

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

一，選擇題(25%，每題 5 分)

Please select on correct answer to the following questions.

1. One psychologist obtains a statistically significant F ratio for the interaction of factors A and B. This means that.

- (a) The effects of Factor A are the same across the same levels of Factor B.
- (b) The effects of Factor A are different across different levels of Factor B.
- (c) The effects of Factor A are different across the same levels of Factor B.

2. You are interested in correlating gender of respondent with attitude toward abortion. Assuming that the attitude measure yields data scaled on an interval scale, which of the following correlational techniques would you use:

- (a) Point biserial
- (b) Pearson r
- (c) biserial

3. In a simple ANOVA, this necessitates the equivalence of MS_{between} and MS_{within} :

- (a) Violation of the assumption of homogeneity of variance
- (b) A false null hypothesis
- (c) A true null hypothesis

4. Which of the following conditions would most likely lead the researcher to calculate a partial correlation?

- (a) One variable is weakly correlated with another variable.
- (b) Two variables are correlated with each other and with a third variable.
- (c) Several participants leave the study before the correlation is calculated.

5. Some members of the population become more (or less) likely to be included in the study sample than others. This is called:

- (a) selection bias.
- (b) cohort effect.
- (c) Flynn effect.

二，假設你現在要探討 A 種教學法與 B 種教學法在國三學生學習成效上的差異，請問你的自變項為何？依變項為何？並請說明你的實驗設計及進行之程序(25%)。

三，請解釋下列各組中的兩個研究法相關名詞，並說明其兩者之差異處：（30%，每題 10 分）

1. 「立意抽樣」(Purposive Sampling) 與 「限額抽樣」(Quota Sampling)
2. 「中介變項」(Mediator Variable) 與 「控制變項」(Control Variable)
3. 「內在效度」(Internal Validity) 與 「外在效度」(External Validity)

四，試陳述質性研究之定義及涵義（4%）？並指出其至少四項特色（8%）。在質性研究過程中，其「客觀性」之涵義為何？達成之策略為何（8%）？