考試日期:111年7月18日第1節

本試題共: 7頁(本頁為第 1 頁)

科目:普通心理學

系組:臨床心理學系

年級: 二

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。 每題 2 分

- 1. In the BoBo doll project, researchers measured the extent to which children watched programs with violent content and then interviewed those same children fifteen years later. Analysis of the data suggested that:
 - A. there was no relationship between the number of violent TV shows that children watched and their behavior as adults.
 - B. the men and women who had watched the most violent TV as children were the least likely to display aggression.
 - C. early viewing of violent TV causes later aggression.
 - D. there was a correlation between early watching of violent TV programs and levels of adult aggression, but the relationship was not causal.
- 2. Edward Tolman pioneered the study of cognitive processes in learning by designing experiments in which:
 - A. conditioned reinforcers were used instead of primary reinforcers.
 - B. one-to-one associations between stimuli and responses could not explain animals' behavior.
 - C. animals' biological preparation to learn certain associations was experimentally manipulated.
 - D. the operant chamber could be used to test animal cognitions.
- 3. Suppose you were asked to name one of CBA team. You have prior familiarity with the CBA, so you think that you will be able to recognize the correct alternative when given multiple choices. This can be explained on the basis of:
 - A. accessibility hypothesis.
 - B. relativity hypothesis.
 - C. judgment of learning.
 - D. peg-word method.
- 4. Sally, a 4-year-old girl, has just figured out that the soft, furry, four-legged creatures that she loves so much are "cats." Her mental representation of this category is called a:
 - A. concept.
 - B. prototype.
 - C. schema.
 - D. stereotype.
- 5. The process by which individual form personal opinions, reach conclusions, and make critical evaluations of events and people is known as _____; the process of selecting and rejecting options is known as
 - A. problem solving; framing
 - B. framing; problem solving
 - C. decision making; judgment
 - D. judgment; decision making
- 6. Which of the following could be attributed to the availability heuristic?
 - A. People overestimate the aggression of mental disorder after hearing a ridiculously high estimate.
 - B. People are more likely to overestimate the age of males who have beards.
 - C. Whales are falsely thought to be fish because they look like fish.
 - D. People who work on jail tend to overestimate the criminal prevalence of community.
- 7. Who finds that individual performance in various intelligence tests is highly correlated and concludes that there is a potential "g" factor in intelligence?
 - A. Howard Gardner.
- B. Charles Spearman.
- C. Raymond Cattell.
- D. J.P. Guilford.

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考試日期:111年7月18日第1節

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新種用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。 8. Some students are great at dealing with situations that they have encountered before, but they have difficult in coping newly situations that requires them to catch complex relevance. According to Cattell, they woul probably receive a low score on a test of intelligence. A. fluid B. crystallized C. componential D. contextual 9. According to Robert Sternberg, individual's capacity for learning new facts, using problem-solving strategie and monitoring progress toward desired goals is relevant to intelligence. A. analytical B. creative C. practical D. conversational 10. Howard Gardner's view of intelligence includes different types, and does not specifically mention intelligence as one of the types. A. seven; practical B. eight; musical C. eight; conceptual D. seven; naturalistic 11. As an alternative to Kohlberg's view, Carol Gilligan proposed that women's moral development is based of a standard of, and that the moral reasoning of men is based on a standard of, and that the moral reasoning of men is based on a standard of, and that the moral reasoning of men is based on a standard of	
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a standard of, and that the moral reasoning of men is based on a standard of A. emotion; intellect	on
D, outling for outling positive	
C. feeling; doing	
D. submission; dominance	
12. Renée Baillargeon showed that when 3-month-old infants are faced with a possible physical event and impossible physical event, they would:A. show surprise when witnessing both types of events.	an
A. show surprise when witnessing both types of events. B. show more surprise when witnessing the possible event.	
C. cannot understand the difference between a possible and an impossible event.	
D. show more surprise when witnessing the impossible event.	
13. Developmental psychologists use the term "attachment" to refer to the:	
A. child's need for a favorite toy or object, usually a stuffed animal or blanket. B. reflexive grasping an infant exhibit when an object, such as a finger, is put in the infant's hand.	
B. reflexive grasping an infant exhibit when an object, such as a finger, is put in the infant's hand. C. intense, enduring, social-emotional relationship that develops between child and caregiver.	
D. tendency of all living creatures to follow the first moving object that is seen or heard.	
14. In Clark Hull's conceptualization of motivation, emphasis was placed on the role of	
A. social approval. B. tension reduction.	
B. tension reduction. C. achievement need.	
D. physical homeostasis.	

