

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

社會科學研究法（含測驗與統計）試題

適用學系：諮商與應用心理學系碩士班

一、解釋名詞（每小題 5%，共 25%）

1. Snowball sampling
2. Rator reliability
3. Quasi-experimental design
4. Focus group research
5. Field research

二、問答題（每大題 25%，共 50%）

1. 某研究收集了下列變項：性別（分為：男女兩類）、年收入（分為：高中低三類）、居住地（分為：北中南東四區）、快樂感量表分數、正向心理介入前憂鬱量表(BDI-II)分數、正向心理介入後憂鬱量表(BDI-II)分數。試問：上述哪些變項之間的關係可以用下列方法來分析？（每小題 5%，共 25%）

- (1) Pearson correlation
- (2) Paired t-test
- (3) Chi-square test
- (4) Factor analysis
- (5) Multiple regression analysis

2. 某研究生自編一份長達 90 題的「大學生手機成癮量表」，指導教授覺得題數過多，請問你有哪些量化方法可以將題目縮減？(25%)

三、閱讀測驗：請閱讀本段英文文章後回答下列問題（以中文作答，否則不予計分）（每小題 5%，共 25%）

In a series of 8 studies, we examine whether gender differences in competition entry preferences are moderated by the size of the competition. Drawing on theories of gender roles and stereotypes, we show that women, relative to men, prefer to enter smaller compared with larger competitions. Studies 1a and 1b demonstrate this effect in observational data on preferences for working in differently sized firms and applying to differently sized colleges. Studies 2a and 2b replicate the effect with real behavioral decisions in different domains. We also find empirical

evidence that prescriptive gender norms and stereotypes underlie this effect. In Study 3, we find experimental evidence that women and men differ in their preferences for differently sized groups under competition, but not in noncompetitive settings. Three additional experimental studies (Studies 4, 5a, and 5b) show that perceptions of comfort in small versus larger competitions underlie women's preferences. These findings suggest that women's preferences for smaller competitions may be driven by an adherence to prescriptive gender norms. We discuss the implications of the current findings for gender inequalities in organizations.

【Source: *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 101(8), 1122-1133.】

1. What is the moderator in this series of studies?
2. What are the main findings from Study Three?
3. What kind of theories is the research hypothesis based on in these studies?
4. What is the major conclusion that the researcher get from these 8 studies?
5. How do the researchers explain these findings?