals, objects, people, places and events with multiple layers of meaning. Discuss in detail, symbolism in modernism with special reference to how it has been used in any text studied on the course.

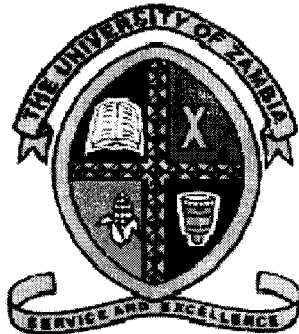
Or

b) In a typical modernist work, time and space tend to be linear while in a postmodernist work, they are presented in a distorted and fragmented way. With reference to any text studied on the course, discuss fragmentation as a postmodernist style and state the value it adds to literary works.

5. How is the notion of visibility versus concealment exhibited in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*?

The End

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**



**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**

**2021/2022 FULL-TIME END OF YEAR EXAMS**

**LIT 9554 AFRICAN ORAL LITERATURE**

**DURATION OF EXAMINATION: 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Strictly no texts in the examination room.
  2. Kindly write your computer number on all your answer sheets.
  3. Read through all questions in this paper before attempting to answer any.
  4. Read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.
  5. When answering essay questions, **ensure that you introduce all the main points in the introduction.**
  6. Gloss all non-english texts.
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## **SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION - [40 MARKS]**

**This question is compulsory to all and choose a or b**

1. Answer either:

a) Choose any occupational song in a Zambian language of your choice and comment on the following:

- i. Subject
- ii. Theme
- iii. Style
- iv. Symbolism
- v. Geographical/ economic/historic influence on symbolism.

Or

b) Compare and contrast Dirge poetry and Panegyric poetry in terms of:

- i. Performance
- ii. Form
- iii. Function
- iv. Imagery and symbolism

## **SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM BELOW.**

**Each question in this section is worth 30 marks.**

2. Discuss the sources of oral poetry and their relationship to context and performance.
3. Explain and illustrate the form and function of Zambian proverbs..
4. Briefly account for each of the following types of culture: Peasant, popular, high, mid and mass culture.
5. Give the format of riddles and five functions of riddles in your familiar Zambian language.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

# **THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

## **UNIVERSITY END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2022**

### **MCD 5110: DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNICATION OF INNOVATIONS AND CHANGE**

**TIME:** THREE HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:** TACKLE ALL THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION A, AND THEN ANY  
**THREE (3) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.**

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#### **SECTION A (CAMPAIGN DESIGN)**

##### **1. Situation**

According to Article 266 of the Constitution of Zambia, which is the interpretative provision, a “child” is defined as: **a person who has attained, or is below, the age of eighteen years.**

Worldwide, more than 700 million women alive today were married before the age of 18. India alone accounts for one-third of this global total, although only accounting for 18 percent of the world population.

India has had a law preventing child marriage since 1929, but implementation has proved to be a challenge. In turn, child marriage has adverse implications on health and several other aspects of life; with high infant, child, and maternal mortality rates being partly attributed to child marriage in that country.

##### **Child Marriage Incidence in Zambia**

Female child marriage in Zambia remains one of the highest in Africa, despite a decline from 41.6% in 2007 to 31.4% in 2014 among young women aged 20-24 who reported being married before the age of 18.

Geographic distribution of child marriages and teenage pregnancy shows a rural skew with quantitative data indicating a consistent pattern of child marriage and/or pregnancy generally around or above 50% in many rural areas.

Domestic violence is higher among girls who marry before the age of 18 than those who marry later in life, a trend that exposes them to other complications such as HIV infection. The HIV prevalence rates is higher among girls in rural areas than their urban counterparts.

##### **Drivers of child marriages in Zambia**

**Poverty is a significant driver of child marriage in Zambia** as with parents perceiving marriage as an economic gain for the household and possible measure to support other children in school (UNICEF, 2015).

## **What are the solutions of early marriages in Zambia?**

Zambia has an ambitious program of ending child marriage by 2030. The achievement of this objective requires a range of actions, including **making sure girls have access to quality education, legal reforms and changing traditional harmful practices.**”

### **Assignment**

Design a national behavioural change campaign aimed at contributing to ending child marriage by 2030 to be carried out on ZNBC and Community Radio stations around the country. The campaign should be complete with schedules and messages to be carried. The messages should be reflective of the problem being tackled.

### **SECTION B (ESSAY QUESTIONS)**

2. Everett Rogers Diffusion of Innovations Theory helps explain how, why and at what rate the new products and/or services get adopted by customers or clients. Explain the theory along with the various types of adopters with their characteristics. (20 marks).
3. First define and explain Social Marketing and then state and explain the theories people working in social marketing or behaviour change space use? (20 marks)
4. How can information and communication technologies be effectively used for poverty alleviation? (20 marks).
5. Considering what you have learned about social movements and social change in this course. First discuss the societal conditions under which movements for social change emerge. And list and explain the different types of social movements identified by sociologists? (20 marks).

**End of examination**



**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER. (40 MARKS) Time guidance – 55 minutes**

technical

1. List any five factors or resources that must be managed if a media organisation is to realise its mission and vision.
2. Differentiate between Scientific Management and Management Science.
3. In addition to Management Science, what are the other four modern management theories? What assumption in both the classical and human relations schools is questioned by modern management theorists?
4. According to Michael Porter, what four industry forces determine the fifth force (rivalry among existing competitors)? Why is it important to analyse Porter's five forces in the media industry?
5. Thinking back to your group research findings, what major recommendation would you give to media institutions that would like to increase female representation in senior management?
6. Legal risks against libel for a media organisation cannot be avoided entirely. What five guidelines can help minimise the risks?
7. List any five ethical behaviours that all media managers should strive for.
8. What is a collective dispute? State the three situations in which a collective dispute may arise.

**SECTION C: SHORT ESSAY APPLICATION (40 MARKS) Time guidance – 2 hours**

1. You have just been hired as a member of the senior management team at ZNBC. You notice that there is a huge emphasis on following formal channels of communication while the grapevine is strongly frowned upon by management. Prepare a case to convince senior management that not all informal communication is part of the grapevine. In doing so, explain how the organisation may benefit from informal communication.
2. Imagine that you are the Chief Operating Officer (COO) of a major newspaper in Lusaka that does not offer an electronic version of its product but distributes countrywide. Analyse in detail, using appropriate examples of your choice, the newspaper's operating systems to identify potential challenges in your organisation's operations. In so doing, suggest practical strategies that you will put in place to outperform the competition.
3. Imagine that you are the CEO of the biggest media house in Zambia. You have been giving a platform at a fee for local and international pressure groups to advocate for legalisation of LGBTQ rights. Only yesterday, a senior government official called on Zambians to demonstrate against your media house for "publishing content that undermines the country's cultural and Christian values," and now there is a large crowd gathered outside your media house chanting for it to be shut down. Identify and explain the crisis communication strategies that you could employ to resolve the situation. In doing so, explain whether or not you would adopt the identified strategies and the reasons for your decision.

#StrategicEthicalMediaManagers

Bennett

Benn

blot-grievances  
bolster



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA DEFERRED & DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS  
2021-2022 ACADEMIC YEAR  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA & COMMUNICATION STUDIES  
P.O. BOX 32379  
LUSAKA

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**COURSE:** *MCS 9001: SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMMUNICATION*  
**DURATION:** THREE HOURS  
**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A, BUT ONLY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B  
**DATE:** FEBRUARY, 2023

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

1. Write brief explanatory notes on the following in science and technology communication
    - a) Lifestyle diseases in Zambia. 5 Marks
    - b) Main types of aircraft a news reporter needs to know. 5 Marks
    - c) Importance of science communication to Africa. 5 Marks
    - d) Hazards from Plastics 5 Marks
  2. Briefly compare and contrast two types of models used in science communication. 5 Marks
  3. What are the essentials a reporter might use in his/her analysis regarding roads. 5 Marks
  4. Discuss the rise and fall of motor car assembly in Zambia. 10 Marks
- 

Subtotal = 40 Marks

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES FINAL EXAMINATION  
MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES  
MCS 9002: ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM  
DATE: 1<sup>st</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

There are two sections in this paper, sections A and B.

Attempt Six (6) questions only in Section A. Each question carries 10 marks.

In section B, you are required to write two 600word features. Each feature carries 20marks

**Section A.** Answer only **Six** questions. Each question carries 10marks.

1. State the difference between a hurricane and typhoon.
2. Give an appropriate imagery(s) to a situation whereby it rained heavily in your area and all houses have been submerged in water.
3. What oceanic system is responsible for the transfer of the heat and variations in biodiversity and the earth's climate system?
4. Explain how humanity benefits from oceans and seas by way of climate and air we breathe.
5. Explain the life cycle of the weather pattern El Niño.
6. With relevant examples explain how you use news pegs in environmental journalism.
7. What is the difference between climatic change and global warming?
8. To an environmental journalist, national development projects, especially those of construction nature necessarily means disturbance to the environment. Discuss.

**Section B.** Write the two compulsory feature stories.

11. Kamitonte, like most self-help townships has pit latrines which are not deep. These latrines easily get filled up human waste. When it rains, the faecal matter easily mix with rain water because the toilets have no roofs in most cases, where there are roofs, they are not properly covered. Next to the pit latrines are shallow water wells from which communities draw water for their domestic use. The rain water mixed with human waste later on, flow to further mix with water in the wells. When people drink water from these wells, the result is that of disease outbreaks, such as cholera. Records at Kamitonte clinic show that most people being referred to the clinic are suffering from cholera.

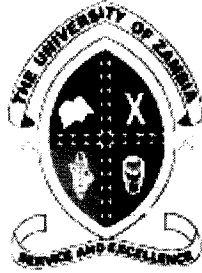
As an Environmental Journalist working with the Times of Zambia, you are asked by your editor to investigate the cause or causes of cholera in the area and thereafter do an in-depth story on the cause(s) of the disease and how it can be prevented.

Write a 600word feature, calling on the people of Kamitonte to learn to live in an environmentally friendly communities to avoid disease outbreaks. You should also call upon the authorities to equally put preventive measures in place. (20marks)

12. Forest 27 east of Lusaka, is said to be the reservoir of water for Chongwe streams and parts of Lusaka City. However, the Forest has now been de-gazetted, meaning there will be human settlement with commercial activities in the area. Eventually, this may lead to rivers in Chongwe drying up and the parts of Lusaka whose underground water comes from Forest 27 will start experiencing dry boreholes.

As an environmentalist, write a 600word feature enlightening society about the danger of the de-gazetting the Forest, and the eminent disaster in waiting for Chongwe and Lusaka residents in the not too distant future. (20marks)

End of examination



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

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MCS 9070 – STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION FOR HEALTH & DEVELOPEMNT

2022 FINAL EXAMINATION | NOVEMBER 7, 2022

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### Instructions:

- Read and answer the Questions Carefully.
  - There are two sections: **SECTION A** and **SECTIONS B**. Follow instructions for each.
  - Ensure that you clearly label the question being attempted in the booklet.
  - Do not forget to write your **Computer/Student ID Number** clearly on each answer booklet.
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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS [50 MARKS]**

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms: **[25 MARKS]**
- Pre-testing
  - Programme Monitoring
  - Health Promotion
  - Formative Research
  - Replanning

2. For each of the following list any FOUR [4]: **[12 Marks]**
- Factors that affect the impact of a health message.
  - Of the 7 Cs of Effective Communication.
  - Characteristics of an innovation.

3. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of focus group discussions **[4 MARKS]**

4. What do the letters in acronym S.M.A.R.T stand for and what is its importance to health communication professionals? **[3 MARKS]**

5. What types of evaluation tools do you use or could you use for a campaign that utilizes (a) mass media channels and (b) interpersonal communication channels? **[6 MARKS]**

**SECTION B: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS - QUESTION 6 AND ANY OTHER OF YOUR CHOICE [50 MARKS]**

6. What is a Communication Strategy? Using your communication project as an example, discuss the constituent parts of an effective communication strategy. **[30 MARKS]**

7. Discuss and fully explain with an illustrative diagram the FIVE (5) Step Communication Planning Process. **[20 MARKS]**

8. What is the importance of Monitoring and Evaluation in relation to BCC? Discuss the meaning of an indicator, highlighting the different types and the challenges in the selection of indicators. **[20 MARKS]**

**ALL THE BEST!**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**  
**MCS 9110: ADVERTISING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE**  
**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**                      **3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2022.**

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**SECTION A: Answer ALL questions in this section (60 marks)**

1. Mention and explain at least four common deceptions in advertising **(8 marks)**
2. Mention the different parts of an advertising campaign. **(7 marks)**
3. In order to define which product to buy, a consumer goes through a number of steps. State these steps. **(5 marks)**
4. Bob is a sales representative for a local radio station, but he also helps advertisers with the copy for their ads. What are the main tools Bob has to work with when developing copy for radio commercials and how are they used? **(3 marks)**
5. What two things must you put in mind as you use different sound effects in radio adverts? **(2marks)**
6. State four purposes of illustration in advertising **(4 marks)**
7. Advertising is a form of communication. State what kind of communication it is. **(1 mark)**
8. Series of advertisement messages that share a single idea or theme is called an..... **(1 mark)** .
9. Mention the four roles of advertising. **(4 marks)**
10. What type of advertising would the slogans “Brush your teeth with toothpaste after every meal” and “Got Milk” fall under? **(1 mark)**
11. Mention 4 departments you can find in the structure of advertising agency. **(4 marks)**
12. This question has already been tackled as practical. Simply indicate ‘DONE’ in your answer sheet. **(20 marks)**

**SECTION B: Answer TWO questions from this section (40 marks)**

13. Its summer time again and Bata Shoe Company has just received a new range of summer shoes for women and men aged 40. The shoes are made from first grade leather from Morocco. You have been hired by Bata Shoe Company to advertise these shoes. The company requires that you create a copy platform. Following all the rules of copy platform development create a copy platform. **(20 marks)**
14. The University of Zambia has introduced an undergraduate degree called Bachelor of Arts in Fashion and Design. This degree will be under the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Completion for this degree is 1 year upon which the graduates are sent for a one-year internship in Milan where they work under the big names in the fashion industry. Create a print ad for the university. **(20 marks)**
15. Create a 60 seconds radio advert for a company that is in the business of producing scooters. This company has been producing scooters for over ten years and would like to give their customers or potential customers a reminder of their existence as a firm. The scooters come in colours grey, black, beige, pink and royal blue. The advert should be a dialogue form and ensure that you follow all the rules of radio advert production or creation. You may come up with the company name of your choice. **(20 marks)**
16. You have been engaged by Johnson and Johnson to advertise their latest diapers, “Softies”, on ZNBC TV. The new diapers are suitable for toddlers. Create a story board for this advert. **(20 marks)**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**UNIVERSITY END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2022**

**MCS 9410; PUBLIC RELATIONS THEORY AND PRACTICE**

**TIME:** THREE HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOR THE CASE STUDY IN SECTION A AND THEN ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.

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**SECTION A**

**1. Biotechnology Case Study (Partly fictitious)**

The science of biotechnology in the developed North and most of the developing South countries is at its peak. While initial gains in terms of commercial products already are felt, negative publicity to create apprehension of biotechnology is being waged by pressure groups. They have used the mass media and various other communication techniques to foster a one-sided negative opinion of biotechnology.

Your PR Agency has been commissioned to come up with a strategic public relations campaign to counter this negative publicity and at the same time clarify issues and allegations that undermine biotechnology research and development especially in developing countries such as Zambia.

**The Problem**

Conventional technology alone cannot solve the myriad of social, economic and political problems which plague countries everywhere. New technologies, particularly biotechnology, are expected to augment conventional technologies currently being used. Of particular importance is the application of genetic engineering which involves the use of transgenic crops in which a gene or genetic construct has been introduced by molecular techniques.

**Biotechnology**

Biotechnology is broadly defined as using living organisms, or products of living organisms, to improve life, to make a product, or to solve a problem. This field is one of the most rapidly changing areas of science. The 21st century has been called the "century of biotechnology." Individuals working in biotechnology are directly or indirectly involved in the process of discovering, developing, manufacturing, or regulating the final quality of new products.

## **Background**

Biotechnology is also defined as the use of living organisms to make commercial products (Morehouse, 1986) that triggers today's bio-revolution in agriculture, health and industry. The introduction of biotechnology in the developing countries of the South has brought about positive developments in terms of improved production and diversified product outputs.

In developing countries like Zambia, biotechnology interventions have been mainly used to solve basic concerns in agriculture like finding fertilizer substitutes or complements; developing local substitutes for imported products; and producing products that increase yield or reduce input cost.

However, recent international scientific breakthroughs like cloning of sheep through genetic engineering and breakthroughs in transgenic crops have raised concerns about biotechnology. Not only are there questions about the products that result from biotechnology but the very concept of biotechnology itself is being scrutinized. Unlike other scientific fields, public debate on biotechnology including its products and services has been wide and intense.

Environmental groups, consumer organizations, religious groups and agricultural organizations actively participate in public debates.

In Japan, where the word "bio" has a positive connotation, a survey a couple of years ago revealed that while a majority expressed appreciation for research and development in biotechnology, they also feared the dangers of human misuse or interference with nature, and also had ethical concerns with respect to genetic engineering.

Zambia and other countries have shared the same public sentiment. Alleged negative aspects of biotechnology have been played up by media due to active advocacy by lobby or pressure groups. Even in public consultations or public forums for comment, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been vocal in their opposition to genetic engineering work.

Debates have centred on the moral, ethical and environmental dimensions of biotechnology. Issues raised dwell on scientists "playing God" and tampering with nature; researchers creating "monsters" with no safeguards, and potential risks of contamination or transboundary movement of microorganisms or genetically modified organisms.

Adding fuel to the controversy are articles in national newspapers portraying the "dark side of biotechnology" and giving a Jurassic Park scenario of "what ifs". Scientists' replies to these articles only added to the problem because their highly technical perspective made their explanations of biotechnology too difficult to comprehend. It was easier to understand the negative side. Inevitably, the whole debate only strengthened public thinking that science is shrouded with mystery and speculation.

## **Assignment**

Design the strategic public relations campaign to counter the negative publicity and at the same time clarify issues and allegations that undermine biotechnology research and development in the world, especially in Zambia. The campaign, among other channels, will run on all ZNBC radio channels and community radio stations around the country.

The campaign, among other things, should include key messages and channels of communication to be used.

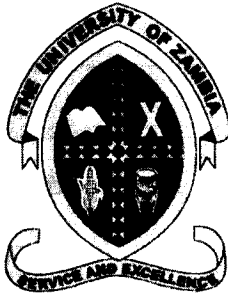
Your campaign should bear in mind that acceptance, appreciation and involvement of various sectors of society toward certain issues and concerns are significantly determined by their understanding of key concepts and by exposure to information.

Most importantly, the possibility of public opposition is minimized when the public has adequate information.

### **SECTION B**

2. It is said that 'PR creates the environment for brand activation.' Explain this assertion with the help of suitable social media and offline media examples.
3. First name the persons who created the four methods/models of public relations, and then explain what these methods/models are. (25 Marks)
4. In the RACE acronym, Research is listed as the first and most important step in the public relations process. Why is this so and what does research enable PR professionals achieve? (20 Marks)
5. In some appreciable detail, distinguish how PR theories, principles and practices are applied differently in the corporate world; non-profit organisations; and in government and politics. (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: 22<sup>nd</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022**

**TIME: 09:00 – 12:00 HOURS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS. QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY.  
EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS**

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1. Prior to the August 2021 general elections, political parties devised various communication strategies to win the hearts of voters. The run up to the elections saw arguably impressive strategies particularly by the United Party for National Development (UPND) whose ‘Bally’ slogan resonated well with the youthful voters. Overall, the communications campaign strategies undertaken by most aspirants and political parties, including the Patriotic Front (PF) drew many lessons for the field of media and communication studies. Now attempt the following questions.
  - a) Explain in detail and with examples, how political parties used the different elements of the IMC strategy to win voters. **(10 marks)**
  - b) If a political party hired you to develop a campaign for the 2026 elections, how would you use the IMC strategy to come up with an effective and convincing campaign? **(10 marks)**
  
2. a) What is Search Engine Optimisation (SEO)? Show how SEO enhances the marketability of a product or service. **(10 marks)**

b) The personal selling task involves a variety of responsibilities. Thomas Wotruba argues that the personal selling area is constantly evolving as the marketing environment evolves. Wotruba further identifies five distinct stages of personal selling evolution. Identify and explain these stages. **(10 marks)**

3. a) Elton Mulenga popularly known as Yo Maps has in the recent months come under intense scrutiny by a certain section of fans for failing to recognise their role in his music career. To deal with what fans felt as unacceptable behaviour, an influential social media movement that has come to be popularly known as the 'disciplinary committee,' promised to punish him. Yo Maps eventually lost in all the categories he was nominated for at the *Kwacha Awards*. His management team has decided to hire you as part of rebuilding the brand of the artist. Clearly explain, with examples, how you would use social media in your IMC campaign strategy to win back the hearts of the disciplinary committee. **(10 marks)**

b) An integrated marketing campaign is a cross channel marketing strategy that involves creating consistent campaigns across different platforms to provide a cohesive experience to the customer. Explain statement **(10 marks)**

4. a) State two distinct scholarly definitions of advertising. Which definition in your opinion is better and why? **(5 marks)**

b) Define the concept of Unique Selling Proposition (USP). How can a marketer clearly communicate a products USP? **(5 marks)**

c) Explain the role of IMC in the branding process. **(5 marks)**

d) Write brief but self-explanatory notes on the following concepts. **(5 marks)**

- i. Brand equity
- ii. Direct response advertising
- iii. Support media
- iv. Creative strategy
- v. Vorsprung durch Technik

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**  
**MJS1310 – INTRODUCTION TO MEDIA STUDIES**  
**DEFERRED / SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION 2022**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**Instruction: Answer ALL questions in sections A and B, answer ANY THREE (3) in section C.**

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**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE. (20 MARKS) Time guidance – 10 minutes**

1. In which year was ZNBC established?  
A. 1968                      B. 1978                      C. 1988                      D. 1998
  
2. Which of the following is not owned by Time Warner?  
A. Pixar                      B. Global Media Group                      C. HBO                      D. New Line Cinema
  
3. Concentration of media ownership is driven by which of the following forces?  
A. Economies of scale that media owners can get by owning larger media companies  
B. Government rules that require media companies to acquire new media properties  
C. Diversity goals that can be met primarily through broad media ownership  
D. All of the above.
  
4. In how many languages does Reuters transmit news?  
A. 1                      B. 2                      C. 10                      D. 100
  
5. Which news agency has its headquarters in Johannesburg, South Africa?  
A. Associated Press                      B. Reuters                      C. United Press International                      D. None of these
  
6. Which form of mass media makes information most accessible, but is also the least regulated?  
A. Print media                      B. Digital/social media  
C. All mass media is highly regulated                      D. Broadcast media
  
7. Which of these would be an example of print media?  
A. An online newspaper                      B. A podcast                      C. A blog                      D. None of these
  
8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of mass communication?  
A. Impersonal                      B. Instant feedback                      C. Universal access                      D. Presence of gatekeeper
  
9. Advertising is basically \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Paid form of communication                      B. Propaganda                      C. Good Publicity                      D. All of these
  
10. Self-censorship in media is mainly exercised by \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Government                      B. Readers                      C. Editors                      D. Political parties

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER. (50 MARKS) Time guidance – 1 hour 20 minutes**

1. Differentiate between public relations and advertising. Explain which one you would use to increase sales of a new product?
2. What is the full form of the acronym NWICO?
3. The establishment of the NWICO depended upon five major factors. List them.
4. Indicate True or False for each of the following statements on global news flow:
  - a) The U.S. has been found to be very prominent in news mentions around the world, taking up about 50% of news mentions.
  - b) News agencies determine the very nature of the news flow in the world.
  - c) News consumers everywhere do not view the world as news agencies report it.
  - d) The news flow, by-and-large, is one-way from the developing nations to the developed nations.
  - e) In the one way flow, the developing nations are under-reported and, when reported; they are presented in a bad light.
5. Define the following terms used to describe the nature of media ownership:
  - a) Global conglomeration
  - b) Horizontal integration
  - c) Vertical integration
  - d) Diversification
  - e) Synergy
6. What is a private media company? Provide one example each of a private newspaper, private radio station, private TV station and private digital media company operating in Zambia.
7. a) List 3 advantages of private media ownership. b) List 3 disadvantages of public media ownership.
8. What is the meaning of free press, and why is a free press important?
9. The press is threatened around the world. Some places are worse than others, but even in democracies, press freedom can face many challenges. Explain any 5 threats to press freedom in Zambia.
10. Explain the three reasons in support of the Pigouvian Theory of State media ownership.

**SECTION C: SHORT ESSAY (30 MARKS) Time guidance – 1 hour 30 minutes**

1. Discuss the view that the media does not present consumers with the really important information that would help ordinary members of society make real choices about how society should be run, resulting in cultural hegemony.
2. “Media ownership is not as simple as a division between ‘state-owned and therefore state-run’ vs ‘privately owned and therefore independent’ media.” Using examples from countries across the world, discuss this statement.
3. Global digital communication platforms are here to stay. While they have made access to information easier, they have presented many challenges. Explain the disadvantages of these digital platforms.
4. What are the implications of international news agency domination, and how can developing nations like Zambia address concerns about such domination?

#EffectiveMedia

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**  
**MJS1310 – INTRODUCTION TO MEDIA STUDIES FINAL EXAMINATION 2022**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**Instruction: Answer ALL questions in sections A and B, answer ANY THREE (3) in section C.**

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**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE. (20 MARKS) Time guidance – 10 minutes**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is Zambia's first privately owned TV station.  
A. ZNBC TV1      B. Muvi TV      C. Prime TV      D. Diamond TV
  
2. A company which owns many companies in different unrelated industries is called\_\_\_\_?  
A. Mass Media Conglomerate    B. Synergy    C. Conglomerate    D. Vertically Integrated
  
3. Concentration of media ownership is driven by which of the following forces?  
A. Economies of scale that media owners can get by owning larger media companies  
B. Government rules that require media companies to acquire new media properties  
C. Diversity goals that can be met primarily through broad media ownership  
D. All of the above.
  
4. AP, Reuters, and AFP are examples of\_\_\_\_?  
A. News agencies    B. Digital platforms    C. Public media    D. International news stations
  
5. Associated Press has its headquarters in\_\_\_\_\_  
A. London      B. New York      C. Paris      D. Washington D.C.
  
6. Which form of mass media makes information most accessible, but is also the least regulated?  
A. Digital/social media      B. Print media  
C. All mass media is highly regulated      D. Broadcast media
  
7. Which of these would be an example of broadcast media?  
A. A newspaper that is distributed across the country      B. A poster plastered all over a city  
C. A blog      D. A radio show
  
8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of mass communication?  
A. Impersonal    B. Instant feedback    C. Universal access    D. Presence of gatekeeper
  
9. Advertising is basically\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Personal selling    B. Propaganda    C. Good Publicity    D. Paid form of communication
  
10. Self-censorship in media is mainly exercised by\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Government    B. Readers    C. Editors    D. Political parties

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER. (50 MARKS) Time guidance – 1 hour 20 minutes**

1. Differentiate between public relations and advertising. Explain which one you would use to increase sales of a new product?
2. What is meant by Mass Communication? How does it relate with Mass Media?
3. Briefly explain any five disadvantages of radio as a medium for mass communication.
4. Indicate True or False for each of the following statements on media monopolies:
  - a) Media monopolies become powerful political actors within democratic control.
  - b) Fewer corporate and public media enhance competition in the field of investigative journalism.
  - c) Strong (conglomerate) media can withstand economic and political pressure and shield their newsrooms from undue interventions from outside.
  - d) Digital platforms enable and amplify undesired and illegal content such as misogynistic and racist hate speech.
  - e) Digital platforms transcend nation-states and operate globally, thereby exploiting and profiting from weaknesses of democratic control and jurisdiction.
5. Define the following terms used to describe the nature of media ownership:
  - a) Global conglomeration
  - b) Horizontal integration
  - c) Vertical integration
  - d) Diversification
  - e) Synergy
6. What is a mass media conglomerate? Provide an example of one.
7. List any 5 advantages of public media ownership.
8. What is the meaning of free press, and why is a free press important?
9. Give examples of how the following threaten free press:
  - a) Legal issues
  - b) Government
  - c) Harassment and physical violence
  - d) Commercial stakes
  - e) Media ownership concentration
10. Explain the legal limits of a free press.