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考試日期:111年7月18日第1節

本試題共: 7 頁(本頁為第 3頁)

科目:普通心理學

系組:臨床心理學系

年級: 二

- 15. If Tom was a participant of David McClelland's studies of the need for achievement. Tom would be given the Thematic Apperception Test and be expected to:
 - A. rate yourself on a series of achievement-related questions.
 - B. check off those goals that most apply to you.
 - C. compile a list of your most important lifetime achievements.
 - D. generate stories in response to a series of ambiguous drawings.
- 16. According to equity theory, workers are motivated to:
 - A. maintain fair relationships with other workers.
 - B. outperform others whenever there is competition.
 - C. do the least amount of work possible.
 - D. avoid evaluation on the part of supervisors.
- 17. Studies carried out by Silvan Tompkins on the emotional responses of human infants indicated that infants:
 - A. who are presented with identical stimuli will show completely unique responses.
 - B. will quickly learn to use emotions as a way of getting reinforcers.
 - C. seem "prewired" to respond emotionally to certain stimuli.
 - D. ignore intense stimuli unless they have learned to be fearful.
- 18. The structure in the brain that has sometimes been referred to as the stress center because of its important role in emergencies is the:
 - A. hippocampus.
 - B. thalamus.
 - C. hypothalamus.
 - D. autonomic nervous system.
- 19. Hans Selye discovered that when the body is chronically stressed, the increased production of "stress hormones" can lead to:
 - A. a generalized feeling of well-being.
 - B. a compromising of the immune system.
 - C. increased efficiency of the general adaptation syndrome.
 - D. a reduced likelihood of future disease.
- 20. Beyond actual accomplishments, there are three other sources of information for self-efficacy judgments. These are:
 - A. person, places, and behaviors.
 - B. reciprocal determinism, attitude, and behavior.
 - C. vicarious experience, persuasion, and monitoring of emotional arousal.
 - D. past experience, reinforcement history, and present expectation for success.
- 21. During acute or active phases of schizophrenia, _____ symptoms are prominent, such as _____.
 - A. positive; hallucinations, delusions, incoherence, and disorganized behavior
 - B. negative; social withdrawal and flattened emotions
 - C. negative; hallucinations, delusions, incoherence, and disorganized behavior
 - D. positive; social withdrawal and flattened emotions
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考試日期:111年7月18日第1節

本試題共: 7頁(本頁為第 4 頁)

科目:普通心	理	學
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系組:臨床心理學系

年級: 二

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

- 22. In Aaron Beck's theory of depression, the "paralysis of will" that is prominent in depression is thought to be most directly the result of
 - A. insufficient positive reinforcement.
 - B. an accumulation of punishments.
 - C. a loss or other major life change.
 - D. a negative view of the future.
- 23. Social psychologists distinguish between the patterns of behavior that are expected of a person in a given setting, known as _____, and the explicit and implicit guidelines for behavior in specific settings, known

as _____.

- A. social norms; expectations
- B. social roles; rules
- C. demand characteristics; rules
- D. self-serving biases; social goals
- 24. Cognitive dissonance can best be thought of as
 - A. inward normative crystallization.
 - B. groupthink conflict and resolution.
 - C. the self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - D. a state of mental conflict.
- 25. When you interact with other people, you are likely to find yourself mimicking them in certain ways. Chartrand & Bargh labeled this type of mimicry is:
 - A. altruistic reciprocity
 - B. the chameleon effect
 - C. the bystander effect
 - D. the similarity effect
- 26. 攻擊行為是為了達成某一目的(例如:故意犯規),稱之為?
 - A. Hostile aggression
 - B. Instrumental aggression
 - C. Intentional aggression
 - D. Malicious aggression
- 27. 在有些暴動中,有些參與群眾失去個人意識感,特別是隱身於人群中容易導致行為的解放,而衝動性、異常行為增加,此現象稱為?
 - A. Disidentification
 - B. Misidentification
 - C. Deindividuation
 - D. Misindividuation
- 28. Q-Sort 是那一種人格理論者比較會採取的人格測量方法?
 - A. Beck 的認知行為論
 - B. Cattell 的特質因素論
 - C. Bandura 的社會學習論
 - D. Rogers 的人本論
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考試日期:111年7月18日第1節

