

## PREVIEW QUESTION BANK

Module Name : cec24-ge02 Research Methodology-ENG  
Exam Date : 18-May-2024 Batch : 15:00-18:00

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	15042001	<p>Which of the following is an example of a primary data collection tool?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey questionnaire</li> <li>2. Textbook</li> <li>3. Research article</li> <li>4. Government report</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
Objective Question				
2	15042002	<p>What is the primary advantage of using interviews as a data collection technique?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cost-effectiveness</li> <li>2. Standardization of responses</li> <li>3. Ability to probe and clarify responses</li> <li>4. Large sample size</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
Objective Question				
3	15042003	<p>Which of the following is NOT a common technique for collecting qualitative data?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Observation</li> <li>2. Structured interview</li> <li>3. Document analysis</li> <li>4. Open-ended interview</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p>	2.0	0.00

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

4	15042004	<p>What is the primary purpose of legal research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To interpret laws and statutes</li> <li>2. To draft legal documents</li> <li>3. To study historical legal cases</li> <li>4. To analyze economic trends</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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Objective Question

5	15042005	<p>What is the expanded form of SCC?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supreme Court Collection</li> <li>2. Statistical Charts Collection</li> <li>3. Supreme Court Campaign</li> <li>4. Supreme Court Cases</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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Objective Question

6	15042006	<p>Which of the following is NOT a primary source of legal research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law review articles</li> <li>2. Statutes</li> <li>3. Court opinions</li> <li>4. Legal dictionaries</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p>	2.0	0.00
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A4 : 4

## Objective Question

7	15042007	<p>When researching a legal issue, which of the following should be the first step?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analyzing relevant court cases</li> <li>2. Formulating a specific research question</li> <li>3. Consulting with a legal professional</li> <li>4. Searching online legal databases</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

8	15042008	<p>In the doctrinal method, what is the significance of legal precedent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It provides empirical evidence for research findings.</li> <li>2. It establishes the foundation for theoretical frameworks.</li> <li>3. It guides legal interpretation and decision-making.</li> <li>4. It highlights social and cultural contexts.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

9	15042009	<p>Which of the following resources is NOT commonly used in the doctrinal method?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal textbooks and treatises</li> <li>2. Scholarly articles analyzing legal concepts</li> <li>3. Government websites and legislative history documents</li> <li>4. Social media posts and online discussions about legal issues</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

10	15042010	<p>Which of the following statements describes a hypothesis in research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A detailed explanation of the research topic.</li> <li>2. A specific prediction about the relationship between variables.</li> <li>3. A question that guides the research process.</li> <li>4. A summary of the research findings.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

11	15042011	<p>What is the main purpose of a hypothesis in research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To guide the direction of data collection and analysis.</li> <li>2. To provide a factual background for the study.</li> <li>3. To offer solutions to the research problem.</li> <li>4. To present the conclusions of the research.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

12	15042012	<p>Which of the following is an example of a null hypothesis?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is a significant difference between Group A and Group B.</li> <li>2. There is no relationship between variables X and Y.</li> <li>3. The mean score of Sample A is higher than the mean score of Sample B.</li> <li>4. The experimental treatment has a positive effect.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

13	15042013	<p>Which of the following statements accurately describes reliability in research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The research findings are surprising and unexpected.</li> <li>2. The research findings can be replicated with consistent results.</li> <li>3. The research findings accurately reflect the real world.</li> <li>4. The research findings are widely accepted by the academic community.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

14	15042014	<p>What is the primary purpose of assessing reliability and validity in research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To ensure that research findings are consistent with existing literature.</li> <li>2. To establish the ethical integrity of the research process.</li> <li>3. To evaluate the accuracy and credibility of research measurements and conclusions.</li> <li>4. To demonstrate the statistical significance of research findings.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

15	15042015	<p>Which of the following is an indicator of high validity in research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low levels of consistency in measurement outcomes.</li> <li>2. Agreement between measured values and the true values of the variables being studied.</li> <li>3. Generalizability of research findings to diverse populations.</li> <li>4. The absence of measurement errors in data collection.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

16	15042016		2.0	0.00
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What is the difference between internal validity and external validity in research?