**SECTION C: SHORT ESSAY (30 MARKS) Time guidance – 1 hour 30 minutes**

1. You have been requested to give a paper presentation on the benefits of using Newspapers for Journalism in Zambia. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using Newspapers citing practical examples of how Newspapers have transformed the process of information dissemination in Zambia.
2. What are the implications of international news agency domination, and how can developing nations like Zambia address concerns about such domination?
3. Recently, violence characterised the nominations ahead of by-elections in Lusangazi District among other places like Mkushi. News of this violence was covered widely by some private media houses while public media barely mentioned it. Using the Pluralist Theory of media ownership, discuss this difference in coverage. What criticisms of Pluralists do you draw based on this scenario?
4. While the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) is known as the “Public Broadcaster,” it really operates as a State-Run or Government-Controlled broadcaster. Discuss this, and explain what can be done to transform it into a “Public Broadcaster” in the true sense of the phrase.

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**2021-22 DEFERRED AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**Course: MJS 1322 Media Law**

**Date: 10<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A, BUT ONLY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B**

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

1. Write brief explanatory notes on the following:
  - a. Contempt of Parliament 5 Marks
  - b. Print publications Act of Zambia 5 Marks
  - c. Types of privacy 5 Marks
  - d. Subordinate courts. 5 Marks
2. What is defamation in media work? 5 Marks
3. What do you understand by Contempt of court? 5 Marks
4. Compare and contrast monist with dualist legal systems. 5 Marks
5. Write brief explanatory notes on the sources of law. 5 Marks

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Subtotal = 40 Marks

**SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

6. Compare and contrast the protection film classification in the UK, with that in Zambia. 30 Marks
7. Examine the prospects for the establishment of a Media Regulation framework in Zambia. 30 Marks
8. Discuss the law of Film in Zambia 30 Marks
9. Examine the law of broadcasting in Zambia. 30 Marks

**END OF EXAMINATION**



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

**MJS 1330: INTRODUCTION TO MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION THEORIES**

**DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM**

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**TIME: 14:00 – 17:00**

**DATE: 16 FEBRUARY 2023**

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

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

1. (a) According to some scholars, the audience learn not only about an issue but also how much importance to attach to that issue based on the amount of information presented to them. Identify which theory this statement is premised on and briefly explain its major assumptions.

**(10 marks)**

(b) In relation to your answer in (a) above, explain and justify with relevant examples, why youths on social media pay more attention to issues surrounding the likes of Aunty Millie, and yet issues of the economy and the country's welfare are of greater importance.

**(15 marks)**

2. Write brief but self-explanatory notes on the following **(15 marks)**

- a) Limited effects
- b) Gratification
- c) Epistemology
- d) Cultural studies
- e) Mass society

**SECTION B: IN A WELL THOUGHT OUT AND LOGICAL ESSAY, ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

3. Criticise the Spiral of Silence theory and explain how this theory manifested itself in the class' decision making this academic year.

***(20 marks)***

4. In religious conversations between Christians, particularly Catholics and Seventh Day Adventist, argue on the exact day of the Sabbath, among numerous issues. As a media practitioner, you have been tasked to analyse the two positions. State which theory you would employ and explain how you would undertake your analysis.

***(20 marks)***

5. With relevant examples, explain the causal relationship, if any, between framing and propaganda theories.

***(20 marks)***

6. The concept of censorship is sometimes defined in legal terms; it is contained in laws and regulations such as the Official Secrets Act (OSA) and sedition law. With specific examples to Zambia, identify any TWO other laws and explain how they have acted as an impediment to journalism practice.

***(20 marks)***

**END OF EXAM**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS - 2022**

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**COURSE:** MJS 1330 - INTRODUCTION TO MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION THEORIES

**DURATION:** 3 HOURS

**DATE:** 4 NOVEMBER 2022 (14:00HRS – 17:00HRS)

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer Question no. 1 and Four Questions in Section B.

Read and understand the question before you write. Write legibly.

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**SECTION A: ANSWER THIS QUESTION IN FULL**

1. a) Outline and briefly explain each of the FIVE main uses of theory in communication studies
- (10 marks)*
- b) Identify and briefly explain any TWO research traditions in communication theory.
- (10 marks)*

**SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY FOUR QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

2. What are some of the major elements of the **Propaganda Theory**? Explain how media propagated propaganda contributed to the 1992 Rwandan genocide, and what lessons the media in Zambia can learn to avoid such occurrences in the future.

*(20 marks)*

3. The Media Effects Paradigm is said to be one of the five eras in the **History of Theory Making**. Identify four other eras and briefly explain each one of them.

*(20 marks)*

4. Briefly explain the background of Elisabeth Noelle Newman's **Spiral of Silence Theory**. How do the elements of this theory manifest themselves in everyday life, including the Zambian media spaces?

*(20 marks)*

5. On 29 August 2022, President Hakainde Hichilema stated that his government has delivered on the promise of restoring **media freedom** in his administration's one year in office. With specific examples, compare the performance of the media in the Patriotic Front (PF) and United Party for National Development (UPND) regimes, making a conclusion on whether the current administration has met the criteria required for a conducive media freedom as stated by the Republican President.

*(20 marks)*

6. Examine either the **Cultivation Theory** or **Framing Theory** and assess its relevance in understanding media effects on audiences, with relevant examples.

*(20 marks)*

7. Briefly explain some of the arguments advanced by the advocates of **Feminism** in third world countries. Do you think the media have a critical role to play in advancing this cause? Explain.

*(20 marks)*



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**MJS 1340 WRITING AND PRESENTATION SKILLS FINAL  
EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 11<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2022**

**TIME: 14:00 HOURS – 17:00 HOURS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**60 MARKS**

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**SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

**(10 MARKS)**

1. Define/Explain the following terms:
  - a) Objectivity (1 mark)
  - b) Credibility (1 mark)
  - c) Beat (1 mark)
  - d) Persuasion (1 mark)
  - e) Balance (1 mark)
  - f) Fairness (1 mark)
  - g) Inverted pyramid (1 mark)
  - h) Paraphrasing (1 mark)
  - i) Summarizing (1 mark)
  - j) Soft news (1 mark)

**SECTION B: COMPULSORY**

**(40 MARKS)**

2. Explain any five (5) elements of good writing (5 marks)
3. Name 4 determinants of news (4 marks)
4. Name and explain three (3) persuasive appeals in public speaking (6 marks)
5. Describe a situation in which verbal and non-verbal cues conflict (relate an actual experience or an appropriate hypothetical scenario) (5 marks)
6. Name 4 speech delivery methods (4 marks)
7. What is the significance of having multiple sources in a news story? (3 marks)
8. Distinguish writing for radio and TV from writing for print (5 marks)
9. The fundamental principle of effective communication is that messages go back and forth between sender and receiver. Please elaborate (5 marks)
10. What are some of the benefits of active listening? (3 marks)

**SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY**

**(10 MARKS)**

11. Explain the qualities of a journalist (10 marks)
12. Discuss the steps for preparing a public speech (10 marks)

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**MJS 2320: Basic News Writing and Reporting**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**1<sup>st</sup> November, 2022.**

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**SECTION A: Answer ALL questions (80 marks)**

1. State the questions that a news story should answer. (2 marks)
2. Give two reasons background information is essential in news writing. (4 marks)
3. State at least 4 rules to follow when writing news for broadcast media (TV and radio) (4 marks)
4. Mention 2 news writing formats. (2 marks)
5. In a hard news story, where is the nut graph located? (1 marks)
6. What do you call repeating or echoing what your source has told you in a direct quote even after you have stated what they have said in the previous paragraph? (1 marks)
7. What is the writer's name, printed at the beginning or end of an article called? (1 marks)
8. Mention two categories of news beats. (2 marks)
9. Mention 4 components of a good news story. (8 marks)
10. What is the sentence or paragraph that states the focus—the main point—of the story called? (2 marks)
11. State the standard identifying format in news writing. (4 marks)
12. What are the basic questions that news stories answer? (6 marks)
13. Mention 3 news writing formats. (3 marks)
14. Mention 5 determinants of news. (5 marks)
15. Mention the type of connector used in most news stories and give 5 examples for the type of connector you have identified. (6 marks)
16. What is the best transitional device most used when writing about people. Give two examples. (3 marks)
17. News writers are advised to write their stories in third person. Mention 4 examples of third person. (4 marks)
18. What is the main purpose of capitalisation in news writing? (4 marks)
19. **The 20 words below are some of the most frequently misspelled. Select and write down the letter of the one you feel is correct. (20 marks)**
  - i. a) Diahrrea                      b) Diarrhoea
  - ii. a) Commitment                b) Committment
  - iii. a) Cemetery                    b) Cemetary
  - iv. a) Accommodate                b) Accomodate
  - v. a) Receive                        b) Receive
  - vi. a) Definate                      b) Definite
  - vii. a) greatful                      b) grateful
  - viii. a) Committee                 b) Commitee
  - ix. a) millennium                 b) millenium
  - x. a) liason                         b) liaison
  - xi. a) nineth                        b) ninth

- |        |                 |                 |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| xii.   | a)grammer       | b) grammar      |
| xiii.  | a) repetition   | b) repition     |
| xiv.   | a) embarrass    | b) embarass     |
| xv.    | a) vacuum       | b) vaccum       |
| xvi.   | a) alot         | b) a lot        |
| xvii.  | a) Separate     | b)seperete      |
| xviii. | a) Priviledge   | b) privilege    |
| xix.   | a)Questionnaire | b)questionairre |
| xx.    | a) Harassment   | b) harrasment   |

**SECTION B: Answer ALL questions (20 marks)**

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

WHO: Zambia Railways train called the Michael Chilufya Sata.

WHAT: Collided with three TAZARA locomotives on a switch that merges four tracks into two

WHEN: 1:30 p.m. yesterday

WHERE: Kapiri Mposhi, Central Province

WHY: Larry Chanda, Zambia Railways spokesman: The TAZARA diesels, like the Michael Chilufya Sata, were northbound. The TAZARA had apparently run a stop sign.

OTHER: At least 15 dead, 175 injured. Worst accident in Zambia Railways' 60-year history.

**21. From the following facts, write the first two paragraphs of a news story for radio. (5 marks)**

Who: 40 passengers

What: evacuated from a Zambian Airways jet, Flight 428

Where: at the Kenneth Kaunda Airport

When: Monday following a flight from Lilongwe to Kenneth Kaunda Airport

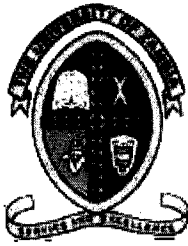
Why: A landing tower employee spotted smoke near the wheels

How: not applicable

Other information: There was no fire or injuries; the smoke was caused by hydraulic fluids leaking onto hot landing brakes, according to Hamatwi Hatobolo, a Zambian Airways spokesman.

**22. Using the information provided below, write a print news story. Make sure that you include at least two direct quotes. (10 marks)**

Thomas Chama appeared in the Magistrate Court today. He pleaded guilty last week to robbing and murdering two restaurant employees. In return for pleading guilty prosecutors promised not to seek the death penalty. He was sentenced today. Thomas is 24 years old, and the judge sentenced him to two life terms, plus 300 years. It is the longest sentence ever given anyone in your state. Thomas will be 89 before he can be considered for parole. The judge explained that Thomas had a long history of violence and brutality, and that the public deserved to be protected from him. There had been no reason for him to shotgun the two employees to death. Thomas himself admitted that they had not resisted him in any way.



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**MJS 2340 FEATURE AND EDITORIAL WRITING**

**DATE: 4<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2022**

**TIME: 14:00 HOURS – 17:00 HOURS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**100 MARKS**

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**SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

**40 MARKS**

1. You are a reporter on the features desk of The *Lusaka Star* Newspaper. You have been asked to write a Profile on an interesting member of your class. Write the first **four (4)** paragraphs of your profile (The person you profile should be the same one that was assigned to you during your class assignment). Kindly note that the only source in this article is your profile candidate. Ensure you take into account all important aspects of writing a profile. **(20 marks)**
2. You are an editor on the *Lusaka Star* Newspaper. You have been asked to write an editorial on the recent re-introduction of student meal allowances by the New dawn Government. Write the first **four (4)** paragraphs of this editorial. Ensure you take into account all important aspects of writing an editorial **(20 marks)**

**SECTION B: COMPULSORY**

**(10 MARKS)**

3. Define the following terms:
  - a) Editorial
  - b) Anthology
  - c) Narrative
  - d) Column
  - e) Descriptive writing
  - f) Profile

- g) Public interest
- h) Public opinion
- i) Review
- j) Theme

**SECTION C: COMPULSORY**

**(40 MARKS)**

4. Briefly explain the criteria you would follow when choosing a feature topic. **(4 marks)**
5. Explain the significance of primary and secondary sources in feature writing **(4 marks)**
6. State four different ways in which a feature article can be wrapped up. **(4 marks)**
7. What is a nutgraph? Explain its significance. **(4 marks)**
8. Explain three characteristics of feature. **(6 marks)**
9. Give four determinants of a editorial subject **(4 marks)**
10. The structure of an editorial is similar to an essay. Explain **(4 marks)**
11. Give three functions of a feature? **(3 marks)**
12. How can you assess the marketability of a feature idea **(4 marks)**
13. Explain the difference between editorials and columns **(3 marks)**

**SECTION D: ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION**

**(10 MARKS)**

14. An editorial is the spinal cord of serious-minded newspapers. Justify this statement with particular emphasis on the Zambian media environment. **(10 marks)**
15. The research process plays a very cardinal role in feature writing. Discuss. **(10 marks)**

**END OF EXAM**

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**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA STUDIES**  
**EXAMINATIONS 2022**  
**RADIO AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION**  
**MJS 3110**

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

**DURATION 3 HOURS**

**TIME 09:00HRS - 12:00HRS**

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**SECTION A**

**Answer all questions**

1. Give 2 factors that can influence/affect a persons articulation in speech production

(4 Marks)

2. You will be conducting an interview with four people subjects A, B, C, and D sitting on a square table. Draw and explain an illustration of the lighting plot for this set up.

(6 Marks)

4, Giving practical examples how/what the following can be used for in a production.

- a) Cameo Lighting
- b) Silhoutte lighting
- c) Television gobo

(6 Marks)

5 Compare and contrast an Image inventor prism and a star filter.

(6 Marks)

6. Compare and contrast chroma keying and a drop

(6 Marks)

7 what type of pitch and velocity (short or long) will be produced in the following scenario where;

a) Time period is 2 seconds

(i) frequency – 8

ii) frequency – 4

(8 Marks)

8.Explain what morphing can be used for in television production

(4 Marks)

## **SECTION B**

### **Answer all questions**

9. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of using mechanical effects in a production

(20 Marks)

10. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of theories of persuasion

(20 Marks)

11. Discuss the challenges that may be faced by a Director when performing their roles and how they can overcome these challenges

(20 Marks)

12. Discuss the application of Maslows Hierarchy of Needs in Advertising and what type of products can be advertised in each category

(20 Marks)

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**  
**MJS 3320: PHOTOJOURNALISM**  
**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**                      **28<sup>th</sup> October, 2022.**

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (60 marks)**

1. What is the practice of using photographic software to make adjustments or to change an image from its original form called? ( 1 mark)
2. What are three ways digital photography has improved photojournalism? (6 marks)
3. Mention and explain the 3 skills that a photojournalist needs to possess and why. ( 8 marks)
4. What are the 3 personal traits that good journalist must have? ( 6 marks)
5. A good photographer must have a very keen eye for detail. Briefly explain what this means. ( 8 marks)
6. Having a quality of creativity and imagination are key for a photojournalist. Briefly explain what this entails. ( 6 marks)
7. What does the adage "*A picture is worth a thousand words*" mean? Briefly explain. (5) marks)
8. State and explain 4 types of photojournalism. ( 12 marks)
9. What is Good Photojournalism? (4 marks)
10. What is a caption? (1 mark)
11. State three guidelines to follow when writing captions. (3 marks)

**SECTION B: Answer two questions in this section. Question 12 is compulsory (40 marks)**

12. This is a practical question requiring you to tell two stories using single photos. (20 marks)
13. Describe how photojournalism differs from other forms of photography (20 marks)
14. You have been hired to give a talk on the topic 'Photojournalism Ethics' to UNZA MJS students. Briefly share the notes you would work with in order to make your talk a success. (20 marks)

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

**2022**

**COMMUNICATION FOR CHANGE**

**MJS 3330**

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**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION 'A' AND THREE IN SECTION 'B'**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**TIME : 09:00HRS -12:00HRS**

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**SECTION A**

**Answer all questions**

1. Compare and contrast social change and social mobilisation in communication campaigns

(6 Marks)

2. One school of thought includes '*building of shopping malls*' as signifying development. Based on the concept of development explain how/when building shopping malls can be said to constitute development

(4 Marks)

3. Give 3 weaknesses or disadvantages of the Human Development Index as a tool to measure development of a country

(6 Marks)

4. Compare and contrast the Gender development index and the Gender Analysis Framework

(6 Marks)

5. What are the pros and cons of FISP in sustainable development in a country like Zambia

(6 Marks)

6. Explain the relationship between behaviour change and sustainable development. Also outline factors that can inhibit or enhance behaviour change

(6 Marks)

7. 'Communication for Development strategies and activities are based on an initial participatory communication needs assessment'. Explain the meaning and application of this statement in development communication.

(6 Marks)

## **SECTION B**

### **Answer three questions**

8. Explain the gender analysis Framework and the strengths and weaknesses of using the framework as a tool in gender analysis

(20 Marks)

9. Discuss the pros and cons of using communication campaigns for behaviour change in communication for development

(20 Marks)

10. The policy position on FISP by the new Dawn Government is that the programme must benefit the under privileged in rural areas. You have been asked to write a position paper using the gender analysis Framework of the gender status in *Shangombo*. Based on prevailing status quo in Zambia, prepare the paper bringing out specific practical issues.

(20 Marks)

11. Discuss the various adoption categories in diffusion of innovations theory and factors that may cause it. Also discuss how it affects effective adoption of an innovation

(20 Marks)

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**UNIVERSITY END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2022**

**MMC 5120: INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND RELATIONS**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND THEN ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.**

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**SECTION A**

1. As a communication expert, describe why it is important to be aware of your own cultural values while working with clients that do not share your cultural values and customs. (6 Marks)
2. What do you understand by international and intercultural communication competence effectiveness, and what are the conditions one needs to meet for effective intercultural and international communication? (8 Marks)
3. Reviewing the New Information and Communication Order debate, what is the current state of world communication? And has the problem surrounding a free and balanced flow of information between the developed North and developing South been solved? (14 Marks)
4. How would you define the term mindfulness and how does mindfulness help us as communicators? What role does mindfulness play in intercultural and international communication? (12 Marks)

**SECTION B**

5. What do you understand by 'cultural industries' and 'cultural goods and services'? (20 Marks).
6. Given the current levels of globalisation, explain global media flows and contra-flows, their impact on global population, and the place of American media flows in the whole world. (20 Marks)
7. What are the effects of changes in the human population on the natural environment, and as communicators, what do we need to teach people about this? Support your answer to the second part of the question with suitable arguments. (20 Marks)

8. What are some of the factors that have combined to create a greater need for effective intercultural and international communication in today's world? (20 Marks)

**End of Examination**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

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**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**MMC 5242: COMMUNICATION POLICY AND PLANNING**

**DATE: 14<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022**

**TIME: 14:00 – 17:00 HRS**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**SECTION A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – ANSWER ALL (20 Marks)**

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1. a) Define a national communication policy, UNESCO (1973)
- b) Define communication planning, according to Alan Hancock
- c) Distinguish between an element and the environment
- d) Describe Colebatch's (1998) assumptions about policy formulation.
- e) Explain the significance of the attributes to policy

**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS - ANSWER TWO (40 Marks)**

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1. Discuss the normative nature of media and communication policy. With relevant examples, discuss the various issues that a national communication policy should address. (20 marks)
2. The Zambian media industry has, for a long time, been grappling with the debate on media regulation. Stakeholders have taken different positions. Some have advocated for statutory regulation, while others for self-regulation and alternative mechanisms. Join the debate and discuss the reasons for media regulation. Examine the arguments from different perspectives and argue from your preferred position. (20 marks)
3. Middleton (1985) defines planning as the conscious effort to adapt a system to its environment in order to achieve system goals. Use practical examples to discuss the elements of this definition. (20 marks)

**END**

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**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATION**

**PAM 1025: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer three Questions**

**Time Allowed: Three 3 Hours**

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1. Identify and discuss the significance of Henry Fayol's 14 principles of management in large organisations.
2. Discuss the relevance of Fredrick Taylor's scientific management theory in modern day public administration.
3. Using appropriate examples, explain the developmental functions of public finance.
4. Define citizen participation and critically discuss its role in national development.
5. A number of factors in the 1970s and early 1980s necessitated the shift from the concept of Personnel Administration to that of Human Resource Management.
  - i) Identify and briefly discuss three such factors showing their significance in the process.
  - ii) Giving relevant examples, critically assess whether the shift was of fundamental theoretical and practical significance or it was simply a change in professional jargon.

**Good Luck!**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR-FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**PAM 2012: COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER TWO (2) QUESTIONS**

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1. Compare and contrast development administration approach with structural-functional approach in practical comparative public administration.
2. The world can never attain globalization and practical socio-economic development without embracing principles/theories of comparative public administration. Critically discuss.
3. From Riggs' conception, explain how the ecological approach has enhanced national development in Zambia.
4. Define the concept of comparative public administration and discuss its rationale for its initial and continuing development.
5. Explain how America (USA) and United Kingdom (UK) have propelled the process of their national governance and development through the influences embedded in comparative public administration.

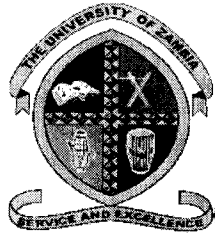
**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS**  
**PAM 2022: LABOUR LAW**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. Answer any three (3) questions
  - ii. Duration: Three (3) hour
- 

1. Write notes on the following:
  - a. Contract for service and contract of service.
  - b. Basis of labour legislation in Zambia.
  - c. International Labour Organisation (ILO).
2. With the help of relevant examples, explain why it is very important for any government to introduce labour laws?
3. Explain how the ten compensable factors can influence a fair reward system in the organisation?
4. Every workplace has employees and employers or their representatives, explain in details their different rights and responsibilities.
5. Explain the role of the Industrial and Labour Relations Act in promoting industrial harmony and productivity in an organisation.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 3012: ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND MANAGEMENT**

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**Instructions:**

- a. Answer **THREE** questions. Answer **Question ONE (1)** and **ANY other TWO (2) Questions**
  - b. Time Allowed is Three (3) Hours
- 

1. Article 232 of the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment Act, 2016) establishes the Emolument Commission which has since been operationalised through the enactment of the Emolument Commission Act, 2022. Among other provisions, the Act gives power to the Commission to determine, on the recommendations of the relevant authority or commission, the emoluments (salaries, allowances, benefits and rights) of public officers. In addition, the Act seeks to entrench the principle of equal pay for work of equal value (across different public organisations – emphasis applied). Using the Equity Theory of motivation, discuss the implications of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value on the motivation of employees in the public sector in Zambia.
2. Using examples, critically discuss the relevance of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs to motivating employees. In doing so, suggest strategies managers may adopt to ensure the fulfilment of the needs in the hierarchy.
3. According to Holland's personality-job fit theory, job satisfaction and the propensity to leave a job depends on how well managers match an individual's personality to a job. The theory argues that satisfaction is highest and turnover lowest when personality and occupation are in agreement. On the basis of the above assertion, recommend the most suitable personality traits for remote working. In doing so, justify your recommendation.
4. Identify and explain three determinants of personality in individuals.

**Turn to Next Page for Question Five (05)**

5. Write brief notes on the following concepts:

- a. Job Satisfaction and Job Performance
- b. Job Satisfaction and Organisational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB)
- c. Job Satisfaction and Customer Satisfaction
- d. Job Satisfaction and Turnover

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATION**

**PAM 4010: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer three Questions**

**Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours**

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1. According to John Montgomery, "Development Administration is carrying out planned change in the economy to a lesser extent the provision of social services." Based on this definition assess the role of development administration in Zambia's development.
2. Using all the eight equations in the Harrod-Domar Model of Economic Growth and Development, discuss the interaction among capital formation, entrepreneurship and economic growth in development.
3. There is a view that Arthur Lewis' two sector surplus model is against rural development. Using the Lewis Two Sector Surplus Model discuss the validity of this assertion in Zambia.
4. "Until every individual feels personally responsible for the careful planning and preservation of natural resources, the inexorable destruction will go on, Eda LeShan." Discuss the relationship between conservation of natural resources and development in Zambia. Further, identify and discuss the factors that inhibit sustainable utilization of natural resources in Zambia.
5. Critically discuss the role of agriculture in development. Recommend measures Zambia can put in place to revamp the agricultural sector in order to attain sustainable development.

**End!**

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**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**

**PAM 4010: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

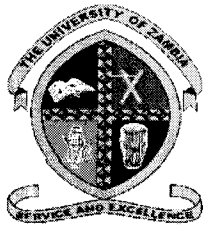
**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer three Questions**

**Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours**

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1. Using all the eight equations in the Harrod-Domar Model of Economic Growth and Development, discuss the efficacy of the model in promoting entrepreneurship, investment and economic growth.
2. Discuss the socio-economic relevance of the International Dependence Revolution Theory in propelling development in all its dimensions in Zambia.
3. Discuss the efficacy of the Neo-Classical Counter Revolution: Market Fundamentalism Theory in steering development in a country like Zambia that operates in a single global village amid the challenges of globalisation.
4. Recommend a fiscal policy that Zambia could implement currently to stabilise the economy, attain aggregate demand, achieve full employment, increase savings, investment and promote economic development.
5. According to Sukant Ratnakar, "our future success is directly proportional to our ability to understand, adopt and integrate new technology into our work."
  - a) Explain the role of technology in development.
  - b) Using a correctly labelled diagram of the vicious cycle of technological dependence, discuss the vicious cycle of technological dependence.
  - c) Based on the diagram you have drawn in (b) above, how can you break the vicious cycle of technological dependence in Zambia?
6. Decentralisation is a core fabric of development in Zambia. Explain the functions of Zambian local authorities in development administration. How do they incite development in all its dimensions?