本試題共: 7 頁(本頁為第 5 頁)

科目:普通心理學

系組:臨床心理學系

年級: 二

- 29. 先提出真正的要求,但是附帶具有吸引力的酬賞,等對方答應後再取消酬賞,或是對方答應後再 告知要付出的代價,是順從的哪項技巧:
 - A. hard-to-get
 - B. low-ball
 - C. door-in-the-face
 - D. foot-in-the-door
- 30. 我們會錯誤的去推論兩個不相關事件之間的關係,只因我們直覺認為他們是有相關的,此種現象 稱之為?
 - A. illusory correlation
 - B. notorious relation
 - C. dysfunctional correlation
 - D. codified relation
- 31. 下列何種疾患所表現的是長期的憂鬱症狀?
 - A. unipolar depression
 - B. major depression, melancholic subtype
 - C. dysthymic disorder
 - D. hypomanic disorder
- 32. 以下哪位學者提出這樣的觀點,認為藉由改變人們的「自我對話」(self-dialogue)方式,來達到「認知重建」(cognitive restructuring)的目的?
 - A. B. F. Skinner
 - B. Donald Meichenbaum
 - C. Albert Ellis
 - D. Aaron Beck
- 33.下列何者非現行處理心理疾病的方法?
 - A. Prefrontal lobotomy
 - B. Electroconvulsive Therapy
 - C. Eclectic therapy
 - D. Drug Therapy
- 34. 小立傾向把別人的錯誤歸因為他們本身的無能力或不切當。這個例子可以說明?
 - A. fundamental attribution error
 - B. self-serving biases
 - C. self-handicapping
 - D. Actor-observer effect
- 35. 心理衛生工作主要以改善和防範心理病情惡化為主的預防工作是哪一級?
 - A. 一級預防
 - B. 二級預防
 - C. 三級預防
 - D. 四級預防
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考試日期:111年7月18日第1節

本試題共: 7 頁(本頁為第 6 頁)

科目:普通心理學

系組:臨床心理學系

年級: 二

- 36. 下列何者非 Big Five Personality Traits 的概念?
 - A. Neuroticism
 - B. Conscientiousness
 - C. Psychoticism
 - D. Agreeableness
- 37. 下面哪一項不是 group thinking 的特徵?
 - A. lack of confidence in decisions
 - B. formation of a mind guard
 - C. feeling of invulnerability
 - D. closed-mindedness
- 38. 下列那一種 neurotransmitter 與 Parkinson's disease 和 Schizophrenia 有關?
 - A. ACH
 - B. Serotonin
 - C. Dopamine
 - D. Coronavirus
- 39. Peer interactions 的研究中,將同儕分成四類型,哪一種類別的孩童,他們比其他的同儕,較少攻擊性(aggressive),也較少社會化(sociable)?
 - A. Neglected
 - B. Rejected
 - C. Popular
 - D. Controversial
- 40. 當有一種想法是我們不想要的,卻一直重複持續的出現,我們稱這個現象為?
 - A. Compulsion
 - B. Phobia
 - C. Obsession
 - D. Rethinking
- 41. 從人與環境互動的過程(process)來定義壓力源,下列何者是錯誤的?
 - A. 認為個體對壓力事件的解釋比事件本身更為重要
 - B. 視壓力為一種非特定反應,並舉出三個階段,即警覺、抗拒、衰竭階段
 - C. 當個體評估壓力源為難以負荷且危害到安寧時,壓力感受較評估壓力源為不威脅的、可負荷的為大
 - D. 認為壓力源是經過初級及次級評估的歷程
- 42. Binet 對於智力的觀點著重在?
 - A. Thinking speed
 - B. Social skill
 - C. Emotion regulation
 - D. Judgment
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科目:普通心理學