1. Internal validity refers to the accuracy of data, while external validity refers to the clarity of the research question.
2. Internal validity refers to the originality of the research, while external validity refers to the potential impact of the research.
3. Internal validity refers to the usefulness of the research, while external validity refers to the ethical conduct of the research.
4. Internal validity refers to the consistency of findings within the research, while external validity refers to the generalizability of findings to other contexts.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

17	15042017	<p>What is the main purpose of using citations in research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To showcase your knowledge of other researcher's work</li> <li>2. To acknowledge the sources used in your research and avoid plagiarism</li> <li>3. To make your report look longer</li> <li>4. To impress the reader with your writing style.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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Objective Question

18	15042018	<p>Which of the following is NOT a common citation style used in academic research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. APA (American Psychological Association)</li> <li>2. MLA (Modern Language Association)</li> <li>3. AP (Associated Press)</li> <li>4. Chicago Manual of Style</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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Objective Question

19	15042019		2.0	0.00
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What information is typically included in a citation for a journal article in APA style?

1. Author's name, publication year, and journal title.
2. Author's name, book title, and page number.
3. Author's name, publication date, and website URL
4. Author's name, publisher, and volume number.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

20	15042020		2.0	0.00
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Which of the following is NOT considered plagiarism?

1. Copying and pasting text from a website without citation
2. Paraphrasing someone else's ideas without citation.
3. Quoting directly from a source and providing proper citation
4. Presenting one's own ideas and analysis without citation.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

21	15042021		2.0	0.00
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Which of the following is a characteristic of projective techniques in research?

1. They rely on structured questionnaires with closed-ended questions.
2. They involve asking participants to respond to ambiguous stimuli.
3. They prioritize objective and quantifiable data collection.
4. They are commonly used in experimental research designs.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

22	15042022		2.0	0.00
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What is the primary advantage of using projective techniques in qualitative research?

1. They allow for easy comparison of responses across participants.
2. They provide insight into unconscious thoughts and feelings.
3. They generate quantitative data suitable for statistical analysis.
4. They minimize researcher bias in data collection.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

23 15042023

Which of the following is an example of a projective technique commonly used in psychological research?

1. Likert scale
2. Forced-choice questionnaire
3. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
4. Multiple regression analysis

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

24 15042024

A researcher is conducting a study on children's perceptions of parental discipline styles. They decide to use the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) with modified images depicting parent-child interactions. What is a potential challenge of using the TAT in this context?

1. The TAT is specifically designed for adults and may not be appropriate for children.
2. The scoring of the TAT is highly objective and leaves little room for interpretation.
3. Participants may struggle to relate the ambiguous images to their own experiences.
4. The TAT provides data that is easily quantifiable through statistical analysis.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

25 15042025

2.0 0.00



What is the primary purpose of conducting a systematic literature review in research?

1. To summarize existing research findings in a particular field.
2. To critique and evaluate previous studies for their methodological rigor.
3. To provide recommendations for future research directions.
4. To identify gaps, contradictions, and trends in the existing literature.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

26 15042026

In the context of a literature review, what does the term "conceptual framework" refer to?

1. A theoretical model that guides the organization and interpretation of literature.
2. A summary of research findings from previous studies.
3. A database containing relevant research articles and publications.
4. A statistical technique used to analyze data from multiple studies.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

27 15042027

When conducting a review of literature for your research project, which of the following statements is the LEAST accurate?

1. The primary purpose is to identify existing research on your topic and avoid duplication of efforts.
2. It provides a foundation for understanding the current knowledge base and research gaps in your field.
3. A comprehensive review should only include recent publications within the last few years.
4. It can help you refine your research question and develop a more focused methodology.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

28 15042028

2.0 0.00

Which of the following resources is LEAST likely to be a valuable source for a thorough review of literature in your research?

1. Peer-reviewed academic journals relevant to your topic
2. Government reports and data on relevant issues
3. Books and edited volumes written by established scholars in the field
4. Popular media articles and blog posts on the research topic

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

29 15042029 2.0 0.00

What is the primary responsibility of researchers regarding informed consent in research studies?

1. To obtain consent from all participants regardless of the nature of the study.
2. To ensure that participants are fully informed about the risks and benefits of participation.
3. To guarantee that participants remain anonymous throughout the study.
4. To obtain consent only from vulnerable populations.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

30 15042030 2.0 0.00

What is the primary purpose of institutional review boards (IRBs) in research institutions?

1. To evaluate the statistical validity of research studies.
2. To ensure that research studies comply with ethical standards and regulations.
3. To provide funding for research projects.
4. To recruit participants for research studies.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

31 15042031 2.0 0.00

A researcher is conducting a study on the psychological effects of social media use among teenagers. They plan to recruit participants from a popular social media platform without informing their parents or guardians. Which ethical principle is being violated in this scenario?

