



**HERBERT CHITEPO LAW SCHOOL**  
**BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)**  
**LEVEL 3 SEMESTER 1**  
**EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER**

**MODULE CODE**                    **IRMS121**  
**MODULE NARRATION:**    **RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS**  
**DATE:**                                **2024**  
**DURATION:**                        **3 HOURS**

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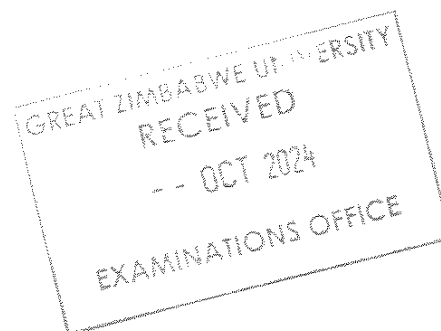
**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer any **three** questions choosing at least **one** question from **each** section. Each question carries 100 marks.

Use statistical tables and formulae provided where necessary. Show all working. Omission of essential working will result in loss of marks.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Graph Paper  
Scientific Calculator  
List of Formulae and Statistical Tables



### SECTION A: RESEARCH METHODS

1. To what extent do you back the view that reviewing related literature limits the creativity of the researcher? [100]
  2. (a) Discuss the relevance of any **one** qualitative **research design** of your choice in legal research. [70]  
(b) Analyse any **three** research ethical principles, indicating their relevance to the legal research. [30]
  3. How persuasive is the assertion that interviews are inferior data gathering instruments to questionnaires? [100]
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### SECTION B: STATISTICS

4. (a). Below are the marks which were scored by 40 Bachelor of Laws third year students in a Commercial Law assignment:

**62 47 69 59 15 65 89 8 72 55**  
**81 57 63 76 85 69 65 27 41 65**  
**43 74 80 45 17 34 72 81 38 48**  
**94 54 95 64 46 74 27 67 11 29**

- (i) Represent the marks on a stem and leaf diagram. [10]
  - (ii) Give any **two** advantages of a stem and leaf diagram. [2]
  - (iii) Write down the modal class. [2]
  - (iv) Find the ordinary range of the marks. [4]
- (b) The marks scored by Bachelor of Laws third year students in Property Law and Labour Law were tabulated in Table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1**

LLB 3.1 Students	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
Property Law marks	75	87	74	87	84	87	90	57	53	66
Labour Law marks	69	87	77	74	77	86	94	53	48	59

- (i) Calculate the mean of the Property Law marks. [4]
- (ii) Compute the median of the Labour Law marks [3]
- (iii) Find the mode of the Property Law marks [3]
- (iv) Calculate the standard deviation of the Property marks [10]
- (v) State any **two** advantages of the mean. [2]

- (vi) If the mean and the standard deviation of the Labour Law marks are 72.4 and 15.17 respectively, establish the module in which Student Q performed better. [5]
  - (vii) Calculate Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient using the data in Table 4.1. Comment on your answer. [40]
  - (viii) Calculate the coefficient of determination using your answer in (vi) and interpret it. [5]
- (c) Outline in brief any **two** scales of measurement **apart from the interval** scale, giving relevant examples from the legal fraternity. [10]

5. (a) The heights of practising lawyers in Zimbabwe follow a normal distribution with a mean of 160 cm and a standard deviation of 20 cm. Find the probability that the height of a randomly chosen practising lawyer in Zimbabwe, measured in centimetres,
- (i) is less than 170 cm [6]
  - (ii) is greater than 168 cm [6]
  - (iii) lies between 145 cm and 171 cm. [10]
- (b) Give any **four** characteristics of the normal distribution. [8]

(c) Table 5.1 shows the marks which were scored by 10 Bachelor of Laws Part 5 students in Business Enterprises Law and Intellectual Property examinations.

**Table 5.1**

Bachelor of Laws Part 5 students	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Business Enterprises Law scores	71	74	80	79	63	56	75	81	81	54
Intellectual Property Law scores	74	75	75	72	68	59	66	73	76	51

Carry out a two-tailed t-test at 10% level of significance to establish if there is a significant difference between the scholastic achievement of Bachelor of Laws Part 5 students in Business Enterprises Law and Intellectual Property Law. [45]

- (d) Articulate the difference between:
- (i) the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis. [5]
  - (ii) negatively skewed distribution and positively skewed distribution. [5]
  - (iii) negative correlation and positive correlation. [5]

(e) How does a Type I error differ from a Type II error? Your response must make reference to acquittals and convictions in the legal situations. [10]

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6. (a). Briefly articulate a research scenario in the field of law where the chi-square test can be used. Indicate the variables involved and the accompanying hypotheses as well as a contingency table. [20]

(b) A law student carried out a research study to establish if an association existed between gender and attitudes of Zimbabweans towards the legalisation of surrogacy. The legal outcomes of the research study are tabulated in Table 6.1.

**Table 6.1**

Gender	Attitudes towards the legalisation of surrogacy		
	Positive	Neutral	Negative
Females	88	77	73
Males	102	59	101

Showing all the necessary steps, conduct a chi-square test at 5% significance level to establish if there is an association between gender and attitudes of Zimbabweans towards the legalisation of surrogacy. [60]

(c) Explain why Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient is marginally inferior to Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient [5]

(d) Explain the difference between:

(i). a sample and a population [5]

(ii). a pie chart and a histogram. [5]

(iii). a parametric test and a non-parametric test. [5]

**END OF EXAMINATION PAPER**



## HERBERT CHITEPO LAW SCHOOL

### BACHELOR OF LAWS HONORS DEGREE

LEVEL 5 SEMESTER 2

#### EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

MODULE CODE	LLB (S) 524
MODULE NARRATION	CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION 11
DATE	NOVEMBER- DECEMBER 2024
DURATION	3 HOURS

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This examination paper is divided into TWO SECTIONS. SECTION A and SECTION B
2. Answer THREE questions in ALL. Question number ONE which is compulsory from Section A and any other TWO questions from Section B
3. Write legibly
4. This Examination paper is FOUR (4) Pages in length
5. This examination paper shall be marked out of a total of 100 marks
6. Candidates are allowed to use unannotated copies of the High Court Civil Rules, the high Court of Zimbabwe Act, and lecture Notes.