系組:臨床心理學系

年級: 二

- 43. 離差智商的概念首先用於?
 - A. Binet-Simon Intelligence Scale
 - B. Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales
 - C. Wechsler Scales
 - D. 以上皆非
- 44. Erikson 的心理社會理論,在孩童第 3-5 年要面對的發展危機(developmental crisis)是什麼?
 - A. industry versus inferiority
 - B. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - C. trust versus mistrust
 - D. initiative versus guilt
- 45. 現行 International Classification of Disease(ICD)診斷系統所使用的哪一版本?
 - A. 11
 - B. 8
 - C. 9
 - D. 10
- 46. 下列何者不屬於 DSM-V 系統裡 Personality Disorder 的 Cluster C?
 - A. Avoidant Personality Disorder
 - B. Dependent Personality Disorder
 - C. Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder
 - D. Schizoid Personality Disorder
- 47. 影響態度改變有三大變項,下列何者不在其中?
 - A. Recipient
 - B. Actor
 - C. Message
 - D. Source
- 48. 根據 social-identity theory, 偏見 (prejudice) 可幫助人們?
 - A. 維護他們的自尊
 - B. 得到他人的社會認同
 - C. 可以瞭解自己比他人好
 - D. 隱藏自己不足之處
- 49. Kelly 所提出的「共變模式」(covariation model),不包括下列哪項?
 - A. Consistency
 - B. Distinctiveness
 - C. Consensus
 - D. Continuity
- 50. ventromedial hypothalamus(VMH)受損時,將會導致下列何種問題?
 - A. 餓死
 - B. 沉睡一段很長的時間
 - C. 沒辦法思考
 - D. 吃過多
- ※ 注意:1.本試題紙可當稿紙使用,試題須隨答案卡繳回。
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考試日期:111年7月18日第2節

本試題共: 6 頁(本頁為第 1 頁)

科目:統計學

系組:臨床心理學系

年級: 二

- 一、單選題(每題2分)
- 1. 某研究者想探討性別與數學成績及格與否的關聯性,請問其應該使用下列那一個相關係數?
- (A)Pearson r (B)point-biserial r (C)Spearman r (D)Phi-Coefficient (E) Cramér's V
- 2. 再測信度通常用下列那一個指標來表示?
- (A)Pearson r (B)point-biserial r (C)Spearman r (D)Phi-Coefficient (E) Cramér's V
- 3. point-biserial r 的概念及計算結果與下列那一個統計是相同的?
- (A)單樣本 t 檢定(B)獨立 t 檢定 (C)相依 t 檢定 (D)one way ANOVA (E)regression
- 4. 效果量是研究報告中提供統計顯著性以外的重要訊息,其中 Cohen d 是效果量的指標之一, Cohen d 是
- (A)用來說明獨變項的解釋量 (B)受到樣本數的影響 (C)呈現組間的差異 (D)標準 化了組間差異量 (E)以上皆非
- 5. 等分散性假設是下列那一個統計方法的假設
- (A)單樣本 t (B)相依 t (C)單因子變異數分析 (D)獨立 t (E)迴歸分析
- 6. 配對組設計實驗的統計應使用
- (A)單樣本 t (B)相依 t (C)獨立 t (D)相關 (E)因素分析

7. 某研究從過往的研究中,得知憂鬱與焦慮間有共病現象,他想了解這二種症狀的關聯性,於是利用憂鬱量表與焦慮量表測量了 200 位大學生,並將其分析成如下的列聯表。 問其分析之虛無假設

depression*anxiety 交叉列滚

計數

		anxiety		
		high	low	總計
depression	high	60	20	80
	median	20	50	70
	low	20	30	50
總計		100	100	200

- (A)憂鬱與焦慮無關 (B)憂鬱與焦慮有關 (C)憂鬱與焦慮為部份相關 (D)不同憂鬱者 的焦慮平均分數不同 (E)不同焦慮者的憂鬱平均分數相同
- 8. 承上題,計算的 χ 2 為
- (A)19.821 (B)36.226 (C)34.857 (D)40.128 (E)28.117
- 9. 承上題,若以焦慮預測憂鬱時,預測關聯性係數為?
- (A). 318 (B). 25 (C). 40 (D). 34 (E). 42
- 10. 請問下表的設計,若為等組設計,請問為何種設計,每一組有多少人?