1. Informed consent: Participants have the right to know about the research and choose to participate freely.
2. Data privacy: Researchers must ensure the confidentiality and security of participant data.
3. Justice: Research benefits and burdens should be distributed fairly.
4. Scientific integrity: Researchers must be honest and transparent in their research practices.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

32	15042032	<p>Which research method is commonly used in socio-legal research to explore the experiences and perspectives of individuals affected by legal issues?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Experimental design</li> <li>2. Survey research</li> <li>3. Ethnographic research</li> <li>4. Content analysis</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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Objective Question

33	15042033	<p>Which of the following best describes the interdisciplinary nature of socio-legal research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It combines insights from psychology and sociology to understand legal behavior.</li> <li>2. It integrates legal analysis with insights from other social sciences to study law in its social context.</li> <li>3. It focuses solely on legal doctrines and precedents without considering social factors.</li> <li>4. It examines legal issues from a historical perspective.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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Objective Question

34	15042034	<p>A researcher is conducting a socio-legal study on the effectiveness of drug courts in reducing recidivism rates. Which of the following data collection methods would be MOST beneficial to understand the lived experiences of participants within the drug court program?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Content analysis of legal case files related to drug court participants</li> <li>2. Large-scale survey of all drug court participants across a state</li> <li>3. In-depth interviews with drug court participants and program staff</li> <li>4. Analysis of government statistics on recidivism rates for drug offenses</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

35	15042035	<p>What obstacle might a socio-legal researcher face when analyzing the impact of a new anti-discrimination law on workplace practices?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Difficulty in accessing relevant legal documents and court decisions.</li> <li>2. Lack of established methodologies for studying socio-legal phenomena.</li> <li>3. Difficulty in measuring the law's impact on complex social issues like discrimination.</li> <li>4. Limited availability of funding for conducting comprehensive research.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

36	15042036	<p>What distinguishes a well-formulated research problem from a poorly formulated one?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A well-formulated research problem is broad and general, while a poorly formulated one is specific.</li> <li>2. A well-formulated research problem is feasible and manageable, while a poorly formulated one is too complex or abstract.</li> <li>3. A well-formulated research problem has a clear and predetermined solution, while a poorly formulated one lacks direction.</li> <li>4. A well-formulated research problem is subjective and open-ended, while a poorly formulated one is objective and precise.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

37	15042037	<p>What is the primary challenge in defining a research problem that is both relevant and significant?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identifying a topic that has not been previously studied.</li> <li>2. Ensuring that the research problem aligns with the researcher's personal interests.</li> <li>3. Balancing the scope of the research problem to address practical concerns without being too narrow or too broad.</li> <li>4. Selecting a research problem that has a predetermined solution.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

38	15042038	<p>A researcher investigating the factors affecting academic performance in universities is considering some research questions. Which research question demonstrates the strongest characteristics of a well-defined research problem in the context of feasibility, clarity, and significance?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How do study habits and time management influence student grades?</li> <li>2. What are the most effective teaching methods for improving student learning outcomes?</li> <li>3. To what extent do socioeconomic factors contribute to the achievement gap in higher education?</li> <li>4. What are the ways to mitigate problems in teaching and training?</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

39	15042039	<p>Which of the following statements accurately describes the role of reflexivity in qualitative research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reflexivity refers to the objective and unbiased approach required in qualitative research.</li> <li>2. Reflexivity emphasizes the researcher's role as a neutral observer who does not influence the data.</li> <li>3. Reflexivity involves self-awareness and critical reflection on the researcher's biases, experiences, and their potential impact on the research process and findings.</li> <li>4. Reflexivity focuses solely on the limitations and weaknesses of the chosen qualitative research methods.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

40	15042040	<p>A researcher conducting participant observation in an online community forum encounters a heated discussion involving offensive language and discriminatory remarks. How should the researcher ethically respond to this situation while maintaining the integrity of the research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ignore the incident and continue collecting data as planned.</li> <li>2. Report the offensive comments to the forum moderators and potentially compromise the anonymity of participants.</li> <li>3. Discuss the situation with a research ethics committee and consider alternative data collection methods that do not expose participants to harmful content.</li> <li>4. Engage in direct confrontation with the participants using offensive language, reflecting the researcher's personal values.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

41	15042041	<p>Which of the following is a common challenge in qualitative research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensuring replicability and generalizability of findings.</li> <li>2. Maintaining objectivity and minimizing researcher bias.</li> <li>3. Collecting large amounts of standardized data.</li> <li>4. Achieving consensus among researchers on data interpretation.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