**Congratulations!**



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**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR (FULL TIME)**  
**PAM 4024: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS**

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**Instructions:**

- 1. Time Allowed: Three (03) Hours**
  - 2. Answer three (3) questions.** Answer question **ONE** and any other **TWO** questions.
  - 3. Pay particular attention to grammar, quality of thought and use of practical examples**
- 

**1. (Compulsory, 40 Marks):**

- a) On April 25, 2022, the U.S. government announced that *“the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) will open an Office of Security Cooperation at the U.S. Embassy in Zambia. This sparked criticism within and outside the country that this move was posing a security threat to the African continent because it was not only going to cause instability in Southern Africa but would also be an invitation of American Enemies to attack Southern Africa.”*

**Task: Transform this information into an evaluative claim using the structure of an explanatory mode. (20 Marks)**

- b) *The Zambian constitution calls for equal gender representation in public offices but currently, only five cabinet ministers are women. There are no appointments of either youth, or persons with disabilities despite the constitution allowing the president to nominate eight persons to parliament.*

**Task: Transform this information into an advocative claim using the structure of a value-critical mode. (20 Marks)**

- 2. Cite any four policies made by the elite in Zambia and state the positive and negative effects that were experienced by the wider policy environment. (30 Marks)**

**TURN TO PAGE 2.**

3. Identify and explain the functions of policy monitoring in public policy analysis. Further, using a diagram, develop policy inputs, activities, policy outputs, policy outcomes and the desired impact to resolve the problem of public debt management in Zambia. **(30 Marks)**
4. Having recognized that the increased prevalence of corruption has negative effects on countries' efforts to enhance socio-economic and political development, Zambia adopted and began implementing the National Anti-Corruption Policy in 2009. With the use of practical examples, write a reasoned account of why the National Anti-Corruption Policy is referred to as a 'public policy'. **(30 Marks)**
5. In recent years, Zambia has experienced increased cases of road traffic accidents. In line with the descriptive approach to policy analysis;
- Identify five possible causes of road traffic accidents in Zambia.
  - Come up with five alternative options that can solve the problem of road traffic accidents.
  - For each alternative option, identify one negative and one positive consequence.
  - Based on the technical form of rationality, recommend, with a detailed explanation, the best option that can reduce the problem of road traffic accidents in Zambia. **(30 Marks)**

### **END OF EXAMINATION**

**Make sure that you a complete Continuous Assessment CA) (i.e. Proposal, Test and Report)**

**All the best in the examination, wishing you success in your future endeavours**



The University of Zambia  
Institute of Distance Education  
2021/2022 Academic Year (DISTANCE DEFERRED)  
PAM 4024: Public Policy Analysis

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**Instructions and Criteria for Assessment:**

1. Answer three (3) questions. Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions.
2. Assessment criteria includes the following:
  - a) Good grammar
  - b) Demonstrated understanding of the relevant terminologies and concepts; and
  - c) Clarity and strength of ideas presented
  - d) Practical examples and diagrams
  - e) Use of headings and subheadings is encouraged

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**Time Allowed: Three (03) Hours**

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1. (Compulsory):

- a) Rev. Dr. Alick Banda, Archbishop of Lusaka says in the last 12 months, Zambia has witnessed an increase in the number of incidents and events that promote LGBTG+ tendencies contrary to the Laws of Zambia and our Zambian culture..” **Transform this information into an advocative claim using the structure of an Authoritative mode. (20 Marks)**
- b) In 2017, the Energy Regulation Board (ERB) established that small-scale and medium enterprises incurred a total cost of K623, 871, 514.50 because of load shedding which negatively affected socio-economic activities at small and medium enterprises levels. **Transform this information into an evaluative claim using a structure of analycentric mode (20 Marks)**

2. Using the cost benefit analysis approach to policy recommendation, **identify the benefits and costs of introducing free education from early childhood to secondary school education.** In your analysis, clearly show the internal vs internal costs and benefits; the direct vs indirect costs and benefits; the primary vs secondary costs and benefits; and net efficiency vs redistribution benefits. **(30 Marks)**
3. Discuss the role of **government, people’s participation, material interests, and how decisions are made** in three major policy theories of your choice. **(30 Marks)**
4. Using a well-drawn and labeled diagram, clearly explain the type of information generated by policy analysts at each stage in the policy making process. **(30 Marks)**

**End of examination**

**Make sure that you portal shows results for the three assessments (i.e. Proposal, Test and Report)  
All the best in the examination, wishing you success in your future endeavours**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 4044: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** a) Answer ANY **TWO QUESTIONS** in **SECTION A** and **TWO ANY** other Questions in **SECTION B**.

b) Duration: Three (3) hours

**SECTION A**

1. The table I gives an example of the activities performed by the Electoral Commission of Zambia in the Electoral Process Management Project aimed at ensuring effective and efficient management of the electoral process. Using the information provided, do the following:

- a. Determine precedence among the project activities
- b. Identify concurrent project activities
- c. Construct a network diagram
- d. Compute forward pass and backward , and
- e. Determine Float and Critical Path

**Table I: Electoral Process Management Project**

<b>Activity Code</b>	<b>Activity Description</b>	<b>Activity Duration (in days)</b>
A	Poll day (Local Government	1
B	Poll day (Parliamentary)	1
C	Poll day (Presidential)	1
D	Voter Registration	90
E	Up-date's Register	90
F	Announce Results for Local Government election	1
G	Announce Results for Parliamentary election	1
H	Announce Results for Presidential election	1
I	Nomination for Councillors	1
J	Nomination for Members of Parliament	1
K	Nomination for Presidential Candidates	1
L	Count and Total votes cast for Local Government	1
M	Count and Total votes cast for Parliamentary election	2
N	Count and Total votes cast for Presidential election	3
O	Print Ballot Paper for Local Government election	21
P	Print Ballot Papers for Parliamentary election	14
Q	Print Ballot paper for Presidential election	7
R	Voter Education	45

2. Identify one type of project organisation and discuss its effects on the project in terms of:

- a. Authority of the project manager
- b. Resource availability
- c. Project Staff, and
- d. Role of the project manager

3. To successfully initiate, plan and implement any project, the project manager and other stakeholders such as senior managers must identify and recruit competent project team members. Identify and explain five (5) factors that influence the acquisition of project team members.

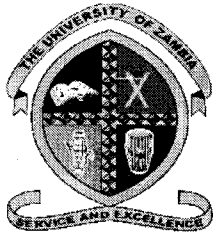
## **SECTION B**

4. What is project monitoring? Identify at least four (4) types of project monitoring and highlight the type of information produced by each, in so doing, explain how the information can be useful during project evaluation.

5. A local Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) is seeking the services of an experienced Consultant to conduct a mid-term evaluation of its Youth Empowerment Project in Lusaka District. The purpose of the mid-term evaluation is to assess the performance of the project to date and draw lessons to improve the implementation of the project and, ultimately increase the likelihood of achieving the project's goals. As a project evaluation expert, suggest the appropriate type of evaluation for the assignment, in so doing, justify your choice of the type of evaluation.

6. Identify and describe at least four main components of the M&E System. Using examples from a project of your choice, explain the relationship between M&E and the project lifecycle.

**End of Examinations**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 4044: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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

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**SECTION A (Compulsory)**

1. Despite project plans playing a key role in project implementation, monitoring and control and, ultimately, project success, many project managers still regard project planning as unnecessary encumbrance. With the help of examples, discuss the benefits of project planning to any project. Further, identify and explain at least five strategies for effective project planning.

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**Section B (Answer any Three Questions)**

2. Table 1 shows planned activities for a project designed to install a new production line for a manufacturing firm.

**Table 1: Planned Project Activities**

Activity	Duration (in days)	Preceding activity
A	5	-
B	7	A
C	9	B
D	7	C
E	2	D
F	6	D
G	2	E&F
H	3	G
I	4	G

Using the information provided in the table, do the following:

- a. Construct a network diagram (precedence diagram),
- b. Compute forward pass and backward pass,
- c. Determine Float and Critical Path, and
- d. Determine project duration.

**Turn to NEXT page for questions three (03) to six (06)**

3. Using examples from the project you evaluated, create a logical framework for the project.
4. Although every project is associated with a certain level of uncertainty, hence, presenting a risk, there are certain pitfalls in project management that the project team must avoid to ensure project success. Identify and explain the pitfalls in the following project management process groups and suggest ways of overcoming them:
  - a. Project initiation,
  - b. Project planning,
  - c. Project organisation, and
  - d. Project control.
5. Identify and describe at least four main components of the M&E System. Using examples from a project of your choice, explain the relationship between M&E and the project lifecycle.
6. Identify and explain three main types of evaluation designs. Further, recommend the appropriate design for the project you evaluated. In doing so, justify your choice.

**End of Examination**

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 5110: THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS WITH AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM EACH PART

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PART ONE

- 1)
  - a) Explain the importance of theory in the Social Sciences.
  - b) Giving relevant examples, outline and critically discuss the theoretical and practical underpinnings of Public Administration.
  - c) Illustrate the possibility to draw any contrast with private administration.
  
- 2) It is generally claimed that “the concept of **Organization Theory** is integrative”.
  - a) What theoretical perspectives does it integrate and how?
  - b) Drawing from Herbert Simon’s “**Decision Making**” theoretical perspective, describe the central element or ingredient of the integration.
  
- 3)
  - a) Identify and discuss the three sources of legitimacy in the early German reality which Max Weber used in defining ideal Bureaucracy.
  - b) Using Zambian examples, outline and describe the main tenets of Weber’s ideal bureaucracy and their significance in the management of public organizations.

PART TWO

- 4)
  - a) What do we understand as Public Management (PM) today?
  - b) Outline and discuss:
    - i. Evolution and the main bases of the concept.
    - ii. Its basic components.
    - iii. What it accepts and what it rejects.
  
- 5) The Managerial Programme, upon which the New Public Management (NPM) is anchored, has a number of key components.
  - a) Identify and briefly discuss these key components.
  - b) Discuss at least four ways in which the objectives of the Managerial Programme’s four themes can be achieved.
  - c) What do you consider to be the possible weaknesses of NPM?
  
- 6)
  - a) What is Organization Development (OD)?
  - b) Outline and briefly describe:
    - i. Its basic components
    - ii. Any four (4) of its characteristics or foundations.

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 9010: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer question one (COMPULSORY) and any other two questions.

**TIME ALLOWED:** 3 Hours

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Q1. On 31<sup>st</sup> August 2022, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Board approved a \$ 1.3 billion bailout package for Zambia under the G20 framework. This has paved the way for debt restructuring with official creditors. Using practical examples, explain how debt restructuring would stimulate the economic growth.

Q2. Define public expenditure and with the use of practical examples, explain the macroeconomic objectives of public expenditure in Zambia.

Q3. The 2023 National Budget for Zambia themed *Stimulating Economic Growth for Improved Livelihoods* was presented to parliament on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2022. The budget has announced an increase in social sector spending and further incentives to stimulate private sector development at a total cost of K 167.3 billion. Identify and explain the role played by major institutions for the budget to be actualised.

Q4. Demonstrate your understanding of fiscal decentralisation and explain in detail revenue sources for sub-national governments in Zambia.

Q5. Identify any four (4) theories of public finance and explain their relevance to contemporary economic situations.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**

**PAM 9025: PUBLIC ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer three Questions**

**Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours**

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1. Discuss the role of public enterprise management in development.
2. There is a view that suggests that accountability and control of public enterprises compromises autonomy of public enterprises. Discuss the nature of control of public enterprises and its implications on autonomy and productivity.
3. Critically discuss ways in which a public enterprise can expand its product line and market base through:
  - a) Horizontal Diversification
  - b) Vertical Diversification
  - c) Conglomerate Diversification
4. With the help of a correctly labelled diagram, explain the balanced scorecard as a business performance tool. How does it influence the performance of public enterprises in Zambia?
5. Write short but reasonable notes on the following concepts:
  - a) Social- Benefit Analysis
  - b) Franchising
  - c) Corporate social responsibility
  - d) Marketization
  - e) Policy-Cum Functional Boards
  - f) Cost Push-Inflation

**Congratulations!**



**The University of Zambia**  
**School of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Department of Government and Management Studies**  
**PAM 9035: Public Procurement**  
**(Deferred/Supplementary Examination 2021/2022 Academic Year)**

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**Instructions and Criteria for Assessment:**

- a) **Answer three (03) questions.** Answer Question **ONE (COMPULSORY)** and **TWO other** questions.
- b) Credit will be given for good grammar and appropriate illustrations, demonstrated understanding of the relevant ancillary terminologies, principles and concepts and clarity and strength of ideas presented.

**Time Allowed: Three (03) Hours**

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1. Identify and critically discuss two competitive and two non-competitive procurement methods and provide justifications for their use based on the Public Procurement Act of 2008. **(30 marks)**
2. **Question: Write brief but reasonable notes on the following: (30 marks)**
  - a) Whole Life costs **(10 Marks)**
  - b) Force Account **(10 marks)**
  - c) Procuring Entity **(10 marks)**
3. The University of Zambia consists of ten (10) schools and five units, each of which undertakes its own procurement activities. **Discuss the benefits of centralising all purchasing activities with those of retaining a decentralised structure. (30 marks)**
4. The Procurement Cycle entails a public procurement process with a sequence of activities until the final payment. **Explain succinctly the main stages that Procuring Entities undertake in the procuring of goods, services or works from prospective suppliers. (30 marks)**

**ALL THE BEST**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR  
DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 9045: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**Instructions:** Answer question one (1) in Section A and two other questions in Section B. Note that section A is compulsory.  
**Time allowed:** Three (3) hours

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**SECTION A**

- Q1. a) Discuss the practical justifications for and theoretical objections against delegated legislation. [10 Marks]
- b) Explain different ways in which the three arms of government have succeeded in controlling delegated legislation. [10 Marks]

**Total Marks [20 Marks]**

**SECTION B**

- Q2. Define administrative discretion and discuss circumstances in which excess or abuse of administrative discretionary powers may be inferred. **Total Marks [15 Marks]**
- Q3. With the use of practical examples, identify and state the reasons for the creation of Administrative Agencies. **Total Marks [15 Marks]**
- Q4. Compare and contrast administrative law with constitutional law.

**Total Marks [15 Marks]**

- Q5. With the use of practical examples, discuss the differences between Judicial Review and Merit Review. **Total Marks [15 Marks]**

**END OF EXAM**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2022 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

**COURSE: PAM9055: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS.**

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)**

1. Organisations craft strategies at various levels. Given your understanding of the two major components of strategy making and execution, discuss the extent to which strategic monitoring and reporting help organisations achieve their strategic objectives.

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (60)**

2. Identify the various strategic options that organisations can utilise to make their businesses perform. In your view, to what extent does strategy implementation require enabling?
3. Strategic analysis is the way to a company's profits. Discuss the two major areas of consideration during the strategic analysis process.
4. Write short notes on the following concepts:
  - a) Competitive Advantage
  - b) Business Strategy
  - c) Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix
  - c) Dimensions of Management
  - e) Resource Based View of the Firm

**END OF EXAMINATIONS**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 9065: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**

**Instructions:** Answer question one (1) and any other two Questions in Section B.  
Note that section A is compulsory.

**Time allowed:** Three (3) hours

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**SECTION A**

1. With the use of practical examples, critically discuss the role of non-state players in good governance. Thereafter, explain the challenges encountered by non-state players in Zambia. **Total Marks [20 Marks]**

**SECTION B**

2. Zambia is still facing a lot of challenges in revitalizing public-private partnerships. Critically discuss the modifications required and the way forward to make the public-private partnerships a success. **Total Marks [15 Marks]**
3. Discuss the impact of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPGs) on Public Bureaucracy. **Total Marks [15 Marks]**
4. Discuss the notion that 'New Public Management is the answer to salvage 'laggard' economies'. **Total Marks [15 Marks]**
5. Critically discuss how E-governance has redefined good governance. **Total Marks [15 Marks]**

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR  
FINAL DIFERRED EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 9075: PUBLIC SECTOR ETHICS**

**Instructions:** Answer question one (1) and any other two Questions in Section B.  
Note that section A is compulsory.

**Time allowed:** Three (3) hours

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**SECTION A**

1. Discuss the effects of corruption, nepotism, and conflict of interest on the Zambian Public Administration.

**Total Marks [40 Marks]**

**SECTION B**

2. With the use of practical examples, unearth at least seven (7) unethical incidences that occurred in the Zambian public sector from 2011 to date. Thereafter, explain measures which the Zambian government should put in place to prevent such incidences from re-occurring.

**Total Marks [30 Marks]**

3. Discuss the measures that need to be put in place to encourage whistle blowing in Zambia. Furthermore, explain how whistle blowers can be protected in Zambia.

**Total Marks [30 Marks]**

4. Explain the practical applications of these ethical theories in the public sector in Zambia.

**Total Marks [30 Marks]**

5. Discuss the Nature and Scope of Administrative ethics.

**Total Marks [30 Marks]**

**END OF EXAM**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PHI 1010: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER EACH SECTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK AND FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR EACH SECTION.**

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**SECTION A: METAPHYSICS, EPISTEMOLOGY, AND LOGIC**

**PART I: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**Instructions: Answer ALL questions in Part I**

1. Provide the standard *definitions* for the following terms:
  - (a) Philosophy
  - (b) Knowledge
  - (c) Empiricism
  - (d) Rationalism
2. *Define* 'Being' according to Parmenides.
3. *State* whether the following statement is Universal or Particular: 'John is clever'.
4. *State* whether the following statement is Affirmative or Negative: 'No one is not happy'.
5. *Explain* the two linguistic fallacies.
6. *Formulate* one valid syllogistic argument.



## **PART II:**

## **POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**

2. David Miller defines political philosophy as “a philosophical reflection on how best to arrange our collective life – our political institutions, and our social practices such as our economic system and our pattern of family life.”
- (a) *Briefly explain* why it matters that we are best able to arrange our collective life.
  - (b) *State the justification* for having a coercive state against the anarchist argument that it hinders the individual’s free and full development.
  - (c) *Give justification* for asking about what should be the best form of state.
  - (d) *State Plato’s argument* against democracy in support of aristocracy.
  - (e) *State the use* Thomas Hobbes makes of the concept of “contract” borrowed from English Contract Law.
  - (f) *Give reason* for why Hobbes believed a government headed by an absolute king would be the best form that the sovereign would take.
  - (g) *State John Locke’s argument* of equality against rule by an absolute king.

## **PART III:**

## **PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION**

- 3
- (a) *Distinguish* philosophy of religion from theology.
  - (b) *Define* religious belief.
  - (c) *State the influence* of religious belief on the view one has of oneself and one’s destiny.
  - (d) *State the influence* of religious unbelief on the view one has of oneself and one’s destiny.
  - (e) *Give* William Blake’s definition of theism.
  - (f) *Construct* any one of Thomas of Aquinas’ cosmological argument for the existence of God in the form of two (2) premises and one (1) conclusion.
  - (g) *Briefly describe* St. Augustine’s source of physical evil like earthquakes since he argued that God produces good and only what is good.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**2021/2022 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

**PHI 2030: PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**DATE: 24<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2022**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer five (5) questions. Answer any three (3) questions from Section A. Answer question 5 and any other one from Section B. Your answers must be comprehensive, giving examples where applicable. All questions are equally weighted.

**SECTION A [60 Marks]**

1. According to naïve inductivism, scientific method consists of observation and induction. With respect to this view of science, explain the following concepts.
  - a) Theory ladenness of observations.
  - b) Optical illusions.
  - c) Induction.
  - d) Underdetermination of theory by data.
  
2. Karl Popper's falsificationism is a critique and response to the shortcomings of naïve inductivism. Answer the following questions related to falsificationism.
  - a) What does Popper mean by conjectures and refutations?
  - b) Distinguish between the context of discovery and the context of justifications.
  - c) Distinguish between a scientific theory and a pseudo-scientific theory.
  - d) Why does refutation of a hypothesis still count as progress in science, according to Karl Popper.

3. Thomas Kuhn and Imre Lakatos give an account of scientific practice that is historical and sociological.
  - a) Why is the hard core of a research programme said to be sacrosanct among members of a scientific community working in a research programme?
  - b) Explain what is meant the protective belt in a research programme.
  - c) Explain why competing scientific theories are incommensurable according to Thomas Kuhn.
  - d) Explain two (2) of the factors that lead to a crisis in a scientific paradigm and thus leading to a paradigm shift.
  
4. Whereas other philosophers of science try to establish what constitutes scientific method, Paul Feyerabend for elimination of any rigorous rules for scientific inquiry.
  - a) Explain what Feyerabend means and (does not mean) by 'anything goes'.
  - b) State one advantage to individual researchers of Feyerabend's anarchistic theory of science.
  - c) State one advantage to science of Feyerabend's anarchistic theory of science.
  - d) Explain two (2) subjective considerations involved in theory choice according to Paul Feyerabend.

### **SECTION B [40 Marks]**

5. The central questions of the philosophy of social science are ultimately about how human nature is related to the natural world.
  - (a) State the naturalist position on how human nature is related to the natural world.
  - (b) State the anti-naturalist position on the relationship between human nature and the natural world.
  - (c) What reason is given by anti-naturalism for why human action cannot be causally explained like natural events?
  
6. Feminist science aims at increasing the volume of gender-focused studies and ending androcentrism and sexism in social science research.
  - a) Explain the feminist critique of the empiricist epistemology that depicts science as impartial and objective.
  - b) Describe the postmodernist perspective of social science.
  - c) Feminist research is said to be transformative. What does this mean?
  - d) Feminist research seeks to be intersectional. Briefly explain.

7. O. E. Wilson transfers the evolutionary study nonhuman animal behaviour to the study of human behaviour and sociality. This is called human sociobiology.
- a) Explain what is meant for a social practice to have evolutionary survival value.
  - b) What does the leash principle explain about the relationship between biology (genes) and culture?
  - c) Explain the incest taboo from the human sociobiological perspective.
  - d) Do you think altruism is a fatal challenge to human sociobiology? Justify your answer.
8. The question of value freedom in social science relates to whether social scientific research can be conducted without commitment to ethical or political values.
- (a) Give an example of one way in which ethical or political values figure in social scientific research.
  - (b) At what stage of the social scientific research process are we able to talk about value freedom? Explain your answer.
9. The relationship between social structure and agency is one of the central problems of the philosophy of social science.
- (a) Define 'social structure'.
  - (b) Define 'agency'.
  - (c) Explain the relationship between social structure and agency in terms of what would determine whether a nation goes to war according to Kant's democratic peace hypothesis which asserts that democracies do not wage war on other democracies.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

SUPPLEMENTARY/DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

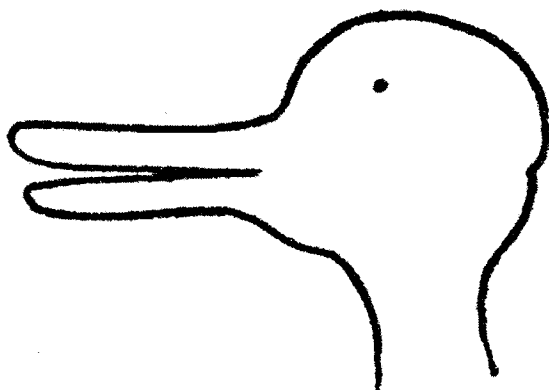
PHI 2030: PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions in Section A and in Section B.

TIME ALLOWED: Three (3) hours.

## SECTION A [60 Marks]

1. Explain the following as problems or shortcomings of naïve inductivism as a philosophy of science.
  - a) Theory-ladenness
  - b) The problem of induction
2. Explain falsifiability as a criterion for distinguishing between science and pseudo-science.
3. By reference to the gestalt below, explain briefly why Thomas Kuhn regarded scientific theories as incommensurable?



4. Give two reasons why Paul Feyerabend rejects the idea of a single and strict scientific method.

## SECTION B

5. The central questions of the philosophy of social science are ultimately about how human nature is related to the natural world.
  - (a) State the naturalist position on how human nature is related to the natural world.
  - (b) State the anti-naturalist position on the relationship between human nature and the natural world.

- (c) What reason is given by anti-naturalism for why human action cannot be causally explained like natural events.
6. The relationship between social structure and agency is one of the central problems of the philosophy of social science.
- (a) Define 'social structure'.
  - (b) Define 'agency'.
  - (c) Explain the relationship between social structure and agency in terms of what would determine whether a nation goes to war according to Kant's democratic peace hypothesis which asserts that democracies do not wage war on other democracies.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 3050: ETHICS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAM HAS FOUR (4) SECTIONS (A – D). ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A. CHOOSE AND ANSWER ONLY TWO SECTIONS FROM SECTIONS (B – D).**

*Note that Section A carries 50 marks. Sections B-D each carry 25 marks.*

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**SECTION A: OVERVIEW ON ETHICS**

1. Describe what is meant by Ethics. [1]
2. What is the Greek word from which the word 'Ethics' is derived, and what does it mean? [2]
3. What is meant by "the minimum conception of morality"? [4]
4. What does morality entail according to Jeremy Bentham? [3]
5. Why is morality and religion seen to be inseparable in popular thinking? [3]
6. How does moral theory help us deal with ethical issues in the world around us? [4]
7. What is the difference between ethical egoism and psychological egoism? And why is it important to distinguish between the two? [4]
8. Do you think men and women think differently on matters of morality? Clearly explain your answer [5]
9. What is the difference between act-utilitarianism and rule-utilitarianism? [4]
10. According to Immanuel Kant, an act is right if it fulfils the Categorical Imperative. Briefly explain two (2) formulations of the Categorical Imperative. [3]
11. What would be considered as ethical conduct from the African communitarian Ethical point of view?
12. Describe the difference between autonomy and welfare rights. [3]
13. What would be your criticism against Hohfeld's rights conceptual framework? [4]
14. With the help of examples explain why the study of ethics is important within the Zambian context? [10]

1. Why do ethicist's worry about psychological egoism even though it is not a theory about morality? [2]
2. What is the basic idea behind ethical subjectivism? [3]
3. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 2022, 13 abducted Zambian girls were rescued from a named compound by Robby Chitambo and others from their abductors. Following this event, Robby was hailed as a hero, and some media houses portrayed Robby's acts as not only heroic but also selfless. As a student of ethics, do you think selflessness (altruism) is possible? Are there acts that are purely altruistic? Clearly explain your answer whilst giving reference to the example of Robby Chitambo. [20]

**SECTION C: CULTURAL RELATIVISM**

1. Describe and explain at least three challenges posed by cultural relativism. [3]
2. In your opinion, would murder be justifiable from a cultural relativism point of view? [2]
3. Some ethicists claim that there is less disagreement with regards to matters of morality than cultural relativists would want us to believe. Drawing examples from within Zambian culture(s) what would be your considered response to this claim? [20]

**SECTION D: MORALITY, LAW AND RELIGION**

1. In your view, explain the reasons why clergy men and women are regarded as moral experts compared to scientists. [2]
2. Clearly describe the similarities and differences between morality, law and religion. [3]
3. Imagine a situation where the Zambian parliament is debating a motion to adopt the Divine Command Theory as an ethical basis for the Zambian legal framework. A special parliamentary committee requests for your expert analysis on the matter. As an Ethicist, you are therefore asked to give a presentation before parliamentarians. Write to the committee highlighting your recommendation's while giving a sound justification for your stance or recommendations? [20]

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED SCIENCES  
2022 ACADEMIC YEAR MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS  
DIFFERRED

PHI 4085: EPISTEMOLOGY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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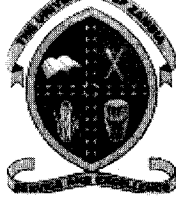
1. With regards John Locke's theory of knowledge explain the following concepts:
  - (a) The *tabula rasa*,
  - (b) Simple and complex ideas,
  - (c) Primary and secondary qualities of an object,
  - (d) The substratum.
  
2. (a) Draw the sketch showing theories of perceptual realism and anti-realism and all their variations.
  - (b) Using your own self-made example, define each variation which you have sketched above.
  - (c) State the variation where John Locke and Bishop George Berkeley are placed on the sketch you have drawn.
  
3. (a) Define and briefly explain phenomenalism. Give an example made by yourself.  
(b) Define and briefly explain idealism. Give an example made by yourself.
  
4. Explain each of the following responses to Gettier's attack on the tripartite account of knowledge (use the same counter-example used to Jonathan Dancy to analysing how effective each response is):
  - (a) *The presence of relevant falsehood*,
  - (b) *Reliability*,

(c) *Causal theory.*

5. Explain, and state why you are agree or disagree with, each of the following concepts that defend indirect realism:

- (a) Appeal to introspection,
- (b) Time lag argument,
- (c) Argument from findings of neurophysiology.

END OF EXAMINATION



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

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 9125/ECN 9422: BUSINESS ETHICS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:** THIS EXAM HAS TWO (2) SECTIONS (A & B). ANSWER EACH SECTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK-SHEET

*Please note that section A carries 40 marks while section B carries 60 marks. Also note that all questions under section A carry equal marks. Same applies with questions 2-3 and 5-6 under section B*

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**SECTION A: INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ETHICS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A BY CHOOSING ONE BETWEEN QUESTION 1 AND 2 AND ANOTHER BETWEEN QUESTION 3 AND 4.

**QUESTION 1**

Business Ethics is described as the branch of ethics that analyses problems and dilemmas created by business practices.

- Clearly outline the relationship between Ethics, Religion and Law. In doing so, clearly state their similarity and their differences. [3]
- What do you understand by what Rachels and Rachels refers to as the minimum conception of morality. [4]
- With the help of your own example (not one given in class) briefly describe what is meant by a moral dilemma [5]
- Briefly describe the steps one has to take in order to try and resolve a moral dilemma. [2]
- Briefly describe the importance of business ethics within the Zambian context. [6]

**QUESTION 2**

In 2012, the Economic Policy Institute, reported that CEO salary ratio to that of the average worker was 231-1. In Zambia, some Bank CEO's get close to a million kwacha per month while the least paid workers within the same institutions get less than five thousand kwacha per month.

- What would a utilitarian say about whether the salary ratio/differences are justifiable or not? [4]

- b) What would be the view of Immanuel Kant on the same? [4]
- c) How would Robert Nozick reason on whether the above-given salary ratio/differences are justifiable or not? [4]
- d) Would these inequalities, with regards to salaries, be justifiable from the point of view of John Rawls? Clearly explain your answer. [4]
- e) In your considered view, is the above given salary ratio/difference morally justifiable? [4]

### **QUESTION 3:**

Sitali Daka is a morally conscientious person. He has just been offered a job at Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company. His supervisor has shown an interest in him and invited him for dinner over the weekend. He thinks the supervisor has romantic or sexual interests in him and emails you to ask for advice. Although he finds her attractive, he's unsure about the moral implications of this potential romance with the supervisor. Write Sitali advising him concisely on his situation with reference to the following. [20 Marks]

- a) The moral hazard of the relationship.
- b) The claim-rights of other employees.