Source	SS	Df	MS	F
A(安全依附)		2	3. 3	
B(性格類型)	60	4		
A*B			12.2	
Error			2, 98	
T		149		
依變項:疫情的	焦慮感		''	

- (A)2x4 設計,每組10人(B)2X4 設計,每組18人 (C)3X4 設計,每組10人
- (D)3x5 設計,每組11人 (E)3x5 設計,每組10人
- 11. 承上題,SSerror為
- (A)6.6 (B)60 (C)97.6 (D)402.3 (E)164.2
- 12. 承上題, SScell 為
- (A)6.6 (B)60 (C)97.6 (D)402.3 (E)164.2

- 13. 承上題,研究者原要進行的如上的研究,但如今在相同的資料下,以不考慮安全依附因子下,分析不同性格類型者的疫情焦慮感差異,問其 SSerror=?
- (A) 97. 6 (B) 402. 3 (C) 506. 5 (D) 489. 2 (E) 512. 6
- 14. 2x3x4 的混合設計,若採間 x 內 x 內的方式,問在以中央極限定理滿足抽樣分配為常態分配的假設下,最少需要多少參與者?
- (A)30 人 (B)60 人 (C)90 人 (D)120 人 (E)180 人
- 15. 疫情下,每天確診人數不斷攀升時期,某研究者針對人們的不安情緒進行了下列分析,結果如下,問測量了幾個時間點?多少人參與?MSerror=?

Source	SS	df	MS	F
A (測量時間點)			12	
S	88	20		
AxS		80		
Total	320			

- (A)4個時間點, 20人, MSerror=2.3 (B) 5個時間點, 20人, MSerror=2.3
- (C)5個時間點,21人,MSerror=4.4(D)5個時間點,21人,MSerror=2.3
- (E)5 個時間點, 105 人, MSerror=2.3
- 16. 承上題,計算的 F 值的自由度及值為?
- (A)F(4, 20)=2.727 (B)F(4, 80)=5.217 (C)F(4, 20)=5.23 (D)F(4, 80)=2.272
- (E)F(20, 80)=1.913
- 17. 某研究測量個體在遇到負向事件時的情緒調節方式,他想了解不同性別使用自責頻率的差異,結果如下表所示,數值愈高表示愈常使用自責來調節情緒。問分析差異時,自由度為

群組統計量

	性别	N	平均值	標準差
自實	男	12	13.2500	.96531
	仗	16	14.1875	.65511

- (A) 26 (B) 27 (C)28 (D) 15 (E) 11
- 18. 承上題,計算的 t 值為
- (A)-2.53 (B)2.92 (C)-3.06 (D)3.21 (E)-4.12
- 19. 承上題,效果量為 d=?
- (A)1.46 (B)1.17 (C)3.06 (D)2.15 (E)0.87

20. 已知自尊與自我疼惜的相關為 0. 685, 兩變項的平均值、標準差如下所示。若研究者想用自尊來預測自我疼惜,問迴歸係數為?

敘述統計

	N	最小值	最大值	平均值	標準偏差
日韓	76	17.00	39.00	30.0000	5.14069
白我疼慌	76	59.20	74.45	66.3743	3.18927
有效的 N (listwise)	76				

- (A). 156 (B). 217 (C). 381 (D). 425 (E). 629
- 21. 承上題,其截距項為
- (A)45.16 (B)53.62 (C)61.35 (D)71.65 (E)65.18
- 22. 承上題,估計標準誤為
- (A)2.34 (B)3.16 (C)4.28 (D)4.49 (E)5.32
- 23. 某研究者在進行國中生不同年級學生對校園霸凌的看法時,發現性別的差異很大,因此他把性別當作一個獨變項,加入到分析中,此時統計分析會發生
- (A)總變異數會改變 (B)年級的組間變異改變 (C)誤差變異增加 (D)誤差變異減少 (E)以上皆非
- 24. Omicron 的病毒傳播速度快,且有些個案病程發展快速,對老人及幼兒的威脅大增,有研究者想了解不同家庭組成類型(有老人、有小小孩、有老人且有小小孩及只有成人,對"限縮社交活動"政策的贊同比例有沒有差異,其分析應該使用那一種抽樣分配?
- (A)Z 分配 (B)t 分配 $(C)\chi 2$ 分配 (D)F 分配 (E)二項分配
- 25. 疫情爆發下,使各大學紛紛採取遠距教學來避開快速傳染問題,但遠距教學的效果,卻讓人感到擔心。某研究者想了解不同年級大學生對遠距教學的好感度,若他以兩兩比較方式進行好感度的差異比較,若每次比較的α=.05,問進行完整分析此問題時,第一類錯誤為?
- (A)0.05 (B) 0.265 (C) 0.95 (D) 0.30 (E)0.325
- 26. 承上題,分析此問題時,應該使用那一種抽樣分配?
- (A)Z 分配 (B)t 分配 (C) χ 2 分配 (D)F 分配 (E)二項分配