42	15042042	<p>What distinguishes grounded theory from other qualitative research methods?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Grounded theory aims to test pre-existing hypotheses, while other methods generate theories based on observed data.</li> <li>2. Grounded theory emphasizes the use of statistical analysis, while other methods rely on narrative analysis.</li> <li>3. Grounded theory focuses on generating new theories directly from empirical data, while other methods rely on existing theoretical frameworks.</li> <li>4. Grounded theory requires researchers to remain detached from participants, while other methods encourage personal involvement.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

43	15042043	<p>Which of the following best describes the role of the researcher in qualitative research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The researcher actively engages with participants to understand their perspectives and experiences.</li> <li>2. The researcher serves as a passive observer, merely documenting participant behaviors.</li> <li>3. The researcher aims to remain objective and detached from the research participants.</li> <li>4. The researcher relies solely on quantitative data analysis techniques to draw conclusions.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

44	15042044	<p>A researcher is investigating the relationship between the length of criminal trials and the likelihood of conviction. They want to use jurimetrics to analyze this relationship. However, they encounter a dataset with missing information regarding the length of some trials. Which of the following approaches is the MOST appropriate and statistically sound method to address this missing data in the context of jurimetrics research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Imputing missing values using the mean duration of all trials.</li> <li>2. Excluding cases with missing data from the analysis, potentially leading to biased results.</li> <li>3. Using a statistical technique like multiple imputation to estimate missing values based on available data.</li> <li>4. Ignoring the missing data altogether and focusing on cases with complete information, reducing the sample size and potentially affecting generalizability.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

45	15042045	<p>A legal scholar critiques a jurimetrics study that uses an ordinary least squares (OLS) regression model to analyze the relationship between judicial ideology and sentencing decisions. They argue that OLS is inappropriate because it assumes normality of residuals, which might not be true for legal data. Which of the following alternative statistical methods would be MOST appropriate to address this concern and offer a more robust analysis in jurimetrics research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. T-test, a parametric test suitable for analyzing means between two groups.</li> <li>2. Chi-square test, a non-parametric test used for analyzing categorical data.</li> <li>3. Logistic regression, a method specifically used for predicting binary outcomes.</li> <li>4. Robust regression techniques, which are less sensitive to violations of normality assumptions.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p>	2.0	0.00
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A3 : 3

A4 : 4

## Objective Question

46 15042046

A law firm is considering using jurimetrics to identify potential legal trends and anticipate future judicial decisions. However, they express concern about the potential limitations of this approach. Which of the following is the MOST significant limitation of using jurimetrics for legal prediction?

1. The complexity of legal reasoning, which goes beyond solely quantitative factors.
2. The limited availability of legal data suitable for quantitative analysis.
3. The ethical considerations of using data-driven approaches in the legal field.
4. The computational resources required for conducting complex statistical analyses in jurimetrics.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

## Objective Question

47 15042047

What distinguishes jurimetrics from traditional legal analysis?

1. Jurimetrics relies exclusively on qualitative research methods.
2. Jurimetrics focuses on analyzing legal texts, while traditional legal analysis emphasizes case law.
3. Jurimetrics utilizes quantitative methods and empirical data to study legal phenomena.
4. Jurimetrics is concerned with legal theory, while traditional legal analysis is practical in nature.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

## Objective Question

48 15042048

Which of the following strategies is NOT recommended for enhancing the readability of a research report?

1. Using technical jargon to demonstrate expertise
2. Using clear and concise language
3. Organizing content logically with headings and subheadings
4. Incorporating visual aids such as tables and figures

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

2.0 0.00



A3 : 3

A4 : 4

## Objective Question

49	15042049	<p>A researcher is writing the abstract for their research report. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the MOST important characteristic of an effective abstract?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The abstract should be as detailed and lengthy as possible, providing a comprehensive overview of the entire research report.</li> <li>2. The abstract should primarily focus on the literature review and previous research on the topic.</li> <li>3. The abstract should be concise and informative, providing a clear summary of the research question, methodology, key findings, and conclusions.</li> <li>4. The abstract should prioritize technical jargon and complex terminology specific to the researcher's field.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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## Objective Question

50	15042050	<p>A researcher is developing a research proposal to investigate the effectiveness of a new educational program for at-risk youth. They propose a quantitative research design with a large sample size and standardized surveys as the primary data collection method. However, the proposal lacks a detailed plan for ensuring the ethical treatment of participants and addressing potential ethical concerns. What is the MOST significant criticism of this research proposal?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The research question lacks clarity and focus.</li> <li>2. The proposed sample size might be too large and difficult to manage.</li> <li>3. The choice of quantitative methods might not be suitable for understanding the lived experiences of at-risk youth.</li> <li>4. The proposal fails to address crucial ethical considerations related to informed consent, data privacy, and potential risks to participants.</li> </ol> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
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