

國立臺北大學九十七學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系(所)別：社會工作學系

科 目：社會工作研究方法

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可 不可使用計算機

一、選擇題(每題 3 分, 共 30 分)

1. Although samples are usually representative of the populations from which they are selected, you should not expect a sample statistic to be exactly equal to the corresponding population parameter. The natural differences that exist between statistics and their parameters is known as _____.
a. statistical error b. inferential error c. sampling error d. standard error
2. What is the shape of the distribution for the following set of data?
Scores: 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6
a. symmetrical b. positively skewed c. negatively skewed d. cumulative
3. In a negatively skewed distribution of exam scores, Tom scored at the mean, Mary scored at the median, and Jane scored at the mode. Who had the highest score?
a. Tom b. Mary c. Jane d. cannot be determined from the information given
4. A population has $SS = 30$ and $Variance = 6$. How many scores are in the population?
a. $N = 5$ b. $N = 6$ c. $N = 180$ d. cannot be determined
5. A z-score of $z = -2.00$ indicates a position in a distribution _____.
a. above the mean by 2 points
b. above the mean by a distance equal to 2 standard deviations
c. below the mean by 2 points
d. below the mean by a distance equal to 2 standard deviations
6. A vertical line is drawn through a normal distribution at $z = +0.25$. The line separates the distribution into two sections and the smaller section corresponds to _____ of the whole distribution.
a. 25% b. 40.13% c. 59.87% d. 75%
7. The distribution of sample means _____.
a. is always normal
b. is normal only if the population distribution is normal
c. is normal only if the sample size is greater than 30
d. None of the other 3 choices is correct.
8. In general, increasing the alpha level (for example from .01 to .05) will _____.
a. increase the likelihood of rejecting the null hypothesis
b. decrease the likelihood of rejecting the null hypothesis
c. increase the standard error
d. decrease the standard error
9. The magnitude of the estimated standard error is _____.
a. directly related to sample variance and directly related to sample size
b. directly related to sample variance and inversely related to sample size

試題隨卷繳交

接背面

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- c. inversely related to sample variance and directly related to sample size
- d. inversely related to sample variance and inversely related to sample size

10. The homogeneity of variance assumption states that _____.
- a. the two sample variances are equal
 - b. the two samples come from the same population
 - c. variance must stay constant for each subject in the experiment
 - d. the samples come from populations with equal variance

二、是非題(每題 2 分, 共 20 分; 是請打 O, 錯請打 X)

1. One way to reduce the risk of a Type I error is to lower the alpha level.
2. If a specific sample leads to rejecting the null hypothesis with $\text{Alpha} = .05$, then the same sample would also lead to rejecting the null hypothesis with $\text{Alpha} = .01$.
3. Assuming all other factors are held constant, t statistics tend to be more variable than z-scores.
4. With a repeated-measures design, it is possible to evaluate the difference between two treatments using only one sample of subjects.
5. Usually, it would be inappropriate to use estimation after a hypothesis test where the decision was to reject the null hypothesis.
6. A research report states that there are "significant differences between treatments with $F(2, 27) = 5.36, p < .05$." Based on this report, you can conclude that the decision from the ANOVA was to reject the null hypothesis.
7. If the Y intercept is positive, then the regression equation will have a positive slope.
8. The chi-square test for independence requires that each individual be categorized on two separate variables.
9. A correlation of $r = +0.68$ will result in more accurate predictions than a situation where $r = -0.95$.
10. When there are more than two treatments in an ANOVA, rejecting the null hypothesis means that all of the treatment means are significantly different from each other.

三、解釋名詞及圖形(每題 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. Criterion Validity
2. Pretest Sensitization
3. Social Interpretations
4. Informed Consent
- 5.

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四、問答題(每題 15 分，共 30 分)

1. 某研究生想要以量化方式探討父母社經地位及學生個人學習能力會影響學生的學業成就表現；如果你是這位研究生，你將如何進行這個研究？請就以下問題回答。1) 提出研究架構圖；2) 提出研究假設；3) 提出自依變項的操作化定義；4) 提出資料蒐集方法及具體步驟；5) 提出統計分析方法。
2. 承上題，若研究生想要使其研究結果具有推論意義，應如何進行抽樣較為適宜。請分就抽樣方法、抽樣清冊、樣本大小、抽樣誤差、代表性檢定等五面向進行說明。