- 27. 台灣逐漸邁入高齡社會,人們結婚的年齡也愈來愈晚,這使得中年時期,常需對上要照顧父母、對下要養育幼兒的問題。有研究者關心這一群社會主力者身心健康情形,測量他們在事業、家庭、身體健康等三方面的壓力,想比較其差異,若在相同的量尺下,應該用那一種統計分析方法?
- (A)t test (B) one way repeated measure ANOVA (C) one way between ANOVA (D)two way ANOVA (E)two way mixed ANOVA
- 28. 在一個 3X4 設計中,研究者會形成那些統計假設?
- (A)一個主要效果 (B)二個主要效果 (C)二個主要效果,一個交互作用效果
- (D)二個主要效果,二個交互作用效果 (E)三個主要效果,四個交互作用效果
- 29. 台灣東部的地震頻繁,若某地質學者,利用模型建構了四種地質發生地震的比例分別是 1:3:2:1,他收集四種地質,今年發生地震的次數,分析其模型估計的正確性,應該使用那一種抽樣分配?
- (A)Z 分配 (B)t 分配 (C) χ 2 分配 (D)F 分配 (E)二項分配
- 30. 承上題,若他分析結果,其估計模型是正確的,問其可能
- (A)犯第一錯誤 (B)犯第二類錯誤 (C)同時犯了第一類及第二類錯誤 (D)犯第三類錯誤 (E)都沒有犯錯誤
- 二、複選題(每題4分)
- 31. 對 Pearson r 相關的描述,下列那些正確?
- (A)受資料偏離值影響 (B)可以使用 t 檢定來檢驗其顯著性 (C)可以處理 ordinal 的資料 (D)相關係數可以使用比值來表示兩個相關係數的關係 (E)不能推論變項間的因果關係
- 32. 重覆測量的統計較獨立設計好的地方在於
- (A)可以避免遞移效果 (B)參與者較少 (C)可以增加主要效果變異量 (D)統計考驗力較大 (E)較容易控制環境因素
- 33. 三個處理情境的單因子受試者間變異數分析,若每一情境都有 10 人參加,且 SS1=120, SS2=80, SS3=125, SST=520,則下列那些正確
- (A)dferror=27 (B)SSB=325 (C)MSerror=12.04 (D)Fobs=7.12 (E)MSB=97.5

- 34. 在一個 2X2 的變異數分析中,若交互作用項顯著時,應
- (A)針對主要效果作事後檢定 (B)以平均值作圖以了解交互作用情形 (C)進行單純主要效果分析 (D)若單純主要效果顯著,再進行事後檢定 (E)修正誤差項
- 35. 在簡單直線迴歸分析中,R是指
- (A) 複相關係數 (B) 與相關係數相同 (C)√SSreg/SSt (D)√MSreg/Msresidual
- (E)與迴歸係數相同
- 36. 某研究者進行了情緒復原力工作坊的效果研究,他邀請 20 位大學生參與,在工作坊前、工作坊結束時及工作坊結束一個月後,測量其情緒復原力,以 ANOVA 進行效果分析時
- (A)dferror=19 (B)dfb=2 (C)需符合球面假設 (D)需注意時間變化問題 (E)有個別 差異的誤差
- 37. 常態分配應具有下列那些特性
- (A)對稱性 (B)二端無限延伸 (C)高狹 (D)縱軸為機率 (E)連續變數的分配
- 38. 在統計分析中,增加統計考驗力的方法有
- (A)使用無母數統計 (B)單側檢定 (C)增加樣本數 (D)降低α水準 (E)放大效果量
- |39. 利用樣本平均差抽樣分配來進行二組平均值的差異檢定時
- (A)分配的平均值為 0 (B)變異誤為所比較二分配變異數之和 (C)所比較二母群分配應 為常態分配 (D)相依樣本的變異誤較獨立樣本小 (E)需符合變異數同質性假設
- |40.ANOVA 檢定後,常需進行事後檢定,關於事後檢定,下列描述正確
- (A) LSD 為成對比較的檢定 (B) 事後檢定的誤差項皆以 ANOVA 的誤差項為之 (C)Scheffe檢定以F分配進行 (D) Tukey 的檢定最嚴格 (E)Bonferroni 以改變顯著水準來控制錯誤率

[※] 注意:1. 本試題紙可當稿紙使用,試題須隨答案卡繳回。

^{2.} 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具,以簡章之規定為準。