### **QUESTION 4:**

The business world comes with many potential cases for exploitation and coercion. Many ethicists deem exploitation to be morally problematic. Answer the following questions about exploitation. [20 Marks]

- a) "Exploitation resembles a zero-sum a zero-sum game, viz. what the exploiter gains, the exploitee loses; or minimally, for the exploiter to gain, the exploitee must lose" (Tormey 1974). Critique this definition with reference to fairness baseline and the no transaction baseline.
- b) State the six (6) necessary and sufficient conditions for coercion according to Robert Nozick.

### **SECTION B:**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** IN THIS SECTION QUESTION 1 AND 4 ARE **COMPULSORY**. **IN ADDITION**, ANSWER **ANY TWO** QUESTIONS BY CHOOSING BETWEEN 2 AND 3 AND ANOTHER ONE BETWEEN 5 AND 6.

#### **QUESTION 1**

- a) In the context of business ethics what is the main basis of corporate social responsibility? [4]
- b) Briefly explain the difference between a stockholder and a stakeholder. [3]
- c) Mention three advantages or benefits of corporate social responsibility. [3]
- d) What is the difference between values and a code of ethics? [5]
- e) State the three dimensions of the concept of the triple bottom line and indicate what distinguishes it from traditional financial reporting frameworks. [5]

#### **QUESTION 2**

How would you reconcile the idea that corporate social responsibility might in the long run lead to profit increase with Milton Friedman's views about CSR? Clearly indicate also whether you agree or disagree with his views. [10]

#### **QUESTION 3**

Give one practical example of corporate social responsibility which cannot be dismissed a mere public relations or marketing stunt. [10]

#### **QUESTION 4**

According to the United Kingdom's 1992 Cadbury Report's often quoted definition, "corporate governance is the system by which businesses are directed and controlled."

- a) Briefly describe the kind of businesses that good corporate governance is concerned with. [5]
- b) State the problematic corporate governance issues that state-run businesses and especially those with a certain level of government shareholding in Zambia came to be associated with in the 80s. [5]
- c) Explain how, according to the agency and property rights theory, the privatization of state-run businesses was supposed to deal with the corporate governance issues of state-run businesses. [5]
- d) State the general reasons that Former BOZ Governor, Fundanga, gives for why, despite efforts at privatization, there was a failure of Banks like Meridian and non-banking financial institutions that included Roan Antelope Mining Corporation of Zambia (RAMCOZ) in the 1990s. [5]

#### **QUESTION 5**

As long ago as 1776, Adam Smith offered one concern in his work, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* when he stated that: "The directors of [joint stock] companies, however, being the managers rather of other people's money than of their own, it cannot well be expected, that they should watch over it with the same anxious vigilance [as owners] . . . Negligence and profusion, therefore, must always prevail, more or less, in the management of the affairs of such a company."

Briefly discuss the moral hazard of the misdirected effort of managers of the property of shareholders of a company and the remedy for this problem in corporate governance. [10]

#### **QUESTION 6**

"Corporate governance became a pressing issue in the United States at the turn of the 21st century, after fraudulent practices bankrupted high-profile companies such as Enron".

Briefly discuss the important ethical issue in accounting of earnings management that was responsible for the corporate failure of Enron and the remedy for this problem in corporate governance. [10]

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2022 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PHI 9165: ETHICS, CRIME AND PUNISHMENT**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

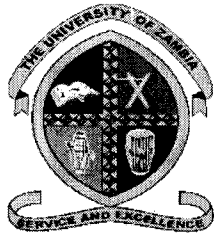
**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer only three of the five questions**

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1. Consider the relationship between morality and law. The two are quite closely related, though distinct. So is the case with morality and ethics.
  - (a) Discuss the meanings of these terms: ethics, morality, and criminal law.
  - (b) Explain, using an example, how law and morality are closely related.
  - (c) Explain, using an example, how law and morality, are distinct concepts.
  - (d) Identify and state the three criteria that can be used to criminalise moral conduct, according to Seumas Miller.
  
2. Criminal justice is both the structure and the process. The structure consists of criminal justice agencies and the professionals in them. The process consists of decision making by the professionals who work in these public agencies.
  - (a) State the three (3) parts of the structure of criminal justice in Zambia.
  - (b) Demonstrate the differences in decisions that have to be made at each of the decision points of the three (3) parts of criminal justice in Zambia.
  - (c) Define discretion and explain how this is common to all professionals who have to make decisions at different points of the criminal justice.
  - (d) Discuss why ethics is important to criminal justice professionals particularly with respect to the way they exercise discretion.
  
3. In his *Second Treatise on Civil Government*, English philosopher John Locke states that the punishment of offenders is not solely for purposes of ensuring there is justice for victims who suffer the original harm from offenders. If that were so, he argues, then obviously those who kill others would go unpunished.
  - (a) Distinguish the definition of crime in criminal law from that in civil law.
  - (b) State the three elements that all prosecutors have to prove defendants guilty of beyond reasonable doubt in all serious crimes.
  - (c) Discuss, with the help of examples, the four (4) levels of criminal intent.
  - (d) Give reason as to why, according to criminal law, those who intentionally kill others should not go unpunished.
  
4.
  - (a) Define punishment from a legal point of view.
  - (b) Explain why punishment requires moral or ethical justification.
  - (c) Discuss when punishment is a morally acceptable response to crime from the point of view of retributive justice.

- 2
- (d) Discuss what restorative justice aims at when crimes happen.
5. Though circumstantial children either born in prison or below the age of four at the time they enter prison on account of their incarcerated mothers are allowed to live with their mothers until the age of four, the Zambia Prison Act of 1966 gives no consideration for them. First, there is no record showing they are in correctional services. Secondly, they are excluded in the budget of the Zambia correctional service which is not legally obligate to feed, educate or provide health care services to them. Consequently, the incarceration of mothers tends to have damaging effects on their circumstantial children.
- (a) Identify and state the appropriate ethical theoretical framework that addresses the well-being of both incarcerated mothers and their circumstantial children.
- (b) Discuss the emphasis of this ethical approach.
- (c) State how different this approach is from utilitarianism and deontology.
- (d) Discuss how the situation of incarcerated mothers and circumstantial children in Zambia can best be dealt with.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**The University of Zambia**  
**School of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Department of Government and Management Studies**  
**2021/22 Academic Year Final Examinations**

**PMT 1015: Introduction to Project Management**

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**Instructions:**

- a. Answer **THREE** questions. Answer **Question ONE (1)** and **ANY other TWO Questions**
  - b. Time Allowed is Three (3) Hours
- 

1. Compare and contrast the project phases between Traditional Project Management and Adaptive Project Framework.
2. Identify and explain the five steps in the project initiation process. In doing so, explain the importance of each step to ensuring a good and solid project initiation process.
3. Write brief and scholarly notes on the following:
  - a. Project time management;
  - b. Project cost management;
  - c. Project quality management; and
  - d. Project scope management.
4. A project manager is assigned to a project early in the project life cycle. One of the things that must be done is to do a justification for the project. The project is expected to cost **one hundred and seventy nine thousand kwacha (K179,000)** at completion. The table below shows the projected **inflows** over the life of the project.

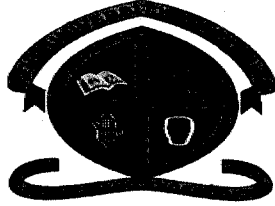
**Table 1: Cash Inflows**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Cash inflow</b>
1.	0
2.	30,000
3.	40,000
4.	45,000
5.	50,000

Using the information provided;

- a. Calculate the payback period for the project
  - b. Calculate the average return on investment
  - c. Calculate the present value at 5% interest
  - d. Would you recommend going ahead with the project, provide justification for your answer.
5. Identify and explain at least 3 elements in the project environment and discuss their influence on project success.

**END EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**PMT 2025: APPLICATIONS IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- a. Answer all question
  - b. Time Allowed is Three (3) Hours
- 

**Section 1**

1. What is a work breakdown structure? (4 Marks)
  2. Briefly describe the Three (3) resource types with examples? (6 Marks)
  3. List the Three (3) base calendars in Ms Project? (3 Marks)
  4. What is the lag and lead time in project management? (2 Marks)
  5. State and describe the four task dependencies/link? (4 Marks)
  6. State the three main task constraints and their subtypes? (4 Marks)
  7. List the two task modes? (2 Marks)
  8. Briefly describe an elapsed duration in project management? (3 Marks)
- 

**Section 2 (22 Marks)**

1. The following tasks are to be executed to guarantee successfully completion of the construction of a local church.

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start date	Lag/lead	Unit/cost
1	Land clearing and setting	4days	27.10.2022	-1 day	ZMW 20
2	Excavation of land	1 week	1.11.2022	50%	ZMW 1000
3	Recruitment of personnel	2 days	8.11.2022	1 day	ZMW50
4	Compacting	3	9.11.2022	2days	ZMW 20

- a. Enter this information in Ms Project and link task 2 and 3 with finish to start while 3 and 4 will have a start to start relationship.
- b. Further, allocate material and cost resources where applicable?
- i. Task 1 will use the standard calendar with Sunday and Monday as non-working day.
  - ii. Task 2 will use a 24hour base calendar with the exception of Sunday as non-working day.

**END**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**POL 2010 – COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Answer three questions: At least two (2) questions from either section
- Neatness and clarity of work is essential
- Time allowed is Three (3) Hours

**SECTION A**

1. Critically discuss and distinguish between historical and legal-institutional approaches to the study of comparative politics.
2. Discuss and compare the structural-functionalism and systems approaches to the study of comparative politics.
3. Assess the efficacy of the Marxian approach to the study of comparative politics. In the process of doing so, explain how this approach helps in understanding the revolutionary theory and practice in socialist countries.

**SECTION B**

4. Compare and contrast the *relative powers* of the Presidency of the USA and France Presidency under *cohabitation* vis-à-vis the countervailing power of the legislature in the two countries.
5. Compare and contrast the role of party-state in Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in the Socialist Construction of the two countries.
6. Compare and contrast the political economic reforms beginning with Nikita Khrushchev in Soviet Union / Russian Federation under Mikail Gorbachev and the People's Republic of China under Deng Xiaoping.

END OF EXAMINATIONS

GOOD LUCK

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**POL 2030 –INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- (a) Answer any THREE (3) Questions
  - (b) Clarity of thought and neatness of work will earn you an extra mark
- 
- 

1. Some scholars suggest that economic globalization limits the autonomy of the state. Other scholars, however, suggest that the constraining effect of economic globalization on state policy-making autonomy is minimal. Write an essay in which you critically evaluate both claims.
2. Write a comprehensive essay in which you highlight the tools of foreign policy. In the process of doing so, discuss the process of decision-making in foreign policy.
3. Write brief but reasonable notes on the following:
  - a) Levels of analysis in foreign policy making
  - b) Social Constructivism Theory
  - c) Hegemonic Stability Theory
  - d) Marxist Theory to International Politics
4. Write an essay in which you examine the debate between liberals and realists on international politics to discuss the validity of the assertion by realists that institutions play a less important role in the international system politics.
5. Write an essay in which you discuss the various types of war. In doing so, assess the causes of war.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**POL 4014: ZAMBIAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**  
**EXAMINATION, 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY.

QUESTION ONE (1) IS COMPULSORY.

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**QUESTIONS:**

1. Write a comprehensive essay in which you explain the basic definition of research followed by the different types of research. In so doing, you should also be able to explain the components of a research report in POL 4014.
2. Write an essay in which you critically distinguish between the first past the post and the majoritarian 50 percent +1 electoral systems. In so doing, clearly explain how the two systems are used in Zambia.
3. Write an essay in which you outline the main features of colonial rule in Zambia and what you consider are some of the most socio-economic and political impact of colonialism on the African population. In so doing, analyze the nature of the decolonization process.
4. Write a comprehensive essay in which you discuss the introduction, nature and functioning of the one-party system in Zambia. In so doing, critically discuss the factors that led to the collapse of one-party system and eventual re-introduction of multi-party system in Zambia.
5. Write an essay in which you outline the process of the formulation and implementation of Zambia's foreign policy. In so doing, discuss the nature and determinants of Zambia's foreign policy.

`END OF EXAMINATION`

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**POL 9035 – GLOBAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Answer three questions: At least two (2) questions from either section
- Neatness and clarity of work is essential
- Time allowed is Three (3) Hours

**SECTION A**

1. With clear illustrations, critically discuss and distinguish between global and international justice
2. Explain how John Rawls' arguments in *Laws of the People* have influenced contemporary principles to guide behavior in international and global matters.
3. Discuss the challenges of the cosmopolitan views where cosmopolitans see themselves as "citizens of the world" vis-à-vis what one individual would consider as duties to fellow nationals and foreigners.

**SECTION B**

4. Critically discuss the problem terrorism and how it has affected the proper use of force, military intervention, and post war reconstruction in contemporary world politics.
5. The past three decades has been important for discussion about economic justice among nation-states. Explain how international trade rules have perpetuated dominance of countries at the centre at the expense of periphery countries
6. Critically discuss some of the cultural perceptions of gender roles and the rise of Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay, Transgender and Queer (LBGTQ) rights that have often led to practices highly damaging to the most fundamental interests of minority groups in the world today.

**END OF EXAMINATIONS**

**GOOD LUCK**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**POP 5110: ADVANCED DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS**

**TIME: Three Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer questions according to section instructions**

**Section A: Answer all questions in this section**  
**(Section A – 50 marks)**

**Question 1 [10 marks]**

- a) Compare and contrast direct standardization, indirect standardization and decomposition in demographic analysis.
- b) The standardized mortality ratio for Mazabuka district is 1.66 when the population of Zambia as a whole is used as the standard. What does this tell you about mortality in Mazabuka relative to that for Zambia as a whole?

**Question 2 [10 marks]**

- a) What are the main challenges of measuring a nation's death rate as a single measure of mortality and propose measures of overcoming them.
- b) Compare and contrast life table population and stationary population.

### Question 3 [30 marks]

After graduating from University of Zambia as a Demographer in 2010, Elizabeth gave birth to triplets in June 2010 at age of 25. Three years later she married her boyfriend aged 30 years.

Using life table functions, **demonstrate**:

- The chance that the children will lose both parents a year before Elizabeth and the husband could celebrate silver anniversary of their marriage.
  - The chance that two children will survive by the time they are orphaned.
  - The chance that Elizabeth will be widowed within 10 years, but would have lost two of the triplets.
- 

### Section B

**(Section B – Answer one question from this section)**

#### Question 1 [20 marks]

- Explain your understanding of the Own-Children method of estimating fertility.
- Outline and explain all the six steps of the Own-Children method utilized in estimating fertility.
- What are the limitations of the Own-Children method?

#### Question 2 [20 marks]

Using data in the table below for Western Province, Zambia 2010, estimate the following:

- Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
- Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)
- Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)
- Mean length of a generation
- Intrinsic growth rate ( $\ln R_0 / (R_1 / R_0 - 0.7 * \ln R_0)$ )
- In this decomposition of Coale's index of general fertility, what does

$$I_f = I_m \times I_g + (1 - I_m) \times I_h$$

each index represent:

- Interpret this index:  $I_f = 0.364$

- (viii) What are Parity Progression Ratios (PPRs)?  
 (ix) Interpret this PPR (0,8) = 0.228

**Table: Fertility and survival data for Western Province, Zambia 2010**

Age Group	Age group Mid-point y	Women Population	Births in the Last Year		Probability of survival
			Male	Female	
15-19	17.5	46179	2231	2198	0.97914
20-24	22.5	39986	4264	4064	0.97703
25-29	27.5	34904	3722	3634	0.97421
30-34	32.5	26479	2622	2394	0.97061
35-39	37.5	20718	1640	1583	0.96577
40-44	42.5	15265	637	637	0.95870
45-49	47.5	13419	198	205	0.94751

### **Section C**

**Answer any two questions from this section**  
**[Section C – 30 marks]**

#### **Question 1**

- Describe the vital statistics system of estimating migration.
- Briefly discuss the strengths and weaknesses of this vital statistics method with special reference to the Zambian experience.
- Use the vital statistics method to estimate the net migration for Puerto Rico and Australia.
- Compare and contrast the results for the two countries.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Puerto Rico 1950- 1961</b>	<b>Australia 1954- 1961</b>
Population at first census	2,211	8,987
Population at second census	2,350	10,508
Births	811	1,544
Deaths	180	601

## Question 2

- a) Discuss the underlying logic of the national growth rate method in estimating migration.
- b) What, in your view, are pros and cons of using the national growth rate method in estimating migration?
- c) Use the data the method to estimate patterns of provincial migration in Zambia between 1980 and 2010. **(For 2000 and 2010, combine the figures for Northern and Muchinga provinces to facilitate comparisons)**
- d) Comment on the results

Province	1980	1990	Province	2000	2010
Central	511,905	1,012,257	Central	1,012,257	510,501
Copperbelt	1,251,178	1,581,221	Copperbelt	1,581,221	799,402
Eastern	650,902	1,306,173	Eastern**	1,231,283	611,651
Luapula	420,966	775,353	Luapula	775,353	387,825
Lusaka	691,054	1,391,329	Lusaka	1,391,329	705,778
Northern	674,750	1,258,696	Muchinga	524,186	261,275
North- Western	302,668	583,350	Northern	809,400	405,726
Southern	671,923	1,212,124	North- Western	583,350	706,462
Western	486,455	765,088	Southern	1,212,124	601,440
			Western	765,088	371,844

## Question 3

1. Discuss the rationale and assumptions underlying the survival ratio methods:
  - a) Forward survival
  - b) Reverse survival
  - c) What are the strengths and weaknesses of these methods in estimating migration?
  - d) Use the data below to complete to compute both the reverse methods and comment on the results:

COHORT IN 2000	COHORT IN 2010	POPULATION IN 2000	POPULATION 2010	SURVIVAL RATIOS
0-4	10-14	1,656,720	2,252,748	0.99049
5-9	15-19	1,461,082	1,916,287	0.99360
10-14	20-24	1,205,646	1,774,134	0.99113
15-19	25-29	1,069,996	1,531,115	0.98771
20-24	30-34	908,672	1,194,642	0.98468
25-29	35-39	741,148	1,057,077	0.98131
30-34	40-44	557,873	840,308	0.97607
35-39	45-49	429,987	682,921	0.96727
40-44	50-54	325,776	473,238	0.95297
45-49	55-59	245,320	376,164	0.93106
50-54	60-64	203,612	284,864	0.89691
55-59	65-69	144,838	194,162	0.84112
60+	70+	531,593	515,006	0.49200
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,482,263</b>	<b>13,092,666</b>	

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**INTRODUCTION TO ADVERTISING: PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS AND  
MANAGEMENT - PRA 1020**

**DATE: MONDAY, 21<sup>ST</sup> NOVEMBER 2022**

**TIME: 14:00 – 17:00 HOURS**

**VENUE: DEM LT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write all your answers in the answer booklet.
2. Time allowed: **Three (3) hours plus five (5) minutes** to read through the examination paper.
3. This examination carries a total of **40 percent**.
4. Mobile telephones, tablets or any form of computing or electronic instruments are not allowed into the exam room.
5. Candidates must **not turn this page** until the invigilator tells them to do so.

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET. 15 MARKS**

1. Creating an advertising pitch begins with a/an?
  - (a) Account planner
  - (b) Creative brief
  - (c) Request for a proposal
  - (d) Audience analysis
  - (e) None of the above
  
2. IMC stands for?
  - (a) Integrated media communication
  - (b) Integrated media conglomerates
  - (c) Integrated marketing communications
  - (d) Integrated marketing company
  
3. ....is paid communication to promote a product, service, brand or cause through the media.
  - (a) Public Relations
  - (b) Advertising
  - (c) Media
  - (d) Marketing
  - (e) All of the above
  
4. Which of the following best defines cross- platform advertising?
  - (a) Advertising for a product that appears in a range of different mediums
  - (b) Using large billboards to advertise a new product Advertising
  - (c) Targeting consumers with email campaigns
  
5. Broadly speaking, the history of advertising might be divided into six periods. Which one is not part of the stages?
  - (a) Pre-printing period, prior to the Fifteenth century.
  - (b) Early printing period from the Fifteenth century to about 1840.
  - (c) Period of expansion, from 1840 to 1900.
  - (d) Period of consolidation from 1900 to 1925.

- (e) Period of scientific development, from 1925 to 1945
- (f) Period of business and social integration from 1945 to the present
- (g) Period of digital age

6. What is the difference between earned media and paid media? Give examples.

.....

7. What are some of the ethical issues in advertising?

.....

8. Who regulates advertising in Zambia?

.....

9. Generally, who is regarded as the father of modern advertising?

.....

10. Explain interactive and product advertising?

.....

11. Name 6 social media channels that offer paid for advertising

.....

12. In the quest for brand loyalty, advertisers have three aims related to habits. Discuss.

.....

13. What is the difference between Brand positioning and Brand interest?

14. What is Puffery?

15. Explain the acronym SWOT in strategy development.

**SECTION B. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS WITH BRIEF NOTES (4 MARKS EACH) 40 MARKS.**

16. Discuss five services rendered by an advertising agency.

17. The marketing mix is sometimes referred to as the Four Ps. Briefly Explain.

18. Briefly explain integrated marketing communication.

19. Briefly explain brand presence on social media.
20. What is a brand? Mention the elements that make up a brand?
21. Outline the composition of an advertising agency.
22. Outline the differences between AIDA and DAGMAR models in advertising.
23. Who are the 5 key players in the advertising industry?
24. What is the difference between advertising and branding?
25. Explain the objectives of advertising.

**SECTION C ANSWER ANY 3 QUESTIONS. 45 MARKS**

26. Explain the history and development of advertising.
27. Discuss digital advertising and the digital laws in Zambia.
28. In their book, *Advertising: Principles and Practice*, Wells, Burnet and Moriarty (2005) say that 'advertising is paid non-personal communication from an identified sponsor using mass media to persuade or influence an audience.'

Explain the above statement.

29. You have just reported to your new job at the UNZA Public Relations Unit as a Brand Manager. Outline to your supervisor the key seven approaches of brand management.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**UNIVERSITY END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2022**

**PRA 1030; INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC RELATIONS**

**TIME:** THREE HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND THEN ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.

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**SECTION A**

1. First define a crisis, then explain what crisis communication is, and then list the steps a PR person should go through to manage a crisis situation. (12 Marks)
2. Is the Old Say, "Any Publicity is Good Publicity always True"? Why or Why Not? Defend Your Answer. (10 Marks)
3. If they could, organisations would love to control everything about them that is in the public domain. Unfortunately, it is not possible. Why is it difficult to control public relations and publicity? (6 Marks)
4. Why is it important for public relations people to understand the law and to observe ethical professional standards? (12 Marks)

**SECTION B**

5. First list and explain the various media tools used by a PR Professional and then describe the skills required to be an effective PR professional. (25 Marks)
6. Discuss how PR is different from Propaganda, Public Opinion and Publicity. (25 Marks)
7. First define theory and then explain the importance of theories in public relations work. (25 Marks)
8. Why do you think some people accuse PR of being the same as propaganda? What arguments would you present against this point of view? (25 Marks)

**End of examination.**

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

**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**PRA 2020: DIGITAL PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING END OF YEAR  
EXAM**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**17<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022**

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**SECTION A (MULTIPLE CHOICE): ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 marks)**

1. What does SEO stand for?
  - A. Send Email Out
  - B. Serial Editorial Output
  - C. Search Engine Optimisation
  - D. Search Expectation Order
2. Which of the following is a not a digital advertising element?
  - A. Search Engine Advertising
  - B. Ad Operations
  - C. Brand Safety
  - D. Social media advertising
  - E. Opportunity Branding
3. Which of the following is NOT a type of digital marketing?
  - A. Video
  - B. Social media
  - C. Print advertising
  - D. Email
4. What does PPC stand for?
  - A. Pay Per Click
  - B. Programme Placement Code
  - C. Programme Pay Customer
  - D. Personal Placement Clicks
5. Content creation is;
  - A. The contribution of information to any media and most especially to digital media for an end user/audience in specific contexts.
  - B. The supplying of social media information by different influencers
  - C. Writing news for social media sites for consumption by different audiences
  - D. Producing of content for social media aimed at selling different products to different audiences
6. Which of the following is NOT a type of content marketing?
  - A. Image
  - B. Blog post
  - C. OneNote
  - D. Video
7. What does “branding” mean in digital marketing?
  - A. Market segmentation
  - B. Your target market
  - C. Personal identity and image
  - D. Putting your logo on products

8. What is a persona?
  - A. Your target audience
  - B. Someone who joins your mailing list
  - C. A repeat customer
  - D. A fictional representation of a group of customers
9. What is brand building?
  - A. It is the process of generating awareness and promotion of the services of a company through direct advertising campaigns or through sponsorship.
  - B. It is the sponsoring of promotions for advertising campaigns online aimed at branding.
  - C. It is the building of a company's image and reputation by use of company symbols and logos
  - D. It is the process of developing PR strategies aimed at creating brands.
10. What is a blog?
  - A. A website with content updating from time to time
  - B. A static website
  - C. A website to display company details
  - D. None of these
11. What is blogging?
  - A. Creating photographic content
  - B. Publishing a video/audio content on web
  - C. Publish written content on a website
  - D. All of these
12. Which of these is a blogging platform?
  - A. WordPress
  - B. Blogger
  - C. Tumblr
  - D. All of these
13. Creating and publishing video content on a blog is called?
  - A. Vlog
  - B. News
  - C. Media blog
  - D. All of these
14. Process of editing content to rank it better on Google search results is known as?
  - A. Search edit
  - B. Google index updating
  - C. Search engine optimization
  - D. All of these
15. SMM stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Social Media Marketing
  - B. Search engine Media Management
  - C. Social Media Management
  - D. None of these
16. SEM in blogging is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Buy backlink posts on other websites
  - B. Working with marketing tactics improving website traffic
  - C. Creating ads on Google
  - D. None of these

17. Which of the below statements is correct in the case of the title of the blog post?
- A. It should be catchy
  - B. It should provide a description of content
  - C. It should contain focus keyword
  - D. All of these
18. Links from a blog to another blog are known as \_\_\_\_.
- A. Reshare
  - B. Comment links
  - C. Backlinks
  - D. None of these
19. Unlike paid marketing where you pay for clicks and traffic, \_\_\_\_ gives you a free slot in the search results based on the relevance and quality of your content.
- A. SEO
  - B. SMM
  - C. SEM
  - D. SMO
20. The search engine results pages display your ad above organic results when users search for related \_\_\_\_.
- A. Tags
  - B. Meta tags
  - C. Keywords
  - D. Pages
21. \_\_\_\_, social media, mobile apps, and other digital channels are all examples of digital marketing used by companies and companies.
- A. Search Engines
  - B. Websites
  - C. Emails
  - D. All of the above
22. \_\_\_\_ are used in digital marketing.
- A. Electronic devices
  - B. Internet
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. None of the above
23. .... is/are the main component(s) of digital marketing.
- A. SEO
  - B. SMO
  - C. SEM
  - D. All of the above
24. What is the full form of SEO?
- A. Search Engine Optimal
  - B. Social Engine Optimization
  - C. Search Engine Optimization
  - D. Social Engine Optimal

25. The strategy of using a name, logo, sign, symbol or design, etc. to help consumers identify a product or service, and also differentiate it from competitors is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Umbrella branding
- B. Branding
- C. Mega branding
- D. Co-branding
- E. Corporate identity

26. Using \_\_\_\_\_, you improve your site's structure and content and conduct promotional activities to enhance your ranking on search engines.

- A. Search Engine Optimization
- B. Social Media Marketing
- C. Social Media Optimization
- D. Search Engine Marketing

27. Which of the following key metrics is/are used by search engines?

- A. Links
- B. Content
- C. Page Structure
- D. All of the above

28. What are the links from other sites called?

- A. Frontlinks
- B. Backlinks
- C. Boundlinks
- D. Hidelinks

29. Known as a Web, the \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a collection of websites or web pages that are stored on computers connected to the Internet by means of web servers.

- A. Web Wide World
- B. Web World Wide
- C. World Web Wide
- D. World Wide Web

30. Which of the following is a popular search engine?

- A. Google
- B. Bing
- C. Yahoo
- D. All of the above

31. By conducting \_\_\_\_\_ your target audience's queries, you can determine what information they are searching for and the keywords they are using.

