一、名詞解釋（每題 6 分，共 30 分）

(一)變異數分析(ANOVA, Analysis of variance)

(二)統計之中央極限定理(central Limit Theorem)

(三)統計之第一與第二類型錯誤(type I and type II error)

(四)質性研究中的資料飽和(data saturation)

(五)心理實驗法中的參與者效果(participant effects)與實驗者效果(experimenter effects)

二、文章閱讀與解析（每小題 6 分，共 30 分）

Source from:

Murayama K, Pekrun R, Suzuki M, Marsh HW, Lichtenfeld S. Don't aim too high for your kids: Parental overaspiration undermines students' learning in mathematics. J Pers Soc Psychol. 2016 Nov;111(5):766-779. doi: 10.1037/pspp0000079.

Previous research has suggested that parents' aspirations for their children's academic attainment can have a positive influence on children's actual academic performance. Possible negative effects of parental overaspiration, however, have found little attention in the psychological literature. Employing a dual change score model with longitudinal data from a representative sample of German school children and their parents (N＝3,530; Grades 5 to 10), we showed that parental aspiration and children's mathematical achievement were linked by positive reciprocal relations over time. Importantly, we also found that parental aspiration that exceeded their expectation (i.e., overaspiration) had negative reciprocal relations with children's mathematical achievement. These results were fairly robust after controlling for a variety of demographic and cognitive variables such as children's gender, age, intelligence, school type, and family socioeconomic status. The results were also replicated with an independent sample of U.S. parents and their children. These findings suggest that unrealistically high parental aspiration can be detrimental for children's achievement.

(一)請問本篇刊載於哪個刊物?

(二)請摘述本研究主要之發現?

(三)請簡述文獻對本研究啟發為何?

(四)本研究為增強研究者之論證，而統計控制了哪些變項?

(五)請依研究結果就華人本土心理與文化討論之。

三、研究者想了解人們暴力行為發生之原因，請選擇心理學二個主要理論觀點(如認知、生理、社會心理、發展、人格及神經科學等)分別進行實證研究設計。(每個觀點 20 分，共 40 分)