- A. Keyword Research
- B. Analyzing
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

32. In order to optimize the content, one should focus on the -

- A. Title tags
- B. Meta description
- C. Meta keywords
- D. All of the above

33. What is/are the benefit(s) of blogging?
- A. Improves SEO
  - B. Improves relationship
  - C. Free marketing
  - D. All of the above
34. The purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ is to communicate, understand, create, and deliver the appropriate product to customers.
- A. Networking
  - B. Marketing
  - C. Engaging
  - D. None
35. What is Cost Per Click also known as?
- A. Payment Per Click
  - B. Payout Per Click
  - C. Pay Per Click
  - D. None
36. What is the full form of KPI?
- A. Key Program Indicator
  - B. Key Performance Indicator
  - C. Key Problem Indicator
  - D. None
37. Which of the following is an/the advantage(s) of online marketing?
- A. Global reach
  - B. Large number of customers
  - C. Higher quality website traffic
  - D. All of the above
38. Which of the following marketing techniques is more secure?
- A. Traditional
  - B. Offline
  - C. Online
  - D. Both A and B
39. Online Marketing can be measured using the -
- A. Google Adwords
  - B. Google Analytics
  - C. Google Adsense
  - D. None
40. Who invented WWW ?
- A. Denis Mcquail
  - B. Bill Gates
  - C. Tim Berners Lee
  - D. Steve Jobs
41. The term "bit" is formed by compressing two terms;
- A. Binary, Digit
  - B. Binary, Terminal
  - C. Basic, Intelligence
  - D. Broadcast, Digital
42. On what media is there a large scope of using multimedia?
- A. Television
  - B. Digital
  - C. Radio

D. Print

43. UGC stands for;
- A. Using Google Communication
  - B. Unified Generated Communication
  - C. User Generated Content
  - D. User Generated Consumption
44. Which of the following are the characteristics of New Media?
- A. Digital
  - B. Interactive
  - C. Virtual
  - D. All of the above
45. Cloud meeting is an example of?
- A. Browsing
  - B. Webcasting
  - C. Podcasting
  - D. Video Conferencing
46. Which of the following best describes the internet?
- A. A network of interlinked computers
  - B. A communications network
  - C. An information network
  - D. All of the above
47. When was the first internet started?
- A. 1969
  - B. 1983
  - C. 1987
  - D. 1996
48. The Internet began with the development of
- A. USENET
  - B. ARPANET
  - C. Ethernet
  - D. Intranet
49. A consumer's ability to identify a brand, recall its performance and compare it with other brands is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Brand portfolio
  - B. Brand extension
  - C. Brand bonding
  - D. Brand awareness
50. This form of marketing communications tool was once formally referred to as a 'non-personal form of communication, where a clearly identifiable sponsor pays for a message to be transmitted through media. This is referred to as:
- A. Advertising
  - B. Personal Selling
  - C. Public Relations
  - D. Publicity

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 marks)**

1. Define digital communication (1 mark)
2. Mention 5 digital communication tools that an organisation can use for effective communication within and outside the organisation. ( 5 marks)
3. What is intranet? Give 4 benefits of using intranet. (5 marks)
4. State 5 advantages and 5 disadvantages of using digital communication in an organisation? (10 marks)
5. Social media has brought with it the aspect of FOMO. What do these letters stand for? (2 marks)
6. Influencers with smaller, niche or targeted follower communities online are known as:..... (2 marks)
7. What is Influencer Marketing? (3 marks)
8. Who is an Influencer? (2 marks)
9. Influencers come in all sizes and can be classified into different categories. Mention and define the four categories. ( 8 marks)
10. Mention 2 factors you should you look at when choosing influencers? (4 marks)
11. *Despite the acronym, SEO is as much about people as it is about search engines themselves.* Briefly explain what this statement means? (4 marks)
12. State two advantages of social media advertising. ( 4 marks)



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**MEDIA RELATIONS, PLANNING AND ANALYSIS - PRA 2030**

**DATE: FRIDAY, 4<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2022**

**TIME: 09:00 – 12:00 HOURS**

**VENUE: G3**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write all your answers in the answer booklet.
2. Time allowed: **Three (3) hours plus five (5) minutes** to read through the examination paper.
3. This examination carries a total of **40 %**.
4. Mobile telephones, tablets or any form of computing or electronic instruments are not allowed into the exam room.
5. Candidates must **not turn this page** until the invigilator tells them to do so.

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. 40 MARKS (2 MARKS EACH)**

1. Why is media relations important?
2. What does a press kit include?
3. How is cost per thousand (CPM) measured?
4. Word-of-mouth, while it is a communication medium, is not an advertising medium. True or false.
5. The term publics is not the same as target audience. True or false.
6. What is the difference between earned media and owned media?
7. State two advantages of News coverage over advertising?
8. What is the role of a SWOT analysis?
9. If the CPM for Awanachi magazine is K16.44, it means it will cost K16.44 to reach:
  - A) the selected target audience.
  - B) one thousand readers.
  - C) 1,644 readers.
  - D) one million readers.
10. Why should companies advertise their products?
11. Name any two news values.
12. Why is a social media strategy important?
13. What are the main theories of media relations?
14. What is PESTEL in strategy development?
15. What are the advantages of digital media planning?
16. What is the first step in the media planning process?
17. In terms of measuring reach and frequency, the typical time period is how many week(s)?
18. What are the features of a press release?
19. What are the relevant demographics for an audience?
20. What is a media list and why is it important?

**SECTION B. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS WITH BRIEF NOTES (5 MARKS EACH) 40 MARKS**

21. Explain five of the seven Cs that are considered when designing messages in a media campaign.
22. Explain the concept of budgeting in media planning.
23. What are the distinctive features between Public information and Press agency eras?
24. Explain the following concepts: Media Relations, Media planning and Media analysis.
25. How do you build a media campaign?
26. Explain the five Fs of Media Relations.
27. What is the difference between reach and frequency in audience measurement?
28. Explain briefly why social media has become critical to a Public Relations professional.

**SECTION C. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS ONLY. (10 MARKS EACH, 20 MARKS TOTAL)**

29. Outline and explain in detail the framework of a media plan, outlining the different components.
30. Discuss in detail the interdependence of Public relations and the media.
31. Write a press release on behalf of the company you work for, called DREAMS LTD, to announce its annual financial results.
32. What are the basic norms that a public relations professional should bear in mind for smooth and proficient handling of media relations?

**END OF EXAMINATION.**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**PRA2040 COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**DATE: 7<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2022**

**TIME: 14:00 HOURS – 17:00 HOURS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**60 MARKS**

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**SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

**(20 MARKS)**

1. You are the public Relations Manager of Zamshu, the footwear division of Zambeef PLC. Your organisation has just hosted an award presentation ceremony for Mathew Tembo, the winner of the inaugural Zamshu scholarship award. Mathew, a former Grade 12 pupil at Chazanga Secondary School, received the scholarship because he is the best graduating secondary school pupil in Chazanga.  
You tasked your junior, the Public Relations Officer (PRO) to draft a press release about the event. Below is the draft that your PRO has presented to you. Kindly read it and respond to the questions below:

**PRESS RELEASE**

**IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

DATE: Monday, 7 November 2022

PLOT 10990, MUNGWI ROAD

P.O.BOX 36050

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

TEL: +260211241519

EMAIL: SHOESALES@ZAMBEEF.CO.ZM

**ZAMSHU ANNOUNCES 2022 SCHOLARSHIP AWARD WINNER**

Zamshu is pleased to announce that Mathew Tembo of chazanga secondary school in chazanga community Lusaka area is the winner of the 2022 zamshu scholarship award, the award which recognizes not only the student excellence but also the high standards of

academic achievements and exemplary character in class and in the community distinguishes Mathew Tembo as chazanga secondary school best performing student, a finalist for the prestigious zamshu winner of the year award to be announced joins elite with first lady Esther lungu a graduate from the university of zambia and CEO Faith mukutu, hon. Chipoka mulenga MP minister of trade and commerce and the chazanga community counselor.

CEO Faith mukutu broke the cheering news on the heels by zamshu that Mathew tembo of chanzanga secondary school came out top in the recently released result of the examination by scoring 97.8% respectively.

Mathew tembo is an outstanding student academically; he has maintained an average of 97.8% at his secondary school has consistently demonstrated tremendous good qualities that far exceed in scope and maturity for a student at his age.

He is determined, disciplined and hardworking and has a tremendous potential as a student and in the performing school clubs. He took on the Olympia competition with a provincial student last year, immediately after he served as math and science club representative. his drive and perseverance kept him well above his peers faith mukutu said.

The CEO, therefore enjoined the parents of the gifted students to take steps by commencing early registration of their wards in any program of his choice at the university. It will be recalled CEO has been in the forefront of encouraging hardworking and determined students through the award of scholarships and sponsorships of school programmes.

This scholarship is set to up to benefit Mathew tembo a chazanga secondary school graduate of all ethnic background who demonstrate outstanding student in the community and also provide financial assistance to students in their pursuit in post secondary education.

- a) This is a classic example of how not to write a press release. Kindly explain this to your PRO. **(4 marks)**
- b) List 5 things that are wrong in this press release. **(5 marks)**
- c) What advice do you have for your PRO so he can improve his skills in writing a press release? **(4 marks)**
- d) Re-write the headline in the above press release so it accurately reflects the news worthy aspect of todays' event. **(3 marks)**
- e) In order to improve the draft presented to you, write the first 4 paragraphs of the press release that you will distribute so that your PRO can learn how he should have correctly written the press release. **(4 marks)**

## **SECTION B: COMPULSORY**

**(30 MARKS)**

2. Explain the following terms:

- a) Active listening **(1 mark)**

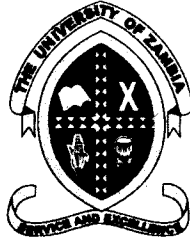
- b) Memos (1 mark)
  - c) Assertive communication style
  - d) Self-concept (1 mark)
  - e) Passive communication style (1 mark)
3. What are some of the factors that promote effective communication in an organization. (5 marks)
  4. Name some communication tools that are available for a PR Professional to use. (5 marks)
  5. Explain the main function of public relations letters (4 marks)
  6. Explain four strategies that can be used to improve ones' oral presentation skills? (4 marks)
  7. Distinguish the linear model of communication from the transactional model. (4 marks)
  8. What is the role of non-verbal communication in an effective presentation (3 marks)

**SECTION C: ANSWER 1 QUESTION ONLY (10 MARKS)**

9. a) Give 4 principles of communication (4 marks)  
b) Name and explain 3 barriers that may hinder a public relations officer from communicating effectively (6 marks)
  
10. a) Is planning and preparing for a public presentation more important than delivery of the presentation? Explain. (4 marks)  
b) The ability to communicate effectively with superiors, colleagues, and staff is essential, no matter what industry you work in. Explain this in the context of public relations (6 marks)

END OF EXAM

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**  
**BACHELORS IN PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING**  
**PRA 3010: INTEGRATED MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 3<sup>rd</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022**

**TIME: 09:00 – 12:00 HOURS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS. QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY.**  
**EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS**

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1. a) Drawing from at least two definitions of IMC, discuss the meaning of 'integration' in integrated marketing communications.  
b) Discuss how the following elements of IMC can be used to enhance brand value.  
c) Discuss the importance of integrated marketing communication.
2. a) Integrated brand communications is key in growing and sustaining businesses. Outline the strategic process for building a successful integrated brand communications program.  
b) Explain Schultz and Pilotta's IMC Model  
c) Explain Keller's Customer-Based Brand Equity Model
3. a) Discuss marketing segmentation and its significance  
b) How can IMC contribute to strong product positioning?  
c) Differentiate between the product concept and the production concept.  
d) What is a unique selling proposition?
4. a) Outline the reasons for the rapid adoption of the Internet in IMC  
b) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of internet in IMC programs  
c) Discuss the relationship between direct marketing and positive customer support

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**  
**PRA3020 – PRODUCTION METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FINAL EXAMINATION 2022**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**Instruction: Answer ALL questions in sections A and B, answer ANY FOUR (4) in section C.**

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**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE. (10 MARKS) Time guidance – 10 minutes**

1. Variable data printing can be achieved by \_\_\_\_?  
A. Letterpress            B. Screen printing            C. Gravure            D. Digital printing
2. What is the function of a doctor blade?  
A. Presses ink on the substrate            B. Removes excess ink from printing cylinder  
C. Presses ink on printing cylinder            D. Removes excess ink from the substrate
3. Which of the following paper types would you use for printing images or photographs?  
A. Laser            B. Glossy            C. Matte            D. Bright White
4. A seeming contradiction that could be true, which can be used as a slogan is called \_\_\_\_?  
A. Pun            B. Alliteration            C. Play on words            D. Paradox
5. Who is credited for developing the creative philosophy that emphasises “positioning”?  
A. Leo Barnett            B. Jack Trout            C. David Ogilvy            D. Rosser Reeves
6. A decibel is a unit of measurement which is used to indicate \_\_\_\_?  
A. Sound amplitude            B. Sound frequency            C. Sound wavelength            D. None of these
7. How many sections can a typical mixer be divided into?  
A. 8            B. 5            C. 3            D. 2
8. Which script would you adopt to advertise complex products which require an explanation?  
A. Jingle            B. Live read            C. Situational            D. Straight read
9. Which microphone pick-up pattern can you use to record a radio ad in a studio?  
A. Uni-directional            B. Bi-directional            C. Omnidirectional            D. All of these
10. How many words does a typical 30 seconds radio ad have?  
A. 30 to 50            B. 70 to 90            C. 100 to 120            D. 150 to 170

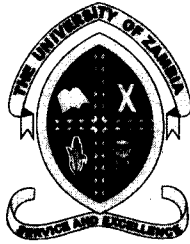
**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER. (50 MARKS) Time guidance – 1 hour 20 minutes**

1. List the four advertising frameworks that are used to create a television commercial (TVC). Which one would you select to deliver an emotional response?
2. Indicate True or False for each of the following statements on creativity:
  - a) Creative ads do not have an effect on purchase intent or attitude toward the brand
  - b) Creative devices can positively impact sales
  - c) Creativity positively signals perceived product quality, which increases product value
  - d) High market dynamism and low competitive intensity are ideal for creative advertising
  - e) Highly competitive industries with low market dynamism are best sticking to “tried and true” ads or other forms of promotion
3. Consumers judge creativity on Divergence and Relevance. What are the five elements that are used to measure Divergence?
4. While there is no magic formula for creating an effective TV ad, there are several guidelines that can be followed to achieve this. List any five guidelines.
5. Define the following video directions used in TVC production:
  - a) Angle shot
  - b) Cut
  - c) Pan
  - d) Tilt
  - e) Whip shot
6. What is a camera obscura? In which year did Nicephore Niepce combine the camera obscura and photosensitive paper to create the first photograph?
7. Exposure, Film Speed, Shutter Speed, and Aperture are elements that can be manipulated in photography. Using digital cameras, assuming constant conditions, how would you:
  - a) Double the amount of light making the image?
  - b) Halve the sensor sensitivity from an ISO of 400?
  - c) Freeze the action of an image?
  - d) Increase the depth of field?
  - e) Properly expose the image when the aperture is small?
8. Lighting is indispensable in photography. State any five types of lighting that you know.
9. Define advertising photography. Name any three places where advertising photography can be used.
10. List any five reasons why advertising photography is important.

**SECTION C: SHORT ESSAY (40 MARKS) Time guidance – 1 hour 30 minutes**

1. Give a detailed explanation of Fairfax Cone’s creative philosophy.
2. Give a detailed explanation of how to create an effective slogan.
3. In the previous section you listed five reasons why advertising photography is important. Explain each reason in detail.
4. Explain any 5 guidelines that may be helpful to a radio ad copywriter early in their career.
5. Write a 30 minute TV ad script to convince prospective students to sign up for the PRA course at UNZA.

#CreativeGenius



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**BACHELORS IN PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING**

**PRA 3030: PUBLIC RELATIONS AND CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

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**DATE: 4<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022**

**TIME: 14:00 – 17:00 HOURS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS. QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY.  
EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS**

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1. You have been hired as a Director – Corporate Affairs for one of the parastatals in Zambia, how can you ensure that the organisation builds and maintains its corporate identity
2. “Whether you call it an art or a science, public relations is a craft that requires undeniable skill, knowledge, and determination from those who choose to work in the industry. This field mixes emotion and logic to succeed, and can be equal parts demanding and satisfying”

With the above understanding, what role does media relations play in successful public relations practice?

3. Discuss the roles and significance of good investor relations in creating shareholder value.
4. a) It is widely believed that corporate social responsibility lends itself to good news stories and is a source of positive public relations. Discuss the roles of public relations in promoting corporate social responsibility  
b) Discuss the different types of corporate social responsibility and how they strengthen the image of an organisation.

**END OF EXAM**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**EXAM FOR 2021 - 2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**COURSE: PRA 3040 – ETHICS & LAW IN PUBLIC RELATIONS  
AND ADVERTIMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

**Venue: DEM LT**

**Time: 14:00 - 17:00hrs**

**Date: 01/11/2022**

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## **SECTION A**

### **Instructions:**

- **Write short answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Each question has 3 marks**

1. What is the essence of ethics in society?
2. What are the functions of a Public Relations personnel?
3. What is Law?
4. What is the difference between Law and Ethics?
5. Why is Business Ethics important?

## **SECTION B**

### **Instructions:**

- **Brief answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Every question has 5 marks**

6. State and briefly explain the types of Ethics.
7. Explain the SAD Formula.
8. Explain Laura Nash's Questions for making Moral Ethical Choices in a business.

## **SECTION C**

### **Instructions:**

- **There are 5 Questions**
- **Answer 3 questions only**
- **Each question has 10 marks**

9. You are working as a Public Relations Officer for UNZA. There is a lot of false information posted online in the name of your office. What would you do to safeguard your office and your institution?
10. Your parents have opened a new shop, but the business is slow. All of a sudden they fall prey to fake advertisements as a way of making good money. After visiting them you realise that they are not being ethical. Kindly help them to understand why ethical advertisement is important and give them ethical marketing tips.
11. State and briefly explain the advertising tactics.
12. State and explain the advertising appeals which politicians use.
13. If a client comes shouting and rubbishing your work and company, what would you do?

**GOOD LUCK, ALL THE BEST & BON VOYAGE**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  
**2021/2022 FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION**

**PSC 1025: INTRODUCTION TO PEACE, SECURITY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

**INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Answer All Questions in Section A and Three from Section B.**

**2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours**

**3) Start Each Answer on a New Page for Section B**

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**SECTION A. Select the correct answer or fill in the blank spaces (use the examination answer booklet provided) (40 marks)**

1. Which one of the following best expresses attacking without being provoked?  
(a) World peace (b) Aggression (c) Forgiveness (d) Respect
2. Which of the following best expresses the idea of bringing a fight or struggle to a peaceful conclusion?  
(a) World Peace (b) War (c) Just war (d) Conflict Resolution
3. Who are the Quakers?
4. Name one Christian and one Muslim organization working for peace.
5. Name 3 different causes of war.
6. Which of the following best expresses when wars are fought in the right way for the right reasons?  
(a) Jihad (b) Holy War (c) Just War (d) Conflict Resolution
7. Name 4 criteria of the Just War Theory.
8. Why do some Christians believe that war may be acceptable in some circumstances?
9. What is War?

10. What is meant by Holy War?
11. Is the following an example of lesser or greater jihad? Going to war under the conditions of Holy War.
12. What was the initial purpose of crusades?
13. Are all Muslims pacifists? Explain your answer.
14. What is peace?
15. What is conflict?

**Section B: Answer Three Questions from this section. Question One (1) is Compulsory (60 Marks)**

1. Two students of peace and security studies had the following views on religion in relation to peace: 'Govia accuses Islam of lacking a consistent teaching or practice of pacifism and that Islam is a religion of the sword that justifies the use of violence to spread the faith. Mwaba however says religion in general provides valuable resources for peacemaking through a moral trajectory challenging adherent to greater acts of compassion, salaam, harmony, forgiveness, tolerance, and reconciliation'. Going by Mwaba's argument critically examine the positive impact of Islam and Christianity on peace.
2. As early as 1795, Immanuel Kant wrote in his essay 'Perpetual Peace' that democracies are less warlike. Discuss this assertion.
3. Clearly explain the works and the contribution of Johan Galtung to peace studies.
4. Critically assess the distinction among realism, liberalism, and constructivism approaches to understanding peace.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

*Good Luck*

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PSG 1110- INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

DATE: 16<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2022

DURATION: 3 HOURS (09:00-12:00 Hours.)

COMPUTER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer all questions from sections A, B and C on this question paper.
- Use the provided answer booklets to answer sections D, E and F.
- Make sure your question paper has 13 printed pages.
- Write your computer number on both the question paper and answer booklet.
- Use legible handwriting and systematically organise your answer booklets.
- Fasten the question paper and answer booklet(s) together before the end of the examination.

All the best!

**SECTION A: Multiple choice questions. Circle the best possible answer. Answer all questions. (1/2 mark each question)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists believed that mind perceives something as whole rather than smaller pieces.
  - a. Gestalt
  - b. Social Learning
  - c. Eclectic
  - d. Both A and B
2. Behaviourism was inspired by
  - a. J.B. Watson
  - b. James Wundt
  - c. B.F. Skinner
  - d. Ivan Pavlov
3. According to Piaget the development of Language starts in the
  - a. Sensori-motor stage
  - b. Preoperational stage
  - c. Concrete Operational stage
  - d. Formal Operations Stage
4. The Binet-Simon scale of intelligence expressed a child's score in terms of
  - a. Intelligence Quotient
  - b. Mental Age
  - c. Chronological Age
  - d. IQ age
5. The experimental study of the origins of knowledge according to Piaget is known as
  - a. Piaget Knowledge
  - b. Biologic Epistemology
  - c. Genetic Epistemology
  - d. Experimental Knowledge
6. Which of these is NOT an example of a nominal scale?
  - a. Numbers on a football jersey
  - b. Numbers on pool balls
  - c. Gender
  - d. Exam grades

7. The mathematical difference between the highest (maximum) value and lowest (minimum) value in a data set is called the ...
- Mean
  - Range
  - Standard deviation
  - Variance
8. The *range*, *standard deviation*, and *variance* are 'similar' in that each looks at
- the difference between high and low scores.
  - how spread out the data is.
  - the collection to be sampled.
  - the central score.
9. In which respect does Erikson's model of personality development NOT differ from Freud's?
- It focuses on the individual's social and cultural environment
  - It encompasses the entirety of the lifespan
  - It proposes a series of developmental stages
  - It gives a key role to people's sense of identity
10. According to Erikson, what contrasts with Industry in one of his eight stages?
- Shame and doubt
  - Isolation
  - Guilt
  - Inferiority
- a. Selfish, immature, risky behaviour
11. Of all the five main senses, which sense has the field of artificial intelligence found challenging to incorporate?
- Sight
  - Smell
  - Touch
  - Taste
12. The theory of pain that argues that pain signals can act to open and close the gate in the spinal cord is the\_\_\_\_\_.
- spinal cord theory
  - pain gate theory
  - gate control theory

d. neuropathic pain theory

13. Which of the following is *not* an example of a psychological hunger factor?

- a. Social-cultural
- b. Learned associations
- c. Personality traits
- d. Nutrition

14. Which of the following is responsible for hunger and satiety respectively?

- a. The ventromedial hypothalamus, the lateral hypothalamus
- b. The lateral hypothalamus, the ventromedial hypothalamus
- c. The amygdala, the hippocampus
- d. The hippocampus, the amygdala

15. Which of the following statements is the core concept of Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

- a. Individuals who fail to reach self-actualization feel a sense of failure.
- b. Level 1 is the need for safety and security.
- c. Men are more concerned with safety needs and women are more concerned with esteem needs.
- d. Physiological needs must be met before an individual can attain self-actualization.

16. Which of the following is true about emotion?

- a. Complex emotional experience is produced entirely by the limbic system.
- b. Complex emotional experience is produced entirely by the cortex.
- c. Complex emotional experience is produced entirely by the thalamus.
- d. Complex emotional experience is produced by several interconnected structures within the limbic system and cortex.

17. We experience subjective stress when we judge that situational demands outweigh our resources, which means that two people can experience the same situation, yet experience different levels of stress. Which contemporary theory of emotion best accounts for this difference?

- a. Cannon-Bard theory of emotion
- b. Schachter-Singer theory of emotion
- c. James-Lange theory of emotion
- d. Appraisal theories of emotion

18. In most people, which one of following is a specific function of the left hemisphere that is typically not controlled by the right hemisphere?

- a. producing speech
- b. control of the left hand
- c. spatial reasoning
- d. hypothesis testing

19. In an effort to reveal genetic influences on personality, researchers use adoption studies mainly for what purpose?

- a. To compare adopted children with nonadopted children
- b. To study the effect of prior neglect on adopted children
- c. To study the effect of a child's age at adoption
- d. To evaluate whether adopted children more closely resemble their adoptive parents or their biological parents

20. What is the purpose of the myelin sheath?

- a. To make the transfer of information across a synapse more efficient
- b. To increase the amount of neurotransmitter available in the neuron
- c. To speed the transmission of information within a neuron
- d. To reduce the antagonistic effect of certain drugs

21. Which of these statements does not describe long-term memory?

- a. The duration can last a lifetime
- b. The coding is primarily semantic.
- c. The capacity is unlimited.
- d. The coding is primarily acoustic.

22. Which memory store holds information for the shortest duration?

- a. Explicit memory
- b. Long-term memory
- c. Short-term memory
- d. Sensory memory

23. The most recent addition to Baddeley's working memory model describes a component that integrates and manipulates material in working memory. This component is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. episodic buffer
- b. visio-spatial sketchpad
- c. phonological loop
- d. central executive

24. The balance theory and self-perception theory are associated with,

- a. attitude strength
- b. attitude change
- c. attitude formation
- d. social prejudice

25. Which of the following is an important step in essay writing?

- a. Understanding what is required
- b. Planning the essay
- c. Preparing to write the essay
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

26. What is learning?

- a. Change and modification in behaviour
- b. The acquisition of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes
- c. An activity that can be inherently social
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

27. Which of the following is true about operant learning?

- a. involves learning based on the consequences of actions
- b. It is associated with Pavlov
- c. It involves observational learning
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

28. Which theory considers learning as a process of connecting symbols in a meaningful and memorable way?

- a. Behaviourism
- b. Cognitive theory
- c. Social constructivism
- d. Theory of multiple intelligences
- e. Social Learning Theory

29. Which of the following should not be cited in a scientific report or essay?

- a. Books or Book Chapters
- b. Journal articles
- c. Internet sources
- d. All of the above

e. None of the above

30. It is true that a victim is more likely to receive help if he/she is

- a. racially different from bystanders
- b. significantly younger than the bystanders
- c. drunk and helpless
- d. considered not responsible for their victimization

31. .... refers to the tendency of group decisions to be more extreme when compared with individual decisions

- a. Group polarization
- b. Group think
- c. Group dynamics
- d. Group-extreme

32. Which of the following of Freud's ideas is still important to abnormal behavior?

- a. Thoughts are the basis of behavior.
- b. Behavior is learnt from experience.
- c. Abnormal behavior has origins in early experience rather than being manifestation of biological dysfunction.
- d. Dreams as origins of abnormal behavior.

33. Which method of research shows relationship between two variables?

- a. Survey
- b. Experimental
- c. Correlation
- d. Case study

34. A study was conducted in which a set of twins were separated at birth. These were studied over time to establish whether aggressive behaviour is due genetics or the environment. In which category of research can this study be placed?

- a. Descriptive
- b. Case study
- c. Experimental
- d. Qualitative

35. Which method is the most reliable in establishing cause and effect?

- a. Survey
- b. Experimental
- c. Correlation

d. Case study

36. What is considered the most important part of research?

- a. Giving findings
- b. Being able to replicate the study
- c. Establishing cause and effect
- d. Describing a situation

37. Which of the following is an example of proactive interference?

- a. Not being able to find your phone after you have sobered up.
- b. Being in your bedroom and going to the kitchen to 'get something' and not remembering what it was until you go back to the bedroom.
- c. Learning a new sport but mixing up the rules with sports you had learned previously.
- d. A teacher can only remember the names of the students she taught this year and not the previous year.

38. An attempt to remove evil spirits through a surgical intervention where a hole is drilled, is called

- a. Trephination
- b. Phrenology
- c. Spontaneous remission
- d. Exorcism

39. McShane and Berry are known for

- a. The deficiency explanation in intelligence
- b. Racial differences in intelligence
- c. Inferiority of back people's intelligence
- d. Both A and B

40. The language relativism hypothesis was pioneered by \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Franz Boaz
- b. Edward Sapir
- c. Noam Chomsky
- d. Benjamin Whorf

**SECTION B: Fill-in the blank spaces with the correct answer. Answer all questions.  
(1/2 mark each question)**

1. The American Psychological Association (APA) code of ethics was first established in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The initial method of studying behaviour and mental processes was through \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The perspective that utilizes diverse theories and schools of thought in understanding psychology is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The standard deviation is always the \_\_\_\_\_ of variance.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ defined intelligence as 'the capacity to understand the world and the resourcefulness to cope with its challenges'.
6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ when you present another person's work as your own without acknowledging the source.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ section of a scientific report should provide enough information on what was done to enable others replicate the study.
8. Triarchic Theory of intelligence posits that \_\_\_\_\_ Intelligence reflects behaviours that were part of natural selection.
9. The General Factor in Charles Spearman's Two-Factor theory of intelligence is symbolized by the letter \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Children in the Pre- operational stage perceive the world solely from their own point view and this is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Memory is a cognitive system that encodes, stores, and \_\_\_\_\_ information.
12. According to the three-stage model, information from sensory memory enters short-term memory through \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Memory of general factual knowledge irrespective of the circumstances under which it was acquired is called \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
14. The improved recall of items presented at the end of a list compared to the middle of a list is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ effect.
15. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ law, the impulse sent by a neuron does not vary in strength.
16. After firing, the neuron goes through the \_\_\_\_\_, when it will not fire again no matter how strong the stimulus is.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a neurotransmitter that inhibits virtually all activities and is important in the sleep-wake cycle, mood, emotion and eating behaviour.
18. Reflex centres for heartbeat and respiration are found in the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. According to the Cannon-Bard theory of emotion the \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the brain that plays a role in emotion.
20. A state of physiological imbalance that results when an organism's basic biological processes are disturbed is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Loudness is a perceptual quality also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The sound waves first pass through the outer ear structure called the \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The process of increasing sensitivity in the dark is known as \_\_\_\_\_ adaptation.
24. The big 5 are: openness to experience, neuroticism, extraversion conscientiousness, and \_\_\_\_\_.
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ is Freud's term for the unconscious desire of boys to kill their father and become their mother's new mate.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a defense mechanism in which unacceptable sexual or aggressive desires are channeled into acceptable activities.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ factors trigger the onset of psychological difficulties or abnormal behavior.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ equates normality with those behaviors that occur most frequently in the population.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ model focus on the role of learning in abnormal behaviour.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the importance of attaining some positive goal or ideal such as self-actualization, competence and autonomy.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ has to do with our quick mental assessment of what others might think of us if we intervened in an apparent emergent situation.
32. In social psychology saving a neighbor from armed kidnappers is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour.
33. Studies suggest that an overall impression or judgment of another person is influenced more by initial information than by information acquired later about the person. This phenomenon has come to be known as \_\_\_\_\_
34. effect.

35. Observation of behavior such as facial expression, voice tone and body language are illustrative of \_\_\_\_\_ measures of attitude
36. A company is trying to develop a drug to treat malaria. Which method of research would the researcher use to establish the effectiveness of the drug?  
\_\_\_\_\_
37. Which research method would be used to understand the long-term effects of pregnant mothers who take alcohol? \_\_\_\_\_
38. The \_\_\_\_\_ variable is the condition that is manipulated by an experimenter.
39. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ view, identity is intrinsic, inherent, static, non-changing.
40. The study of optimal psychology was pioneered by \_\_\_\_\_.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ identity gives one a sense of belonging.

**SECTION C: Identify each of the following statements as either True or False in the provided empty spaces. Answer all questions. (1/2 mark each question)**

D.	STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE
	Psychology is a member of a family of sciences often referred to as behavioural and social sciences.		
	Rene Descartes promoted scientific thinking by searching for physical explanations of behaviour.		
	According to the Humanistic theory, animals lack self-concept.		
	A good essay should essentially include an introduction, a main body, and a conclusion.		
	According to Social Learning Theory, models can play an important role in the process of learning.		
	An introduction in a research report does not necessarily have to provide an account of the context for the study being reported.		
	Cognitive theories of learning put a lot of emphasis on affective characteristics.		
	Selective attention is critical for one to remember an emotionally charged experience.		
	Decay theory of forgetting fell into disfavour because its prediction is		

	problematic.		
.	Information entering sensory memory is all held in one sensory register.		
.	Accommodation in perception occurs unconsciously		
.	Distracting oneself from the source of the pain can significantly reduce pain perception.		
.	Monochromats see only shades of lightness		
.	Contemporary theorists find fault with Abraham Maslow's claim that needs form a hierarchy.		
	According to Yerkes-Dodson's law, too little arousal has a negative effect on performance.		
	A problem that makes some people question the drive-reduction theory is that not all motivation involves tissue deficiency.		
	The medulla is the structure that is primarily concerned with motor coordination and muscle tone in the hindbrain.		
	Mary is outgoing and enjoys being in the company of others. These active characteristics expressed through observable behaviour are referred to as phenotype.		
	Research results show that happiness is NOT an emotion that is cross culturally identified from facial cues.		
	Kinesthetic sense is more essential to ballet dancers than any other sense.		
	Children focusing on a single perceptually striking aspect of an event or a problem instead of focusing on multiple aspects is known as Centration of thought.		
	Experiential Intelligence is the ability to deal effectively with novel situations and to solve problems that one has encountered before.		
	Goleman's (1998) Multiple Intelligences Theory has the advantage of being based on Neuropsychological reality.		
	'Women's shoe sizes are measured on an ordinal scale		
	Temperature measured on the Celcius scale has an absolute zero point		
	Zambia's foreign debt is measurement is measured on an interval scale		
	The unconscious is the part of the mind that functions outside our awareness.		
	Phrenologists tried to find out about personality by reading a person's		

horoscope.		
Unconscious psychological processes that protect the ego from realizing and acting upon socially unacceptable urges of the id are referred to as defence mechanisms.		
Allport believed that traits could be organized into three levels called the id, ego, and superego.		
In African psychology, the non-observable part of reality forms our psychological functioning.		
In the quest for family structure, black African women valued black African men.		
To predict abnormal behavior, a psychologist must not only identify its causes but also determine symptoms the client will display.		
Integrated define abnormal behavior from three vantage points of society, individual and that of mental health professional.		
When mere presence of others affects our task performance in a positive or negative way, this is referred to as social-loafing.		
Dispositional factors that influence interpersonal relations are generally internal in nature.		
In cases where deception is used in a study, debriefing should be followed		
Case studies are only useful if we are dealing with a new phenomenon.		
An inactive substance or fake treatment given to participants in an experiment is called a sample		
In an experiment sometimes fake medications (like saline) may be used on one group to establish the effectiveness of one drug on the experimental drug.		

**SECTION D: ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS. (5 MARKS EACH).**

1. Briefly give the attributes of the Multiple Intelligences Theory
2. Describe interference as an explanation for forgetting.
3. Mutale and Nchimunya have been exposed to the same stimuli but perceive them differently. This is because Mutale and Nchimunya are different due to individual differences. Describe at least five factors that might have influenced the perception of stimuli between Mutale and Nchimunya.

4. Briefly explain the three types of traits that were proposed by Gordon Allport. Use examples to clarify your answer.

**SECTION E: LONG ESSAY: ANSWER ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING (10 MARKS EACH)**

1. What is the difference between an experiment and a quasi-experimental research method? What are the advantages and disadvantages of a quasi-experimental research design?
2. In recent years there has been an increase in online surveys as a method of data collection. What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of online surveys?

**SECTION F: COMPULSORY QUESTION. SHOW ALL YOUR WORKING. (20 MARKS)**

Dr. Mooya agreed with his PSG 1110 class that he would chase away students that reached class after 10 minutes. He then administered a test to see whether there was a relationship between the Test grades (X) and the time (late-ness) to class (Y). Below are his findings for 10 of the students.

X: 8; 7; 2; 9; 3; 6; 3; 4; 4; 1

Y: 9; 3; 8; 8; 7; 3; 6; 8; 7; 2

Answer the questions below (Show your working)

1. Calculate the median for X [2 marks]
2. Calculate the Interquartile range for Y [2 marks]
3. Calculate the variance for Y [4 marks]
4. Calculate the Standard Deviation for X [4 marks]
5. Calculate the correlation between X and Y [5 marks]
  - a. What do these findings/results mean? [3 marks]

**\*\*Important formulae\*\***

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**  
**PSG 2110 – BASIC STRUCTURES AND CONCEPTS IN**  
**PSYCHOLOGY**

DATE: MONDAY, 14<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022

TIME: 09HRS – 12HRS

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A, B and C**

**ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION D**

**ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION E**

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**SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ suggested that language acquisition occurs by assimilation and accommodation.
  - a. Lev Vygotsky
  - b. Jean Piaget
  - c. Noam Chomsky
  - d. B.F. Skinner
2. Which creativity paradigm includes the person, the process, the product and the press?
  - a. Clinical
  - b. Biological
  - c. Differential
  - d. Educational
3. Which of the following is not part of Robert Sternberg's theory of intelligence?
  - a. Practical intelligence
  - b. Creative intelligence
  - c. Analytical intelligence
  - d. Crystallised intelligence

4. Which of the following is a function of the short-term memory?
  - a. Auditory rehearsal
  - b. Working memory
  - c. Executive function
  - d. Effortful processing
5. Which method is a good method of revision?
  - a. Intense sessions
  - b. Spaced learning
  - c. Cramming
  - d. Late night sessions
6. The self-reference effect leads to improved memory for information when:
  - a. someone told the person the information directly
  - b. the person saw the information first-hand
  - c. that information has personal meaning
  - d. the person has been publicly accused of something
7. The stage of speech in which a young child says things like "car go" and "want candy" is called:
  - a. one-word speech
  - b. telegraphic speech
  - c. babbling
  - d. morpheme speech
8. Little Albert's father, B.F. Skinner, was frightened by a barking dog. For the next few months, he was afraid of barking dogs. This is an example of:
  - a. stimulus generalization
  - b. stimulus discrimination
  - c. secondary reinforcement
  - d. latent learning
9. In the "Bobo doll" study, Bandura demonstrated that:
  - a. aggressive children will imitate aggressive behaviour
  - b. children will imitate aggressive behaviour that they've observed in adults
  - c. children who are not aggressive will not imitate aggressive behaviour
  - d. children will imitate aggressive behaviour only if it is reinforced with candy
10. Francine was out of coffee and instead left without her coffee. She never failure illustrates:
  - a. representativeness heuristic
  - b. algorithms
  - c. functional fixedness
  - d. availability heuristic
11. Which of the following is an intrinsically motivated activity?
  - a. Eating ice-cream because you enjoy
  - b. Studying psychology to get a good grade
  - c. Spending time with friends whose company you enjoy
  - d. Watching your favourite reality show

12. In the three-stage processing model of memory, the stages' order of occurrence is:
- flashbulb, working, long-term
  - sensory, short-term, long-term
  - working, short-term, long-term
  - visual, short-term, long-term
13. Which psychological theories was the humanistic theories responding to?
- Psychoanalytic theories and cognitive theories
  - Sociocultural theories and cognitive theories
  - Psychoanalytic theories and behavioural theories
  - Behavioural theories and sociocultural theories
14. A parent has been teaching their child how to tie their shoelaces. Which method of learning is being used by the parent?
- Intersubjectivity
  - Scaffolding
  - Zone of Proximal Development
  - None of the above
15. Which theory of motivation describes how and why people react the way they do when treated unfairly.
- Equity theory
  - Goal-setting theory
  - Expectancy theory
  - Self-actualization theory.
16. Surgical stimulation of the somatosensory cortex might result in the false sensation of what?
- Music
  - Flashes of light
  - Someone whispering your name
  - Someone touching you
17. A researcher interested in determining the size of a particular area of the brain would be most likely to use which test?
- EEG
  - MRI
  - fMRI
  - PET scan
18. The peripheral nervous system
- connects the brain to the spinal cord.
  - is limited to the control of voluntary movement.
  - controls only the arms and the legs.
  - is the part of the nervous system that does not include the brain and the spinal cord.
19. Which of the following would be *least relevant* if you wanted to create a two-dimensional drawing that appeared three-dimensional?

- a. Converging vertical
  - b. Shading
  - c. Occlusion
  - d. Stereopsis
20. The process by which receptors change electromagnetic energy into neural messages is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Adaptation
  - b. Accommodation
  - c. parallel processing
  - d. transduction
21. Which of the following would result from a disruption of your vestibular sense?
- a. Inability to detect position of your arm without looking at it
  - b. Loss of the ability to detect bitter tastes
  - c. Dizziness and a sense of imbalance
  - d. An inability to detect pain
22. Choose the sequence that correctly orders the process through which visual information is transferred from visual stimuli to the brain.
- a. Pupil, lens, retina (rods and cones), cornea, ganglion cells, optic nerve, optic chiasm, lateral geniculate nucleus
  - b. Retina (rods and cones), cornea, pupil, lens, ganglion cells, optic nerve, optic chiasm, lateral geniculate nucleus, visual cortex
  - c. Cornea, pupil, lens, retina (rods and cones), ganglion cells, optic nerve, optic chiasm, lateral geniculate nucleus, visual cortex
  - d. Cornea, pupil, lens, retina (rods and cones), ganglion cells, optic nerve, optic chiasm, lateral geniculate nucleus, visual cortex
23. Slowed reactions, slurred speech, and decreased skill performance are associated with abuse of which drug?
- a. Nicotine
  - b. Methamphetamine
  - c. Caffeine
  - d. Alcohol
24. What is the pineal gland's role in sleep?
- a. Activating the hypothalamic nucleus
  - b. The production of melatonin
  - c. The location of visual images
  - d. Remembering dreams after waking
25. Increasing amounts of sleep following a period of sleep deprivation is known as what?
- a. Circadian sleep
  - b. Narcolepsy

- c. Sleep apnea
- d. REM rebound

**SECTION B - FILL IN THE**

**BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are neurons that are said to be active in the frontal lobe during \_\_\_\_\_ educational learning.
2. What sort of memory \_\_\_\_\_ systems measure? \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to refer to a period in which children \_\_\_\_\_ master elements of a language such as accent.
4. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ paradigm of creativity, \_\_\_\_\_ type of thinking normally used in educational settings.
5. Which theorist advanced \_\_\_\_\_ the theory of multiple intelligences?
6. Which motivation theory is \_\_\_\_\_ associated with the biological concept of homeostasis?
7. When Jeremy opened \_\_\_\_\_ in he found that all the topics he covered where in the psychology test. \_\_\_\_\_ excited and completed the task easily. According to Yerkes-Dodson theory, \_\_\_\_\_ level of arousal is ideal for easy task?
8. Every morning Claire \_\_\_\_\_ and looks in the mirror and tells herself she will be the best version of herself. \_\_\_\_\_ theory is Claire using to reaffirm herself?
9. Younger siblings tend to \_\_\_\_\_ develop language at a faster rate than only children or older children. What term \_\_\_\_\_ Vygotsky use to refer to this form of language development?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Philemon played \_\_\_\_\_ weeks ago and won K20 000. This whole week he has been playing and \_\_\_\_\_ his earnings but still continues to play in the hope that he will win again. What \_\_\_\_\_ of reinforcement is gambling based on?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to recall certain information based on the mood you were \_\_\_\_\_ you learnt the information
12. According to Sigmund \_\_\_\_\_ which aspect of motivation is associated with slips of the tongue? \_\_\_\_\_
13. In Pavlov's study \_\_\_\_\_ salivation after hearing a bell is the \_\_\_\_\_
14. In attention, what \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the ability to hear your name being called in a crowded place? \_\_\_\_\_
15. People who earn \_\_\_\_\_ salary are being reinforced on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.
16. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance that blocks the action of a neurotransmitter.

17. The principle that the \_\_\_\_\_ proportion is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory of colour vision states that colour vision is based on a system of \_\_\_\_\_ cones.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ are glia cells that are part of the blood-brain barrier.
20. Mary travelled from Zanzibar to Japan. Her first two nights in Japan were very disrupted due to the difference in \_\_\_\_\_ time zones. This phenomenon is called \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The stage of sleep that \_\_\_\_\_ with brain development is \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ process is the process by which neurotransmitters are reabsorbed by the \_\_\_\_\_ neuron.
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ often called the "master gland," responds to \_\_\_\_\_ stream to produce numerous hormones that trigger the \_\_\_\_\_.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process in which the visual receptors actually become \_\_\_\_\_ sensitive to light as we spend time in the dark.
25. The grooves of the cerebellum are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION C - TRUE OR FALSE**

No.	Question	T/F
1.	Cortisol is the most important in the circadian rhythm.	
2.	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the neurotransmitter which most closely resembles alcohol.	
3.	Heroin is a stimulant.	
4.	Astrocytes are found in the peripheral nervous system.	
5.	The brain's adaptation to drug's chemistry, requiring larger and larger doses to experience the same effect is known as addiction.	
6.	The detection of patterns of light, shade, colour and motion are not processed in the cerebral cortex.	
7.	The ossicles are found in the semi-circular canal.	
8.	Overstimulation of the vestibular system leads to nausea and dizziness.	
9.	All qualities of taste are detected at all locations of the tongue, but some are more sensitive in specific locations.	
10.	There is a correlation between brain activity and creativity and birth-order.	

**SECTION D - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS**

1. Discuss the three memory systems: highlighting – duration, capacity and function of each memory system.
2. In what ways can intelligence and creativity be related?
3. What are some of the techniques associated with behaviour modification based on the operant conditioning?
4. Briefly discuss the Gestalt processes of grouping stimuli.
5. Describe the structure of the cell-saral membrane.
6. Outline the trichromatic theory of colour vision.
7. Discuss the purpose of the visual acuity and sharpness.

**SECTION E - LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

1. Discuss the concept of motivation. eg. Highlighting the following:
  - a. Causes of motivation
  - b. Ways to improve motivation
2. Based on the experimental findings, what are some of the ways in which motivation can be improved in the workplace?
3. What is hypnosis?
  - a. Discuss the characteristics of hypnosis
  - b. How do behaviourists use hypnosis to benefit human beings?
4. Discuss the characteristics of the sensory organs. Use practical examples from everyday life to help you explain the process.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**

**PSG 3210: PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer any **two (2)** long essay questions in Section A  
Answer any **two (2)** long essay questions in Section B  
Answer Section A and Section B in separate answer books

**SECTION A: Answer two questions. Each question is worth 12.5%**

**Illustrations with examples will earn you more marks**

1. In Psychology various approaches are utilized in Personality Assessment. Giving examples explain in detail the following approaches to Personality Assessment:
  - (i) Self Report or Objective Inventories.
  - (ii) Projective Techniques.
  - (iii) Clinical Interviews.
  
2. In order for individuals to keep sane and have a balanced personality, the Ego involves itself in what are known as Defence Mechanisms. Giving examples for each one. Explain the following defence mechanisms:
  - (i) Repression
  - (ii) Sublimation
  - (iii) Denial
  - (iv) Rationalization
  
3. Discuss Carl Jung's Systems of Personality including the following concepts:
  - (i) Ego (Extraversion and Introversion)
  - (ii) The Personal Un- Conscious
  - (iii) The Collective Un- Conscious

**SECTION B: Answer two questions. Each question is worth 12.5%**

**Illustrations with examples and relevant studies will earn you more marks**

1. Discuss how people gain insight into who they are (self-concept) according to proponents of introspection, self-perception theory, and social comparison theory, highlighting the limitations of these explanations.
2. Outline the general procedure and results of Asch's (1951) Line Judgement Task experiment and discuss two main reasons people conform as well as factors that increase or decrease conformity. Refer to variations of Asch's experiment in your answer.
3. Describe Milgram's Yale University study on destructive obedience and clearly explain at least three (3) important factors he identified in the variations of his basic study that increase and decrease the likelihood of harmful obedience.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

PSG 4110: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY      TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS: THIS PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS AND B. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH SECTION. USE SEPARATE BOOKLETS FOR EACH SECTION.**

**SECTION A: CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS. EACH ESSAY CARRIES 12.5 MARKS.**

1. Katulwende is a 5-year-old boy who appears to resist relationships. As a specialist in developmental disabilities, you have been informed that Katulwende has had reactive attachment disorder and you have been requested to make a presentation on his case. With the use of relevant examples, discuss the following:
  - a. Definition of attachment and reactive attachment disorder.
  - b. What is its aetiology?
  - c. What are the symptoms?
  - d. What interventions would propose to ensure that the disorder is manageable
2. Discuss anxiety disorder focusing your discussion on its aetiology, epidemiology, comorbidity and treatment.
3. Disorder classification is one the ways identified as important in the advancement of mental disorders. Currently, the DSM-5 is the widely used tool to assess disorders.
  - a. Discuss the DSM-5, its historical development and why such classification system is significant for the field of psychopathology.
  - b. What is the multi-axial classification system identified in the DSM-IV and DSM-IV TR?
  - c. Briefly discuss disorders for each axis.
  - d. How are these axes conceptualised in the current DSM-5.
4. Nkisu is 36 years old. He is an accomplished young man, has a wife, is financially stable and has a thriving company. Of late, Nkisu has been feeling low and thoughts

of relocating to a place where he is not known have significantly affected his wellbeing.

- a. From the broader description of the disorder from the DSM-5, what could Nkisu be suffering from?
- b. In detail, discuss the aetiology and general features of the disorder?
- c. Describe the psychotherapeutic treatment options that would benefit Nkisu?

## **SECTION :WRITE ESSAYS ON ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING**

### **EACH ESSAY CARRIES 12.5 MARKS**

1. Mchenja, a 30-year-old woman, comes to your office and reports that she is there only because her mother pleaded with her to see you. She tells you that although she has a good social network with friends of both sexes, she has never had any feelings of sexual arousal in response to men or women, does not have any erotic fantasies, and has little interest in sexual activity. She has found other like-minded individuals, and she and her friends accept themselves as asexual.
  - a. What is the appropriate diagnosis, for Mchenja? Justify your answer.
  - b. Discuss the aetiology of the disorder that Mchenja.
2. Your colleague Mwentala take a minimum of six bottles of Mosi beer per day and he does not think it is a problem as he functions very well. In fact, he says he works better if he has taken a few bottles of beer.
  - a. Discuss both the short term and long term effects of alcohol with your friend.
  - b. Discuss the aetiology of substance use disorders.
3. Mr. Mulenga's wife has been complaining that her husband is selfish, mean and preoccupied with his work and he does not want to be responsible for any of the household chores. She says that he does not want to grow up and he wants to be mothered all the time. On the positive side she says is a gentle man and he generally presents an affable picture. His workmates think he is generally a nice person although he is self- centred. Mr. Mulenga spends most of his spare time painting to "fulfill himself". He finds it hard to share his thoughts and feelings with others and he admits that he is much more interested in himself and he prefers the pleasure of his own company to that of others.
  - a. Which personality disorder does Mr. Mulenga's symptoms fit into?

- b. Describe the main symptoms that people with this disorder show.
  - c. How do theorists explain the causes of this disorder
4. A 50-year-old man presents with persistently depressed mood for several weeks that interferes with his ability to work. He has insomnia and fatigue, feels guilty, has thoughts he would be better off dead, and has thought about how he could die without anyone knowing it was a suicide. His wife informs you that he requests sex several times a day and that she thinks he may be going to “massage parlours” regularly, both of which are changes from his typical behaviour. He has told her he has ideas for a “better Internet,” and he has invested thousands of dollars in software programs that he cannot use. She notes that he complains of fatigue but sleeps only 1 or 2 hours each night and seems to have tremendous energy during the day.
- a. Identify the disorder the 50 year old man would most likely be diagnosed with.
  - b. Discuss the symptoms of the disorder you identified in (a).
  - c. Discuss at least four treatment methods a clinician could use to treat the 50 year old man.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

COURSE: PSG 9110 NEUROPSYCHOLOGY  
DATE: 15th NOVEMBER, 2022  
TIME: 14:00 -17:00 Hours

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Be sure to write your computer number on both the question paper and answer booklet.**
  - Make sure you have 7 printed pages.**
  - Use legible handwriting.**
  - Section A and B should be answered on the question paper.**
  - Fasten your question paper and answer booklet together before the end of the examination.**
- 

**COMPUTER NUMBER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION A: Attempt all questions in this section. Circle the best possible answer. (1/2 mark each)**

1. The four main areas of the brain that are seriously affected prenatal alcohol exposure include the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Cerebellum, Basal Ganglia, occipital lobe and frontal lobe.
  - b. Cerebellum, Basal Ganglia, parietal lobe and frontal lobe.
  - c. Cerebellum, Basal Ganglia, corpus callosum and frontal lobe.
  - d. Cerebellum, Basal Ganglia, brain stem and frontal lobe.
2. The best-known example of the stretch reflex is the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Knee jerk
  - b. Paramdal
  - c. Vestibular spinal tract
  - d. Sarcolemma
3. Which of the following is an example of *psychiatric symptoms* characteristic of dementia impairment?
  - a. Impaired crystallised intelligence
  - b. Delusions
  - c. Memory loss
  - d. impaired fluid intelligence
4. How many types of muscles does the human body contain?
  - a. 43
  - b. 4
  - c. 3
  - d. 206

5. The type of dyslexia characterised by the tendency to reverse letters when learning to read and write is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Strophosymbolia
  - b. Acquired dyslexia
  - c. Developmental dyslexia
  - d. confabulation
  
6. The word autism is derived from a Greek word which means \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Different
  - b. Self
  - c. Mute
  - d. Preoccupied
  
7. The Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) level of 0.02-0.03 is typically associated with \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Impairments in reasoning
  - b. Exaggerated emotions
  - c. Loss of shyness
  - d. Slight impairment in speech
  
8. Research indicates that the most common declines in cognitive functioning of the elderly show up in which three areas of intellectual activity?
  - a. Cognitive reserve, complex new problem solving and memory
  - b. Crystallized intelligence, complex new problem solving and Memory
  - c. Processing speed, complex new problem solving and Memory
  - d. Language, Abstract and complex new problem solving and Memory
  
9. A disorder in which patients lose the ability to recognize or identify previously familiar objects despite intact sensory function is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Agnosia
  - b. Apraxia
  - c. Alogia
  - d. Amonia
  
10. The main type of neurons in the outer layer of the cerebellar cortex are the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Granule cells
  - b. Vestibular spinal cells
  - c. Purkinje cells
  - d. Little brain cells
  
11. Damage to the Basal Ganglia is typically associated with \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Disinhibition
  - b. Personality changes
  - c. Hypokinesia
  - d. Insomnia
  
12. Which of the following is not a key component of emotions?
  - a. A subjective sense of feeling
  - b. An increased readiness to act
  - c. Cognitive appraisal of the activating event

- d. None involvement of the brain
13. Which of the following is not a theory of emotions?
- a. James-Lange theory
  - b. Cannon- Bard theory
  - c. Schachter-Singer theory
  - d. Hess-Ekman theory
14. Severe damage to the posterior parietal lobe produces a condition called \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Sensory neglect
  - b. Dystonia
  - c. Tics
  - d. Hyokinesia
15. Which of the following traits is not characteristic of Autism?
- a. Social withdrawal
  - b. Language and communication problems
  - c. Minor ear abnormalities
  - d. Stereotypical behaviour
16. Which Greek physician believed the brain controls all sense and movements?
- a. Hippocrates
  - b. Plato
  - c. Nemesis
  - d. Galen
17. Damage to the \_\_\_\_\_ might result in poor temperature regulation or disorders of appetite, sleep, or sex.
- a. Hippocampus
  - b. Amygdala
  - c. Hypothalamus
  - d. Thalamus
18. An inability to recognize familiar faces is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Aphasia
  - b. Agnosia
  - c. Facial agnosia
  - d. Unilateral neglect
19. Which division of the nervous system is the "fight or flight" system?
- a. Somatic
  - b. Autonomic
  - c. Sympathetic
  - d. Parasympathetic
20. Receptor sites are found on which of the following?
- a. Dendrites
  - b. Terminal buttons
  - c. Nucleus
  - d. None of the above

21. Which part of the brain is most vulnerable to injury and bleeding as a result of trauma
- Subdural space
  - Epidural space
  - Cranium
  - Pia
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is an inhibitory neurotransmitter
- GABA
  - Dopamine
  - Serotonin
  - Adrenaline
23. The side effect of opioids that is not affected by tolerance is \_\_\_\_\_
- Miosis
  - Euphoria
  - Cough Suppression
  - Sedation
24. The brain's natural pain killers are known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Dopamine
  - Analgesics
  - Opioids
  - Endorphins
25. Of these early scholars of the brain, who was the first to identify that the brain has various localised areas of function?
- Paul Broca
  - Franz Joseph Gall
  - Nemesius Bishop of Emesia
  - Herophilus of Alexandria
26. Which part of the motor system is referred to as the chief organiser and executor of voluntary movements?
- Spinal cord
  - Extrapyramidal systems
  - Pyramidal systems
  - All of the above
27. As a consequence of repeated use of drug, larger and larger doses of the drug may be necessary in order to achieve the same effect. This is a consequence of the development of
- Tolerance
  - Withdrawal
  - Sensitisation
  - Cross-tolerance
28. Which of the following is a pure compound derived from poppies?
- Opium
  - Morphine
  - Dynorphin
  - Enkephalin

29. Which neurotransmitter has been associated with the addiction hypothesis
  - a. Serotonin
  - b. Dopamine
  - c. GABA
  - d. None of the above
  
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Convey information from the axons to the muscles and the glands in the Periphery Nervous System
  - a. Sensory Neurons
  - b. Motor Neurons
  - c. Interneurons
  - d. Peripheral Neurons

**SECTION B: Attempt all questions in this section. Fill in the blank spaces with the best possible answer each (1/2 mark each)**

1. Walter Hess employed brain stimulation techniques in which it was discovered that stimulating the \_\_\_\_\_ caused the Autonomic Nervous System to be activated.
2. The aging brain undergoes visually apparent gross structural changes such as a decrease in size and weight which is scientifically referred to as \_\_\_\_\_
3. According to the James-Lange theory, an emotion only becomes a conscious state once it has been produced in the \_\_\_\_\_
4. The primary motor cortex is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ gyrus which forms the posterior part of the frontal cortex.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disorder in which an individual loses knowledge of one's own body when the eyes are closed.
6. The identification of dyslexia is reported to have emerged within the context of \_\_\_\_\_ a condition in which brain injury leads to the loss of language ability.
7. Deep within the skeletal muscles are long thin fibrous capsules called \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ dementia predominantly affects the white matter or neuronal connections between cortical areas and gray matter structures below the cortex.
9. All dementias that result from a disease process are said to be \_\_\_\_\_
10. The neuropathogenesis of the teratogenic effects of prenatal alcohol exposure in terms of intake variables and \_\_\_\_\_ during pregnancy remains poorly understood.

11. An impairment of the \_\_\_\_\_ functions may result in patients having difficulties in planning and sequencing complex activities.
12. Cross sectional studies comparing older to younger age groups generally indicate that stored knowledge in long-term memory and habitual ways of problem solving also known as \_\_\_\_\_ resist the effects of aging.
13. Some of the structural features of Alzheimer's disease are the existence of \_\_\_\_\_ and senile plaques.
14. In HIV infection, a reduction of \_\_\_\_\_ in the CNS is associated with reduced cognitive symptoms.
15. In the Alzheimer's brain, shrinkage is especially severe in the \_\_\_\_\_ an area of the cortex that plays a key role in formation of new memories.
16. The brain and the spinal cord together make up the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease are both linked to changes in which neurotransmitter? \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Which lobe is primarily responsible for hearing and language? \_\_\_\_\_.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ are types of drugs normally used in the treatment of alcohol addiction.
20. The drug that is used in the long-term management of manic disorders and is often referred to as a mood stabiliser is called \_\_\_\_\_.
21. SSRIs are drugs that block the reuptake of \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Often the first signs of neurological disorders are deficits in basic cognitive functions and also deficits in skills that involve problem-solving, planning and engaging in goal-directed behaviour. These types of functions are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
23. 'The cocktail effect' where people can explain hearing their names in a large noisy crowd is a concept best explained by the \_\_\_\_\_ theory of attention.
24. Which part of the brain is largely associated with executive functioning \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Which neurons are referred to as the border patrol? \_\_\_\_\_.
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ is primarily responsible for regulating our perceptions of, and reactions to, aggression and fear.

27. The area of the brain stem that controls heart rate and breathing is called the \_\_\_\_\_

28. Which part of the midbrain is associated with the regulation of our arousal levels \_\_\_\_\_

29. The brain's ability to change in response to experience or damage is called \_\_\_\_\_

30. The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of glands that secrete hormones.

**SECTION C: Select one Long essay from part 1 and another one from part 2.**

**Part 1 – select one question (10 marks each)**

1. Argue for or against the notion that *the same patterns of arousal underlie all emotional experience*. Support your answer by citing experiments that demonstrate your point of view.
2. Explain the neuropsychological consequences of long term alcohol abuse by comparing and contrasting *Alcohol Related Dementia and Korsakoff's Syndrome*.

**Part 2- select one question**

1. Discuss the classification of neurons. Highlighting the following:
  - a. Types of neurons
  - b. Functions of neurons
2. What are drugs of abuse? Discuss the side effects and management of drug abuse.

**SECTION D: Select one short essay from part 1 and another one from part 2.**

**Part 1- select one question (5 marks each)**

1. Describe the brain and anatomical pathways that make up the *extrapyramidal motor system*.
2. Clearly distinguish the three types of *HIV associated neuropsychological disorders*.

**Part 2- select one question (5 marks each)**

1. What is amnesia? List some of the causes of the amnesia
2. What is cerebral spinal fluid (CSF)? What are some of the functions of CSF?

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY (PSG 9414) FULL-TIME FINAL  
EXAMINATIONII (2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR)**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. TIME: Three (3) Hours**
- ii. This examination has Five (5) Sections**
- iii. Carefully read the instructions under each section**
- iv. ANSWERS FOR SECTIONS A, B & C MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE QUESTION PAPER**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

*Attempt all questions in this section by choosing the best answer in each of the following questions*

1. Which attachment style has been associated with psychopathic behavior?
  - a. Secure
  - b. Avoidant
  - c. Fearful
  - d. Anxious
2. Which category of pedophiles are considered to be the most violent?
  - a. Seductive molester
  - b. Fixated molester
  - c. Sadistic paedophile
  - d. None of the above
3. Which theories of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) do not explain the violence in relationships
  - a. Social Cognitive Theory
  - b. Feminist Theory
  - c. Family Theory
  - d. Personality Theories
4. Which neuropsychological condition has been associated with more incidence of crime
  - a. Autism

- b. Traumatic Brain Injury
  - c. ADHD
  - d. Intellectual Disorders
5. Crime never occurs in a vacuum. Which of the following are not counted as contributors to crime?
    - a. Offenders
    - b. Politicians
    - c. Justice system
    - d. Society
  6. Who argued that criminal behaviour is as a result of imitating and learning from others?
    - a. Albert bandura
    - b. Erik Erickson
    - c. Jean Piaget
    - d. John Watson
  7. Which of the following is not considered in the pathways model of sexual offending
    - a. Intimacy & social skills deficits
    - b. Deviant sexual scripts
    - c. Feminisim
    - d. Cognitive distortions
  8. Cognitive behavioral interventions among people with intellectual disability have been useful in reducing offending behavior in which particular area
    - a. Homicide
    - b. Intimate partner violence
    - c. Arson
    - d. None of the above
  9. Which of the following is not listed in the etiology of conduct disorders
    - a. Genetic factors
    - b. Psychological factors
    - c. Neurobiological factors
    - d. Social economic factors
  10. Which theory of crime associates criminal behavior with faulty relationships
    - a. Psychoanalytic theory
    - b. Social learning theory
    - c. Cognitive theory
    - d. Personality theory
  11. A married man who will occasionally molest his children or other children in the household is referred to as
    - a. Regressed pedophile
    - b. Morally indiscriminate
    - c. Sexually indiscriminate
    - d. Naïve/inadequate
  12. Which theory of interpersonal violence is argued to be result of the subordinate position of women?
    - a. Feminist theory

- b. Family violence theory
  - c. Social learning theory
  - d. Biological theory
13. According to John Douglas, a former FBI agent, a serial murder may demonstrate a repetitive, almost ritualistic behavior from crime to crime, an un-usual pattern, not really necessary for crime commission. This crime scene behavior is best described as,
- a. Personation.
  - b. Staging.
  - c. *Modus operandi*
  - d. Commission behaviour
14. Which of the following is a possible reason for allowing free recall in investigative interviewing?
- a. Rapport building
  - b. Prevention of future crimes
  - c. Avoiding biasing replies
  - d. None of the above
15. Which of the following is true about “crime linkage analysis?”
- a. Distinguishes lies from truths
  - b. Enhances accuracy and detail in an investigative interview
  - c. Predicts offender characteristics
  - d. Identifies crime series

**SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS**

*Attempt all questions in this section by providing short words or phrases*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the organisation currently working towards bringing justice to individuals wrongly convicted and imprisoned around the world.
2. Two examples of sources of law in Zambia are:
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii \_\_\_\_\_
3. ....questions are the types of investigative questions most recommended for child witnesses?

4. What is the name given to the manual used to diagnose mental disorders?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The term \_\_\_\_\_ is applied to adolescents and children who show persistent antisocial behavior and whose actions appear impulsive and irresponsible.
6. Which specialist in the criminal justice system studies crime, criminals and criminal behavior? \_\_\_\_\_
7. According to Erik Erickson which stage during adolescence is associated with the development of deviant behavior?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. According to Kohlberg's theory of moral development which stages of development are usually associated with engagement in crime? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Persistent sexual interest in pre-pubescent children as reflected by one's sexual fantasies, urges, thoughts, arousal patterns or behavior is called \_\_\_\_\_
10. Modern systems of criminal procedure are divided into two basic models namely  
a)..... and b)..... Systems.

**SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE**

*Attempt all questions in this section by putting in a mark (√) in either column to answer either true or false*

#	Question	True	False
1.	People with a high IQ do not engage in criminal behaviour		
2.	According to psychological research, children never lie		
3.	In psycho-legal assessment, competency to stand trial entails determining whether the defendant is able to follow court proceedings		
4	Estimator variable can be described as the procedure used to obtain an identification of the perpetrator.		
5.	Impaired brain structure has been associated with a higher incidence of criminal behavior		
6.	Prosopagnosia is another name for the area of the brain known as the "fusiform gyrus"		
7.	Sexual fantasy is cited as one of the reasons for rape		
8.	Traumatic experiences early in life are a predictor of antisocial behavior later in life.		

9.	People who are mentally ill are more likely to engage in crime		
10.	Conduct disorder is a mental disorder associated with crime among young people		
11	Female prisoners are more likely to experience victimization than male prisoners		

**SECTION D: SHORT ESSAYS**

*Write brief notes on any four (4) of the following topics*

1. With particular reference to the Swedish case of Thomas Quick, discuss the concept of confirmation bias and its relevance to investigative interviewing.
2. Identify and explain crime scene behavior that would help you narrow the search for the perpetrator.
3. Categories false confessions and briefly explain each category you have identified.
4. According to Albert Bandura’s theory of social learning what are the ways in which violence and aggression are produced in a child?
5. In Eysenck’s theory of personality what are the traits associated with criminal behavior?
6. Write brief notes on the association between offending behavior and traumatic brain injury.

**SECTION E: LONG ESSAY**

*Attempt any two (2) of the following long essays*

1. Explain what you understand by the “PEACE” and the “SUE” models of investigative interviewing.
2. Identify three categories of vulnerable witnesses in the Zambian Criminal justice system and discuss their vulnerability with reference to crime investigation.
3. What are the theories of crimes? Outline any three psychological theories of crime and how they endeavor to explain crime and criminality.
4. What is conduct disorder? What are some of the characteristics associated with a person who has conduct disorder? In your response highlight the following:
  - a. Disorders related to conduct disorder
  - b. Prevalence
  - c. Types of conduct disorder
  - d. Genetic, Neurobiological and Psychological factors associated with Conduct Disorder.
5. What are some of the effects of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) on victims of abuse?

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

# UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

SDS 2414: RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

**INSTRUCTIONS:** READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY IN EACH SECTION.

**TIME:** THREE (3) HOURS

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**SECTION A: Answer all questions from this section (20 Marks).**

1. The following are examples of non-scientific knowledge except:
  - a) Pragmatism
  - b) Intuition
  - c) Religion
  - d) Logic
  - e) Deductive reasoning
2. Basic social science research is typically conducted for academic purposes
  - a) True
  - b) False
3. Over-advocacy trap is.....
  - a) When the researcher makes recommendations that do not reflect the research outcomes
  - b) When the researcher advocates for inappropriate policies
  - c) When the researcher communicates the findings using inaccessible language
  - d) When the researcher does not follow ethical obligations
4. The following are major goals of social science research except:
  - a) Prediction
  - b) Measurements
  - c) Explanation
  - d) Generalization
  - e) Triangulation
5. Exploration research enquiries are typically
  - a) Longitudinal designs
  - b) Qualitative research designs
  - c) Experimental research designs
  - d) Correlational designs
6. Lots of rain could cause crops to grow faster. In this statement “lots of rain” may be regarded as:
  - a) The independent variable
  - b) Dependent variable
  - c) Control variable

- d) Intervening variable
7. The variable religious affiliation could be correctly measured at the...
    - a) Ordinal level
    - b) Ratio level
    - c) Nominal level
    - d) Interval level
  8. To be able to generalise from the sample to the population, we require.....
    - a) A larger sample size
    - b) A random sample
    - c) A representative sample
    - d) Reliable measurements
    - e) All of the above
  9. The major differences between qualitative and quantitative approaches is
    - a) The philosophical foundations
    - b) The sample size
    - c) How data collection
    - d) How data is analysed
    - e) All of the above
  10. To convince your funders about the relevance of your research, you must put your justification in the.....part of your research proposal
    - a) Statement of the problem
    - b) Significance of the study
    - c) Executive summary
    - d) Methodology
    - e) Conceptual framework
  11. Experimental study designs are typically establishing cause and effect among variable
    - a) True
    - b) False
  12. The following are characteristics of a good research hypothesis except:
    - a) Operationally defined concepts
    - b) Value neutrality
    - c) Scientific feasibility
    - d) Value reference
  13. The null hypothesis is akin to experimental or research hypothesis
    - a) True
    - b) False
  14. Inferential statistics is all about
    - a) Learning about the population based on the sample statistics
    - b) Generalization
    - c) Parameter estimation
    - d) Hypothesis testing
    - e) All of the above
  15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the type of research design involving the collection of data at one point in time

- a) Participant observation
  - b) Correlational design
  - c) Experimental design
  - d) Panel study designs
  - e) None of the above
16. The level of significance is
- a) The range of estimates for the unknown population parameter
  - b) The probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is in fact true
  - c) The degree of certainty in the measurements of population parameters
  - d) The area under the curve which is bounded by 95% confidence level
  - e) None of the above
17. Confounding variables can introduce unwanted alternative explanation to a study
- a) True
  - b) False
18. A point estimate is a.....
- a) Single value representing a sample statistic
  - b) Single value representing a population parameter
  - c) Single statistic used to estimate a population parameter
  - d) Single value used to estimate the mean
19. If the z-score corresponding to the grade of Caroline Banda in the SDS class is 1.32, what is the percentage of students who scored above her?
- a) 90.66%
  - b) 9.34%
  - c) 95.00%
  - d) 66.00%
20. Determining the gap in literature among previous studies often involves asking questions about the following except:
- a) Philosophical foundations
  - b) Sampling methods
  - c) Hypothesis
  - d) Data collection methods

**SECTION B: write short notes on any 15 of the following concepts (30 Marks)**

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1. Social science priesthood
2. Triangulation
3. Intervening variables
4. Experimenter effect
5. Type II error
6. Research hypothesis
7. Participatory action research
8. Sampling frame
9. Significant test

10. Repeated cross-sectional research design
11. Case study
12. Interval estimates
13. Measures of dispersion
14. Secondary data analysis
15. Inference
16. Central limit theorem
17. Control group
18. Semi-structured interviews

**SECTION C: Answer all questions from this section (50 Marks)**

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1. Briefly distinguish between the following concepts
  - a) Probability and non-probability sampling
  - b) Direct and participant observation
  - c) Experimental and quasi-experimental designs
  - d) Directional and non-directional hypothesis
  - e) In-depth and structured interviews
  
2. Martha has just joined the University Teaching Hospital (UTH) as a social worker and she has just recently discovered that she is among the lowest paid employees relative to other professionals. If Martha earns K19,000 monthly and a reasonable sample of UTH professionals shows that on average they earn about K21,000 with a standard deviation of K9,500:
  - a) What is the percentage of professionals earning more than Martha at UTH?
  - b) If the total number of professionals at UTH is 200, carry out a hypothesis test assessing the validity of Martha's claims
  
3. You are a sociologist or social worker interested in the average age of people who receive monthly government support through the social cash transfer. From a sample of 200 recipients, you have managed to interview, the average age is 64 years with standard deviation of 15 years. What is the 99% confidence interval for the population mean age? Sketch your standard normal distribution to illustrate your work.
  
4. Your organisation has tasked you to assess if there are differences in salaries between men and women. You want to test this hypothesis by conducting a study and your 230 male respondents report a mean income of K250,000 per annum (standard deviation of K38,000) whereas your 279 female respondents report a mean income of K300,000 per annum (standard deviation of K25,000). From the survey, are there statistically significant differences in salaries between men and women?

***END OF EXAMINATION***



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

SDS 9115 - The NGO Sector Management and Development – 2022 Exam

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

**SECTION. A: COMPULSORY**

**Question.1**

“The diversity of NGOs suggests the variety of NGO values, approaches and activities in development and management”. Unpack and pack this statement about the NGO sector, Management and Development. [20 Marks]

## **SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS**

### **Question.2**

With practical examples, analyze the rise of NGOs in development in both the global North and global South. What are the differences and similarities in the dynamics that surround the rise of NGOs in global development context with those that have led to the rise of NGOs in Zambia? [ 10 Marks]

### **Question. 3**

Analyze the following three (3) NGO roles: implementers, catalysts and partners and how they foster socio-economic development at individual, local community and national levels [10 Marks]

### **Question.4**

With practical examples, delve deeper into global scientific debates on 'The dynamics of internal management of NGOs'. On the basis of debates, innovate one approach for management of an NGO that you are planning to form after completing your studies. [10 Marks]

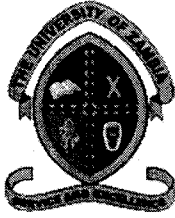
### **Question. 5**

In chronological order, analyze all the requirements involved in registering an NGO in Zambia. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the requirements? [10 Marks]

### **Question.6**

Analyze the current legal instruments that guide the NGO sector in Zambia. What are the weaknesses and strengths of the current legal instruments? On the basis of these analyses, suggest measures that can be used by the Government of Zambia to support growth of the NGO Sector in Zambia with regard to the national agenda of employment creation and poverty reduction at individual, local community and national levels [10 Marks]

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK & SOCIOLOGY  
SDS 9215: PARTICIPATORY PLANNING MONITORING &  
EVALUATION  
2021/22 END OF YEAR EXAM**

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**Time allowed:** 3 hours

**Instructions:**

- Write all your answers in a separate answer booklet given to you
  - Answer any four (4) questions. All questions carry equal marks
- 

1. Define participatory evaluation and with the aid of a table illustrate the differences between participatory and conventional monitoring and evaluation (25 Marks)
2. When different people mention community participation, they could actually mean different things and levels of involvement. Elucidate the different levels of participation (25 Marks).
3. Discuss the benefits and challenges of implementing participatory monitoring and evaluation (25 Marks).
4. As succinctly as possible, define the following concepts (25 Marks).
  - Community mobilisation
  - Problem and Solution Tree Analysis
  - Participatory monitoring
  - Socio-political process to planning
  - Authority of bureaucracy
5. Define participatory planning; with the aid of practical examples discuss the 4 possible sources of authority for a planner as proposed by Martin Rein (25 Marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY  
2022 ACADEMIC YEAR  
FINAL EXAM**

**COURSE: SOC 1102 – INTRODUCTION TO RURAL  
PRODUCTION SYSTEMS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS IN SECTION A  
AND ONLY THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION B**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A**

1. When did the government remove agriculture subsidies in Zambia and what problems came with this in the agriculture sector?
2. What is involved in rural production systems?
3. What are classified as non-farm activities in rural areas?
4. Mention the different reasons why rural people get involved in non-farm activities.
5. Briefly state the role of land tenure in rural areas.
6. Briefly describe the various components of the resource base you know
7. What constitutes food insecurity in a nation?
8. State the stages of RNFE in economic development?
9. What is uxori-local residence?

**SECTION B**

1. Discuss the farm and non-farm linkages found in rural areas in Zambia.  
Give examples
2. Describe with examples the rural production systems that exist in Zambia.

3. Discuss the three food production system found in the pre-colonial and colonial periods
4. Describe the farming system strategy that you know?
5. Is it true that RNFE is important in rural economy? Justify your answer.
6. Discuss the understanding of the farming systems approaches to rural production in Zambia.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2021/2022 DEFERRED EXAMINATION**

**SOC 1110 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY  
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: This paper is divided into three (3) sections. Answer all questions from section A, fifteen (15) questions from section B and two (2) questions from section C**

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1. Suicide is a result of two factors according to Emile Durkheim. What are these factors?
  - a. Social facts and social stigma
  - b. Social statics and social dynamics
  - c. Social integration and social regulation
  - d. Anomie and altruism
  
2. In Karl Marx's theorisation, capitalists who own the means of production, exploit the;
  - a. Bourgeoisie
  - b. Masses
  - c. Peasants
  - d. Proletariats
  - e. Consumers
  
3. Frowns, gossip, and crossing people off guest lists are examples of:
  - a. Retribution
  - b. Degradation ceremonies
  - c. Deterrence
  - d. Negative sanctions
  - e. Social control
  
4. Factors that account for social stability according to Auguste Comte are known as
  - a. Social facts
  - b. Social solidarities
  - c. Social statics
  - d. Social regulations
  
5. According to George Herbert Mead's emerging-self theory, children pretend to take the roles of specific people such as Nurses, Doctors, or Mothers during which stage?
  - a. Game stage
  - b. Role playing stage
  - c. Play stage
  - d. Imitation stage

6. According to the labelling theory, an individual becomes deviant when;
  - a. Interact with a deviant person
  - b. They are in the same environment with a deviant person
  - c. A deviant label is applied to them
  - d. The jaw, facial irregularities and ears are of unusual size
  
7. A..... is a distinct cultural group within a larger culture.
  - a. Cultural universal
  - b. Subculture
  - c. Minor culture
  - d. Co-culture
  
8. Values, traditions and beliefs are all examples of
  - a. Material culture
  - b. Cult culture
  - c. Non-material culture
  - d. Popular culture
  
9. Which social scientist argued against the use of positivism in studying the social world?
  - a. Auguste Comte
  - b. Max Weber
  - c. Harriet Martineau
  - d. Karl Marx
  
- 10 .....suicide results when the norms guiding individual conduct are relaxed and as a result fail to control human desires
  - a. Regulatory suicide
  - b. Fatalistic
  - c. Altruistic
  - d. Anomic
  - e. Egoistic
  
- 11 .....is the term used to describe someone such as a parent or sibling who plays a major role in our social development (Write the term in your answer book)
  
- 12 To Sociologists, the terms sex and gender basically mean one and the same thing
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
- 13 The functionalist view of social stratification was developed by;
  - a) Max Weber
  - b) John Kenneth Galbraith
  - c) Emile Durkheim
  - d) Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore

- 14 Which of the following perspectives emphasizes the idea that people learn attitudes and roles through shared language and meaning?
- a) Psychoanalytical theory
  - b) Differential association theory
  - c) Symbolic interactionism
  - d) Structural theory
  - e) Social exchange theory
- 15 According to Cesare Lombroso, deviant behaviour is learnt through interaction with other people especially in primary groups.
- a) True
  - b) False
- 16 According to the functionalist perspective, an unintended consequence of a given institution is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Latent Function
  - b) Dysfunction
  - c) Manifest function
  - d) Social function
  - e) Non-social function
- 17 Acts or objects that have come to be socially accepted as standing for something else other than typical representation of themselves is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Folkways
  - b) Symbols
  - c) Mores
  - d) Laws
- 18 Once an individual is given a label as a “deviant,” that label stick to that individual for the rest of their life and once someone has been labelled to be deviant they are stigmatised. This is explanation of deviance is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Edwin Sutherland
  - b) Howard Becker
  - c) Clifford Shaw
  - d) Deborah Denno
- 19 Musadabwe, a wealthy business man has set principles for his wealth that includes not helping his weak family members on the notion that they are straining his finances backward and that they are never serious but lazy hence don't deserve to be helped. According to what you learnt in SOC 1110, Musadabwe is applying \_\_\_\_\_ on the family.

- a) Bourgeoisie exploitation
- b) Proletariat exploitation
- c) Survival of the fittest
- d) Social stigma
- e) Social frugal (stinginess)

20 Sociology as the study of laws that govern the development of human society is directly linked with \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Emile Durkheim
- c) Max Webber
- d) Auguste Comte
- e) None of the above

### **SECTION B: (30 MARKS)**

Write brief notes on **15** of the following concepts. Each concept carries two **(2) marks**

1. Centre-periphery relationship
2. Law of three stages
3. Generational poverty
4. Cultural shock
5. Primary socialisation
6. Max Weber
7. Charles H. Cooley
8. Fatalistic suicide and anomic suicide
9. Differential association theory
10. Sanctions
11. Types of society
12. The caste system of social stratification
13. Emmanuel Wallerstein
14. Modernization theory
15. Mass hysteria
16. Indicators of social stratification
17. Organic analogy
18. French revolution
19. Sociology

**SECTION C (40 MARKS): Answer any TWO questions from the following**

1. In an effort to explain the existing stratification system, Sociology utilizes theoretical perspectives. What are these theories and how do they explain social stratification and class inequalities?
2. Africa will for a long time remain poorer than the core countries of the industrialized world and its citizens will continue to lack proper access to social services. Discuss the reality of this statement with the support of some theories and with practical examples
3. Describe deviance and with the help of Sociological theories, explain deviance and indicate ways in which it can be controlled
4. Explain the technological, social, political and economic conditions under which sociology first emerged as a scientific discipline

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**  
**2021/2022 FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**SOC 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY**  
**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** This paper is divided into four (4) sections. Carefully, read instructions under each section.

**All answers should be written in the Answer Booklet**

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION [30 MARKS]**

1. The major difference between pure sociology and applied sociology is that .....

  - a) Pure sociology is concerned with problem solving and intervention while applied sociology is only concerned with collecting data on the problem.
  - b) Pure sociology is concerned with collecting data about the prevailing problem while applied sociology is concerned with applying solutions to the prevailing social problem.
  - c) Applied sociology employs the use of research method while pure sociology does not.
  - d) Applied sociology is carried out at first while pure sociology is carried out after applied sociology.
  - e) None of the above

2. Mary Mbewe was a social media influencer from Kabwe who killed herself on January 18<sup>th</sup> 2022, by drinking a pesticide named doom. Before killing herself, Mary left a note saying that she was tired of being excessively bullied and controlled by her followers on her twitter page. She could not take it anymore. According to Durkheim's analysis, this is a typical example of:
  - a) Altruistic suicide
  - b) Fatalistic suicide
  - c) Egoistic suicide
  - d) Anomic suicide
  - e) Regulatory suicide
3. The following are NOT factors that led to the emergence of sociology EXCEPT.....
  - a) Drive to maturity, industrial revolution and French revolution
  - b) French revolution, Biological analogy and Industrial revolution.
  - c) Renaissance, French revolution and Industrial revolution
  - d) Renaissance, Industrial revolution and Monotheism
  - e) Industrial revolution, Religious factors and the Cold war

4. The looking glass self-theory explains the self as resulting from?
  - a) The imagination of other people's reactions to his or her actions in the process of interaction.
  - b) Being part of the group for an individual to understand what is happening
  - c) The two components namely the 'I' and the 'Me'
  - d) The three components namely the Ego, Super Ego and the Id.
  - e) None of the above
  
5. During the first stage of the demographic transition:
  - a) Fertility rates are low, mortality rates are low, and population size is stable
  - b) Fertility rates are low, mortality rates are high, and population size is declining
  - c) Fertility rates are high, mortality rates are low, and population size is increasing rapidly
  - d) Fertility rates are high, mortality rates are high, and population size is stable
  
6. In Karl Marx's view, religion is seen as a notorious social entity that promotes.....
  - a) Protestant ethic and spirit of Calvinism
  - b) Survival of the fittest
  - c) Creation of false consciousness acting as an opiate
  - d) Creation of false consciousness acting as hidden curriculum
  - e) Creation of false consciousness between bourgeois and proletariats
  
7. The two components of culture include ..... and .....
  - a) Material culture and Non-material culture
  - b) Values and Norms
  - c) Ideal Culture and Real Culture
  - d) Sub-culture and Counter Culture
  - e) None of the above
  
8. The major similarity between social statics and social dynamics is that .....
  - a) both were developed by Herbert Spencer
  - b) both were developed by Karl Marx
  - c) both were developed by Emile Durkheim
  - d) both were developed by Auguste Comte
  - e) both were developed by Max Webber
  
9. Americans tend to marry people of similar race, age, education, religious affiliation, and social class. In sociology, this behavior reflects the practice of:
  - (a) Hypergamy
  - (b) Hypogamy
  - (c) Heterogamy
  - (d) Homogamy

10. The notion that collective behaviour is formed as a result of individuals with already existing attitude and come together to form crowds is best associated with the .....
- The convergence theory
  - The emergent-norm theory
  - The contagion theory
  - The conflict theory
  - The functionalist theory
11. Musonda, a female nurse working from University Teaching Hospital is a punctual and tender health care giver. In the process of carrying out her duties, Musonda ended up falling in love with one of her patients and later married him. Musonda's marriage is a typical example of a ..... of a hospital.
- Manifest function
  - Latent function
  - Non-function
  - Alternative functions
  - None of the above
12. Banda Njovu, a rural resident from eastern province decided to migrate to the towns in search of employment opportunities and to get rid of rural darkness caused by lack of electricity in his village. Banda is practicing .....
- Rural-urban migration
  - Intra-migration
  - Inter-migration
  - Forced migration
  - Urban-rural migration
13. According W.W Rostow.....
- Every society must pass through a primitive society, a capitalist society and communism in its course to development
  - Every Society must pass through theological, metaphysical, and scientific stages in its course to development.
  - Every society must pass through a traditional society, pre-conditions for take-off and take-off in its course to development.
  - All of the above
  - None of the above
14. A youth wants to achieve the sort of affluent lifestyle he sees on television. Unable to find a well-paying job, he turns to drug dealing to pay for it. In Merton's typology, he would be classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Retreatist
  - Rebel
  - Innovator
  - Conformist
  - Danger to society

15. ....argued that social stratification is essential for society as it, among other things, help bring about interdependence through organic solidarity and mechanical solidarity.
- Max Webber
  - Talcott Parson
  - Emile Durkheim
  - Karl Marx
  - Davis and Moore
16. "Tracking" in schools, according to the conflict theory, is a way of:
- Winning track meets
  - Keeping track of problem students
  - Increasing racial and class inequality
  - Adjusting teaching to students' abilities
  - Finding talented but underprivileged students
17. The type of action which is rationally calculated and carried out with means and goals is called .....
- Value oriented social rational action
  - Goal oriented rational action
  - Affective action
  - Traditional action
  - None of the above
18. On Monday, 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2022, immediately after Manchester united won Liverpool, students were seen in huge numbers celebrating and storming the library singing and chanting with celebration over the victory of Manchester United. According to collective behaviour, students cerebrated and stormed the library in huge numbers because.....
- They won the match
  - They understand the power that exist in working as a group than individuals
  - Students learnt deviant behaviour as they interacted among each other
  - Students were a subculture of the main culture
  - Students intended to bring about social change
19. Which of the following is an example of downward inter-generational mobility?
- A plumber whose father was a physician
  - A professional athlete who fails to find work after retirement
  - A bank teller who becomes a bar tender at a pub owned by her sibling
  - A police officer who becomes a newspaper vendor
  - None of the above
20. The fertility rate refers to:
- The annual number of births per 1000 women of childbearing age
  - The number of births relative to total population
  - The number of births relative to the number of abortions
  - The average number of children a woman has in her lifetime
  - The total number of women who are fertile

**SECTION B: TRUE/FALSE and ONE WORD ANSWER. Answer ALL Questions in this Section [20 MARKS]**

NO.	QUESTION	TRUE/FALSE (Use the booklet)
1.	Herbert spencer view politics as a social institution which is a major source of inequality and called this survival of the fittest	
2.	The norm that empowers every scientist with the right to advance knowledge with scrutiny is the norm of organised scepticism	
3.	According to the modernisation theory, underdevelopment in poor nations can be blamed on rigid cultural values and beliefs which deter economic progress in such countries	
4.	Although they agree with the importance of the economy in society, the functionalist perspective see the economy as detrimental to society as it creates a system of winners and losers	
5.	Ecclesia is a type of religious organization in which all people in the society are members by birth	
6.	Instrumental role is traditionally the woman's role which is to be children's chief caretaker and to be able to nourish the members of the family	
7.	The proponent of the concept of "circular reaction" that during collective behaviour people stop thinking was developed by Robert Ezra	
8.	Ideal culture is people's actual culture while real culture is the stated culture of what they are going to do	
9.	Fecundity refers to the physiological ability to bear children	
10.	A caste system is a form of social stratification in which individual status is determined by birth and is life long	
<b>SHORT ANSWER</b>		<b>(Use the Booklet)</b>
11.	The theory which perceive deviants as people who possess genetic problems inherited from parents to children is called .....	
12.	Max Weber argued that religion can give rise to economic development by citing an example of the protestant ethic called.....	
13.	The view which argues for the evaluation of each culture based on its own standard is referred to as .....	
14.	.....theory explains that deviant behaviour is learned through interaction with others where individuals learn values, attitudes, methods and motives for deviant behaviour	
15.	According to the world systems theory, countries that are exploited and exploit other countries are called .....	
16.	.....are informal norms or everyday customs that may be violated without serious consequences within a particular culture	
17.	..... is a political system in which citizens periodically choose officials to run their government	

18.	An economic system characterized by private ownership of property and the pursuit of personal profit is called.....	
19.	The ranking of individuals or social positions and statuses in the social structure is called.....	
20.	According to George Herbert Mead, .....are those persons whose care, affection and approval are desired and who are the most important in the development of the self	

**SECTION C: BRIEF NOTES. Answer ONLY FIFTEEN (15) questions from this section [30 MARKS]**

1. Herbert spencer and the survival of the fittest
2. Blended Family
3. False Consciousness
4. Social institutions
5. Formal and informal norms
6. The elect
7. Cultural ethnocentrism
8. Nature vs. nurture debate
9. Closed and open systems of social stratification
10. Formal vs. informal deviance
11. Mass hysteria
12. Social control
13. Involuntary migrants
14. The sacred vs the profane
15. Social mobility
16. Structural functionalism
17. Erving Goffman
18. Conflict perspective on the family
19. Third stage of the Demographic Transition Theory

**SECTION D: LONG ESSAY. Answer ONLY ONE (1) question from this section [20 Marks]**

1. With a clear understanding of different types of migration, define and explain the contributing factors to increasing migration. Using practical examples and in the context of Zambia, explain the major benefits and threats associated with population increase and population decrease. [20 marks].
2. What is sociology? Clearly explain the factors that led to the emergence of sociology as a science of society. How did the views of classical founders of sociology shape sociology as we know it today? [20 marks].
3. Africa will for a long time remain poorer than the core countries of the industrialized world and its citizens will continue to lack proper access to basic services. Discuss the reality of this statement with the support of some theories of development. In your view, *what should countries like Zambia do in order to address widespread poverty?*

**END OF EXAMINATION!!!**



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

**BACHELOR OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY**  
**(MAJOR AND MINOR)**

**SOC 2110: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS**  
**2022 FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DATE : 18<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022**

**TIME ALLOWED : 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS :**

- 1. There are EIGHT questions in the examination paper. ANSWER any FOUR questions.**
- 2. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Define Social actors and discuss the reasons why it is important for any particular society to identify social actors in social problems. Mention four (4) renowned personalities in any part of the world who would qualify to be called “social entrepreneurs.” For each personality you mention, explain why such a person should qualify to be called a social entrepreneur? **(25 Marks)**
  - ② Using Zambia as an example, explain the concept of social stratification and how it explains peoples’ differential experiences of social problems in society. **(25 Marks)**
  3. With practical examples, critically explain the importance of official statistics in national policy and decision making in the country: What role do official statistics play in resolving social problems in society? **(25 Marks)**.
  - ④ With practical examples from any region of your choice in the world, explain why some people in certain societies engage themselves in war and armed conflict? In what ways does the law of armed conflict (LOAC) regulate this social problem? **(25 Marks)**
  5. Discuss the sociological perspectives on social problems. How do they explain the existence of some social problems such as youth violence, child defilement and many others in Zambia? What recommendations would you consider to solve these problems in light of the perspectives? Give reasons for your answers. **(25 Marks)**
  6. With practical examples, explain the manifestation of poverty as a global social problem. How can one explain the relativism and universalism of poverty? **(25 Marks)**.
  - ⑦ The way sociologists study social problems begins first with their view on how the world works based on theories that vary in their level of analysis. Discuss the four sociological perspectives on social problems and indicate which perspective can best explain social problems in Zambia **(25 Marks)**.
  8. Crime and Criminal Justice **(25 Marks)**
    - (i) What is crime? Establish the major difference between murder and manslaughter **(5 Marks)**
    - (ii) Discuss the functions of criminal law and indicate the extent to which this body of law has been effective in bringing social order in Zambia. In what ways does criminal law differ from civil law? **(20 Marks)**
- 

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION  
SOC 3110: URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Answer any FOUR (4) Questions**

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1. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the Concentric Zone Theory of Ernest Burgess in explaining urban social life in urban Zambia?
2. Discuss the importance of Louis Wirth's theory of "Urbanism as a way of life" in understanding urban social life in Zambia?
3. Discuss the socio-economic problems of post-colonial towns and how these have affected the development of society today? How can local governments solve these problems?
4. What is urban sociology? Discuss the challenges of urban sociology in understanding the urban Zambian social life?
5. Identify and discuss the factors which led to the rise and development of cities in the world
6. Explain the transitions the family has undergone due to the influence of the city. In addition, discuss the functions of the family.
7. With practical examples from the Zambian scenario, discuss the relationship between urbanization and migration? In your view, what advice would you give the ministry of local government to reduce over-urbanisation?
8. What are the stages/series of divorce? In what ways does divorce affect the children of the divorced parents as well as society as a whole? Use practical examples

**END OF EXAMINATION!!!**

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

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION (NOVEMBER 2022)**

**SOC 9010: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

**SECTION A: Write brief notes on any fifteen (15) of the following (60 marks)**

1. Industry, Surplus Value and Profit.
2. Commodity and use value of a commodity
3. Recognition Agreement, Collective Bargaining, Collective Agreement, Zipper Clause and their relationship.
4. General duties of Managing Director, Finance Director, Commercial Director and Human Resources Director in a firm.
5. Inflation and its causes and effects.
6. Order of deliberations of a Committee Meeting
7. Craft Union, General Unions, Industrial Unions and Federations.
8. Redundancy and the principles of first-in last-out and last-in first-out.
9. ILO Conventions 87 and 98.
10. International Labour Standards and the Declaration of Philadelphia.
11. Social System in the context of industry and its functional pre-requisites.
12. Planning and M.B.O.
13. Duties of Chairman and Secretary before, during, and after meeting.
14. Communication, its value and barriers.
15. Contract and its value in employment.
16. Labour, objects of labour, means of labour and their functional relationships in the economy.
17. Wage, living wage, minimum wage and fair wage.
18. Law of supply, law of demand and law of supply and demand.
19. Management and the four functions all Managers perform.
20. Decision making, programmed and non-programmed decision making.

## SECTION B

Answer any TWO (2) of the following questions (40 marks)

1. a. An employee who has worked for one year beyond his retirement age of 60 years has been discharged. He complains of unfair dismissal and discrimination on the basis of age. What would be your brief arguments for and against his complaint?  
(5 marks)
- b. Describe legislation and custom as two of the sources of labour law. (5 marks)
- c. Outline the nature of modern industrial society in contrast to the traditional society, and explain why there is a sustained movement towards the industrial society and with what effects?  
(10 marks)
2. Outline the tenets or elements of Herzberg's Motivation/Hygiene Theory and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory as well as F.W. Taylor's Scientific Management ideas. Indicate how these theories or perspectives are functional in the successful management and administration of Human Resources for the benefit of the undertaking.  
(20 marks)
3. Describe in detail the nature and elements of negotiation, mediation and arbitration as techniques for resolving disputes under Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and explain why there is a move away from litigation and judicial system to ADR. (20 marks)
4. Describe the pure or 'ideal typical' form of bureaucracy and its elements and clearly indicate the advantages and disadvantages of bureaucracy in the administration or management of the firm.  
(20 marks)

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**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2021 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**SOC 9210: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

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

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**SECTION A: Answer all the questions in this section (40 Marks)**

1. Describe one of the following changes associated with modernity:
  - a) Differentiation
  - b) Rationality
2. Point out one of the criticisms against modernization theory.
3. What is the major argument espoused by theories of human agency with regard to social change?
4. Capitalism is said to have originated from independent city-states not manors. Briefly explain why.
5. Describe one of the features of modern capitalism.
6. Give an example of cultural diffusion.
7. Subdivision of labour was one of the changing conditions of work as a result of industrialization. Explain one of the consequences of sub-division of labour.
8. Give an example of change at the mezzo-level of social organization.
9. Why are changes in the large-scale mezzo & macro levels of society important?
10. Explain how social factors can influence the composition of a population.

**SECTION C (ESSAYS): Answer three questions (60 Marks)**

1. Identity any three major economic growth-oriented measures of development and point out at least two shortcomings of these measures. How do people-centred measures of development address the shortcomings that have been cited?.

2. In relation to the existence of inequalities, describe the major differences between hunter-gatherer societies and simple agrarian societies. Do you agree with the view that inequalities are not an inevitable outcome of human nature? Substantiate your position.
3. Describe some of the problems that agrarian states had to solve in order to stabilize and work more efficiently, and explain how these problems were resolved.
4. Describe any five common assumptions that classical evolutionist theory made about human society. What weaknesses are associated with each of these assumptions?
5. Give an example of change that has taken place in Zambia's history showing the following patterns of social change:
  - a) Directional change (cumulative and de-cumulative; linear and multilinear)
  - b) Non-directional change i.e., closed cycle pattern; spiral/open cycle; stagnation

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END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**  
**2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**

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

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

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A**

1. Briefly state the muddling through involves
2. Which comes first between formal organizations and informal organizations and why is it so?
3. What is managing information using boundary spanners?
4. State the forces of change which every organization faces.
5. Is it true that leadership is important to an organization? Briefly justify your response.
6. What is the relationship between character and integrity
7. Describe briefly the three levels of culture you know

**SECTION B**

1. The Human Relations School developed as a reaction to Classical Organization theory. Demonstrate the similarities and differences of the two schools of thought.
2. Justify the significance of Herbert A. Simon's bounded rationality and satisficing in organization theory.

3. Briefly outline Weber's Ideal type of organization. How useful is this type of organization in explaining and improving organizations in Zambia.
4. "Organization culture is like pornography; it is hard to define it but you know it when you see it." Discuss and provide examples of the same in any organization you know in Zambia

## **SECTION C**

1. Discuss the four levels in which parastatal organizations are structured in Zambia by giving examples in each level.
2. Why is an organization's environment so important to an organization? Identify and discuss each of the major dimensions of the general environment.
3. Provide the characteristics of organizational cultures and why these are important.
4. If you learned that a company that has asked to join them has a matrix structure, would you be more or less interested in working there? Justify your answers.

**END EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**  
**2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**

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

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

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A**

1. State briefly why people in rural are found in a poverty trap in rural areas.
2. State briefly the linkage you see in the basic social institutions you know?
3. State briefly why rural sociology is an applied science?
4. State some of the indicators of poverty in rural areas you know?
5. Write the meaning of Co-operative Spirit?
6. Mention the different approaches used in rural development
7. State briefly the role of rural sociology in the rural Zambia?

**SECTION B**

1. Discuss the various human factors that drive, influence and affect social change at the various levels (such as at global, regional, national and community levels).
2. Rural sociology as social science discipline is one of the newest social science. Discuss its origin and how it contributes to nation development.
3. Is it true that a study of rural society is not complete without looking at culture? Justify your response.

4. Discuss the main characteristics of rural sociology and show their relevance to national development.

## SECTION C

1. Do villages in Zambia qualify to be called communities? Share this by looking at what factors enhance community building as well as factors that act as barriers for community building.
2. What role did co-operatives play in rural development in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Republics that is from 1964 to 1990 and compare with the period of 1991 to 2001.
3. Rural poverty is difficult to define but when you see it you know it. Discuss why this is so by giving specific examples in Zambia.
4. Discuss the reasons that have been given for the continued existence of poverty in the developing nations, such as Zambia.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY  
END OF 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION  
SOC 9855

**INSTRUCTIONS; Answer all the questions**

**DURATION; 3 hours**

**50 Marks**

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1. 'Public policy development is an interactive process, rather than a linear one'. With the aid of examples discuss this assertion.
2. Individuals, institutions and agencies involved in the policy process are called actors, why is it that government is often thought of to be the only entity involved in policy making?
3. Why do we consider a project to be a temporary process, discuss.
4. List any four characteristics of a project and explain what each of them mean.
5. The phrase "*if you fail to plan, you plan to fail.*" What does it mean?
6. Differentiate between a project and a programme using the table below.

7.

Issue	project	programme
Scope		
Duration		
Nature of solutions		
Nature of problem		
Relationship to the environment		

8. With the aid of a diagram, explain what happens at each and every stage of the project cycle.

9. List and differentiate any two types of needs that you know.
10. Briefly explain how you would carry out a needs assessment?
11. Capacity assessment usually brings out five types of assets or capital; list any 3 types of assets that capacity assessment brings out.
12. What is the purpose of a stakeholder analysis?
13. Think of any problem (e.g crime, water shortage, etc) and construct a problem tree and discuss the importance of a problem tree.
14. It is said that objectives should be SMART, what do these letters stand for?
15. In the log frame, what are activities and objectively verifiable indicators (OVCs)?
16. What is involved in Monitoring and Evaluation? When do you conduct the two and for what purpose would one want to carry out Monitoring and Evaluation.

**THE END**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**SWK 1110: SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2022**

**DEFERRED**

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**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**

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

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

1. Evaluate the social welfare services recommended by Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 and explain its relevance or irrelevance in today's social welfare service delivery in Zambia. **(40 Marks)**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

2. Discuss Freud's psychosexual theory and explain how you can use the knowledge from this theory to improve parenting skills of your clients. **(20 marks)**
3. Compare and contrast residual and institutional welfare provision model, further describe policies in Zambia that provide services at residual and institutional. **(20 marks)**
4. Discuss the values and ethical principles of social work. **(20 marks)**
5. Biestek (1957) argues that social casework is relationship between a case work and the client. Discuss the principles that bid this professional relationship together. **(20 marks)**
6. Provide an analysis of the component of social casework. **(20 marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**NOVEMBER 2022**

**INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SWK 1110)**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

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

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY (60 MARKS)**

- 1. What is the moral question and why is it at the heart of the practice of Social Work? (30 Marks)**
- 2. Social Work is a profession guided by ethical values and principles. Identify and discuss these values and principles and explain their relevance to the profession today. (30 Marks)**

**SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY TWO (40 MARKS)**

- 3. Discuss the principles of Social Case Work and explain why a Social Worker may sometimes within their professional judgement, set aside some of the principles for them to engage in effective practice. (20 Marks)**
- 4. To what extent should Social Work practice rely on theory, scientific knowledge, and practice wisdom? Use practical example to explain your answer. (20 Marks)**
- 5. Discuss the provisions of the Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 and explain how it has influenced today's social welfare service delivery in Zambia. (20 marks)**
- 6. Helen Harris Perlman (1959) describes the elements of social casework as "A Person with a Problem comes to a Place where a Professional representative helps him by a given Process". Discuss what she meant by this statement. (20 marks)**

**GOOD LUCK**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**SWK 1110: SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2022**

**DEFERRED**

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**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**

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

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

1. Evaluate the social welfare services recommended by Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 and explain its relevance or irrelevance in today's social welfare service delivery in Zambia. **(40 Marks)**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

2. Discuss Freud's psychosexual theory and explain how you can use the knowledge from this theory to improve parenting skills of your clients. **(20 marks)**
3. Compare and contrast residual and institutional welfare provision model, further describe policies in Zambia that provide services at residual and institutional. **(20 marks)**
4. Discuss the values and ethical principles of social work. **(20 marks)**
5. Biestek (1957) argues that social casework is relationship between a case work and the client. Discuss the principles that bid this professional relationship together. **(20 marks)**
6. Provide an analysis of the component of social casework. **(20 marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**NOVEMBER 2022**

**CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN SOCIAL POLICY (SWK 2110)**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

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

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY (60 MARKS)**

1. We can think of Social Policy in three ways. Discuss what these three ways (senses) are and how they are related to each other? **(30 Marks)**
2. Discuss the mixed economy of welfare. What three principles underpin (help to structure) welfare provision in modern society? **(30 Marks)**

**SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY TWO (40 MARKS)**

3. Discuss the social gradient of health (social determinants of health). **(20 Marks)**
4. What are human rights? Discuss the ways in which human rights concerns are social policy concerns. **(20 Marks)**
5. Discuss the policy process and why it should not be seen as linear. How do concerns such as gender shape policy formulation and implementation. **(20 Marks)**
6. As a policy expert, explain to the Minister of Home Affairs and Internal Security, the benefits and burdens associated with migration to Zambia, as sender and receiver of different kinds of immigrants. Suggest policy options directed at maximizing the benefits in this area. **(20 Marks)**

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

**Social Work and Law (SWK 2430) 2021/2022 Full Time Examination**

**Venue: Sports Hall**

**Time: 14:00 – 17:00hrs**

**Date: 14-11-2022**

**Instructions: There are Three sections in this examination. Follow the instructions as stated for each section.**

**Section A: Answer all questions in this section (20 marks)**

**Question 1: Define the following concepts with practical illustrations**

- a) Emotional abuse (2 marks)
- b) Parens Patriae (2 marks)
- c) Diversion (2 marks)
- d) Child protection (2 marks)
- e) Marital rape (2 marks)
- f) Juvenile delinquency (2 marks)
- g) Skills in practice (2 marks)
- h) Targeted services (2 marks)
- i) Skills for practice (2 marks)
- j) Probation officer (2 marks)

**Section B: Answer ALL (3) questions in this section (60 marks)**

**Question 2:**

- a) The Beijing rules contain 13 fundamental principles guiding the administration of justice for children. State and practically explain any four (4) of them. (8 marks)
- b) State any five roles of the police for dealing with children who come in contact with the law. (5 marks)
- c) State the names of the two (2) approved schools in Zambia. (2 marks)

- d) Practically explain a case of diversion as a possible alternative for formal criminal justice system proceedings for a child who comes into trouble with the law in Zambia. (5 Marks)

**Question 3:**

- a) Practically explain the concept of “formal alternative care” as it relates to Zambia. (5 marks)
- b) State any four (4) possible reasons for a person to want to adopt a child (4 marks)
- c) State the three (3) things that must be satisfied for the court to approve an adoption order in Zambia. (6 marks)
- d) Practically explain five (5) roles of the courts in dealing with cases of adoption in Zambia. (5 marks)

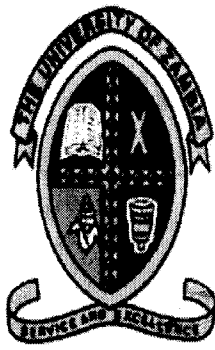
**Question 4:**

- a) State three (3) similarities and differences in contracting a marriage between Customary and statutory marriages in Zambia (6 marks)
- b) Practically explain two (2) areas of interest when dealing with cases of child custody in Zambia. (4 marks)
- c) In dealing with issues of Divorce in Zambia, practically explain two grounds for divorce under customary marriage. (5 marks)
- d) In relations to matters of gender-based violence and relating to the Anti- Gender Based Violence ACT No. 1 of 201, practically explain five (5) roles of health care staff in dealing with cases of physical and sexual abuse (5 marks).

**Section C: This question is compulsory. (20 marks)**

Practically explain the relevance of the Social Work and Law (SWK 2430) course in the understanding and address of matters relating to child protection, alternative care, and ethics in social work (social welfare) practice in Zambia. (20 marks)

**THE END!!**



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

**SWK 3110: THEORY OF SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND SOCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS**

**Date:** 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2022

**Time:** 3 hours

**Venue:** Library Basement

**Instructions:** Kindly read the instructions well before attempting any question.

- (a) Section One is compulsory. **(15 marks)**
  - (b) Choose only four (4) questions from section two (2). **(5 Marks)**
  - (c) Write on any two (2) questions from Section Three (3). **(7.5 Marks each)**
- .....

**Section One (1):**

1. Identify and discuss the common Domain and key processes of all social policies according to David Gil's conceptual model.

## **Section Two (2):**

1. Zambia faces the problem of youth unemployment. What are the sources of this problem? Suggest policy strategies for its solution.
2. Discuss the implications of social values on social work.
3. What is the aim of radical practice in social work?
4. What is the role of state in social Development and the provision of social welfare?
5. What values are used in the policy choices in Zambia currently?
6. What spheres have to be taken into consideration when analyzing the consequences of changes in the key processes?

## **Section Three (3):**

1. Analyse the structure of the delivery system using examples from Zambia.
2. Outline the process of policy formulation using Gilbert and Specht's conceptual model.
3. Analyse the basis of allocation of services in Zambia.

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

**Social Planning and Administration (SWK 4110) Examination**

**Date: 18-11-2022**

**Instructions: There are two sections in this examination. Follow the instructions as stated for each section.**

**Section A: Answer all questions in this section. (40 marks)**

**Question 1:**

- a) Briefly explain any five (5) distinguishing features between public and private administration. (5 marks)
- b) In analysing social policy as public finance, Social Policies are financed using two main ways. State and briefly explain these two ways. (5 marks)
- c) Provide eight (5) demerits of Scientific Management Theory. (5 marks)
- d) Practically explain the concept of social security as it relates to social administration (5 marks)
- e) State five (5) disadvantages of bureaucracy. (5 marks)
- f) Outline five (5) tests for responsiveness to users according to Deakin and Wright. (5 marks)
- g) State any five (5) advantages of the scientific management theory. (5 marks)
- h) Practically explain the sixth function of social administration: Advocacy for social justice in access and administration of services (5 marks)

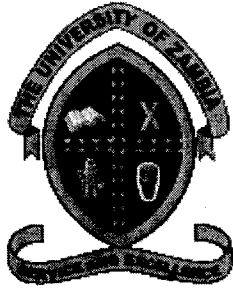
**Section B: Answer ALL three questions in this section. (60 marks)**

**Question Two:** With reference to the Human relations movement approach: Practically show how you as a social administrator can make use of Frederick Herzberg's Motivation- Hygiene Theory to get your subordinates motivated and focused towards effectively carrying out their duties and thus achieving company goals and objectives (20 marks)

**Question Four:** In relation to the transactive approach to planning, practically differentiate between the planner's and the client's contribution in planning for utilisation of community development funds in any given community or district (20 marks).

**Question Five:** Practically show how you as social worker employed under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services can make use of J. Stacey Adams' Equity theory to get yourself motivated and focused towards effectively carrying out your duties despite noted discrepancies between your conditions of service and those in the private sector. (20 marks).

**THE END!!!**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK & SOCIOLOGY  
SWK 9120: PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
2021/22 END OF YEAR EXAM**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer all questions in Section I.
  2. Answer any two (2) questions from Section II.
  3. All questions to be answered in a separate answer booklet provided.
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**SECTION I: ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY (50 MARKS).**

1. Graham 1985 defines a project as a “a set of people and other resources temporarily assembled to reach a specified objective, normally with a fixed budget and with a fixed time period” Identify and discuss 5 characteristics of a project (25 Marks)
2. The environment in which projects operate may be summarized by the 5C model. Explain what the 5Cs are (20 Marks) and illustrate the acronym that stands for the constituent elements of the first C (5 marks).

**SECTION II: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS ONLY (50 MARKS)**

3. Read and understand the project description given below before you proceed in answering questions 3a and 3b

Climate change – a term that denotes global warming and its effects – has been a buzzword in Zambia for the last few months. Politicians have focused on the negative risks that come with this phenomenon such as increased temperatures and a reduction in the average rainfall in Zambia consequently leading to load shedding. Nonetheless, some experts at the University of Zambia have noted that high temperatures also come with positive risks especially for institutions like ZESCO which are implementing projects to scale up electricity production to 6000 megawatts by 2030.

- a. Explain to ZESCO management what a positive risk is? (5 Marks)
- b. Elaborate to ZESCO management the four strategies they can use to respond to risks with potentially positive impacts on their project of scaling up electricity generation. (20 Marks)

4. Write brief notes on all of the following concepts

- a. Task environment
- b. External environment
- c. General environment
- d. Project Charter
- e. Gantt Chart

5. What is the 7S framework? List and discuss the 7S used in management (25 Marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**