1. The English complex

- the Chopin complex

- the Seurat complex

- the Beethoven complex

- the Debussy complex

- the Elgar complex

2. The French complex

- the Debussy complex

- the Stravinsky complex

- the Ravel complex

- the Satie complex

- the Messiaen complex

3. The German complex

- the Beethoven complex

- the Brahms complex

- the Schubert complex

- the Schumann complex

- the Wagner complex

4. The Italian complex

- the Puccini complex

- the Verdi complex

- the Mascagni complex

- the Toscanini complex

- the Respighi complex

5. The Russian complex

- the柴可夫斯基 complex

- the Tchaikovsky complex

- the Mussorgsky complex

- the Prokofiev complex

- the Shostakovich complex
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<td>2</td>
<td>1970年，有学者提出亚利桑那(亚利桑那)的理论是基于如下证据：</td>
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1. 请就这一现象，提出一个可能的解释。
2. 通过实验，对这一现象进行验证。
3. 通过理论，对这一现象进行解释。
4. 通过计算机，对这一现象进行模拟。
5. 通过社会调查，对这一现象进行了解。
6. 通过观察，对这一现象进行观察。
7. 通过访谈，对这一现象进行访谈。
The main problem with the interview is that people are not sure where to look or do. In such situations, the behavioral therapist will probably indicate the child’s behavior when asked, because they are not sure what to do. The behavioral therapist will probably indicate the child’s behavior when asked, because they are not sure what to do.

1. Join in a group, keep your arms around where you usually interact with this support at work. He

2. Protect

3. Consequences

4. Work

5. Control

6. Resistance

7. Influence

8. Language

9. Influence

10. Influence

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24. Loss of weight, fear of snakes and loss of sleep are items of:
(4) Disease
(3) Illness
(2) Syndrome
(1) Disorder
25. A loss of weight, fear of snakes and loss of sleep are items of:
(4) Disease
(3) Illness
(2) Syndrome
(1) Disorder
26. A decision from the rules of the society
(2) A personal decision
(1) A decision by society, which is not acceptable
27. The best way to describe a mental disorder could be:
(4) Schizophrenia
(3) Schizoaffective disorder
(2) Borderline personality disorder
(1) Bipolar disorder
28. He probably suffers from:
(4) Social phobia
(3) Post-traumatic stress disorder
(2) Generalized anxiety disorder
(1) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
29. He may become extremely ill and self-destructive if you refuse to continue therapy.
30. Excellent need for support, which is needed, he shows rage and development of depression.

Title is a hotly disputed

In the college dormitory, her daughter was Making a situation bus.

In the college dormitory, she was being molested. For example, while she was getting into elevators, she was molested. Almost 11 years ago, while she was sleeping, rape, her husband's family was getting in a terrible situation. She was going to make a decision to get into therapy and she decided not to get into therapy. She is doing it now.


20. Deviation 10 means

<table>
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<th>Thirteen</th>
<th>Eleven</th>
<th>Ten</th>
<th>Nine</th>
<th>Eight</th>
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</table>

And Four

And Four
4. Retention question
3. Double-blind
2. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia
1. Intravenous condition

( ) Personality disorders
( ) Social problems
( ) Functioning
( ) Medical conditions
( ) Alcohol 4 (25%) is used for:
( ) Lack of emotional response
( ) Anticholinergic
( ) Memory impairment
( ) Increased alertness

29. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of PTSD?

- ( ) Social anxiety disorder
- ( ) Panic disorder
- ( ) Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)
- ( ) Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)

28. Several presentation’s and unsatisfactory cases of performance injuries in which embarrassment may occur is a feature of:

- ( ) You do nothing of the above
- ( ) You say to the boy that you are not able to continue this interview
- ( ) You tell the police: This crime will help him not to steal again
- ( ) You feel how another subject is a crime, but it is not covered by confidentiality

27. Your child is a 12-year-old boy. During the session he admits stealing NTS100 from his mother’s

- ( ) Previous suicide attempts
- ( ) Expression of hopelessness and helplessness
- ( ) Wanting black clothes and wanting to sad music
- ( ) Wearing black t-shirts
- ( ) All of the above

26. Which is NOT warning sign for suicidal intent?

- ( ) Sign
- ( ) Doctor
- ( ) Symptom

25. Poor mood, inability to concentrate, inability to sleep and suicidal thoughts are features of:

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sleep</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicidal</td>
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</table>

*Note: The table is presented as a plain text representation.*
(1.5%)  

的背景和背景知识，以及如何进行更有效的表述和汇报。这关系到整个管理流程和组织的运营效率。

(2) 训练用例基础模型的测试和验证。预测结果的有效性是至关重要的。

Model(3%) (b) 预测模型中(The Model of Change Prediction) (c) 继续测试验证(Higher Belief) (d) 模型测试验证。

4. 合併期2009年1月11日止倒数第二章前次的最终报告。「依學期間『校級職務』」

3. 健康教育：营养文件中之营养教育课程(Diabetes Education)。(2%) 健康教育资源在...

(3) 血糖症與糖尿病住院病人(Diabetes Admission)。(2.5%) (2) The case history interviews (2.5%)

(1) The intake interview (2.5%)

2. 詐謊、EHR、Assessment Interview(assessment interviews)的目的、EHR、Agreement, Agreement.

由此認可執行？(6%)：(2) 適用於EHR 所有的問題。EHR 的問題。(3) EHR 的問題。EHR 的問題...

(1) 人對HRA 的問題。EHR 的問題。HRA 的問題。HRA 的問題。HRA 的問題。HRA 的問題。

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圈定表单大章标题类别标题
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<td>2. 行为治疗（Behavioral therapy）</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. 认知行为治疗（Cognitive-behavioral therapy）</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. 正念冥想（Mindfulness）</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. 深度冥想（Deep meditation）</td>
<td>120分</td>
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</table>

注：总分为150分。
1. 试卷总分和评卷人签名处不可填涂。开考后5分钟内禁止入场。监考人员发卷前，考生不得动笔答题。开考15分钟后，迟到考生禁止入场。

2. 作答时，考生不得借用任何参考资料。

3. 第二大题中第2小题为选做题，考生必须从四题中选一题作答。考卷第2小题至第5小题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答题不要超出规定的答题区域。第6小题及以后的题只能用2B铅笔作答。第1小题的作答要求按照题目的具体要求。

4. 答题时，考生必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答，不得使用铅笔和红色笔。

5. 本题共50分，第6小题每题10分，第10小题20分。
2. Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest relationship?

(a) 0.35
(b) -0.35
(c) 0.35
(d) -0.35

20. Which of the following research methods allows a scientist to confidently infer a causal relationship between two or more variables?

(a) Case study
(b) Experimental method
(c) Correlational method
(d) Non-experimental observation method

23. Which of the following best describes the relationship between attendance and the grades students make in a course? (Check all that apply)

(a) Positive
(b) Negative
(c) No relationship

25. Which of the following best describes the relationship between attendance and the grades students make in a course? (Check all that apply)

(a) Positive
(b) Negative
(c) No relationship

27. If class attendance is related to the grades students make in a course, one would expect that

(a) Attendance increases as grades increase
(b) Attendance decreases as grades increase
(c) Grades are not related to attendance
(d) Grades are directly related to attendance

29. In an experiment, the variable is manipulated, whereas the variable is measured.
38. A measure that shows the extent to which two variables change together is called:

(a) Correlation (b) Standard deviation (c) Central tendency (d) Slope

39. The participants that do NOT receive the independent variable are part of the:

(a) Study group (b) Treatment group (c) Control group (d) Experimental group

36. In observational research where are no...

(a) Variable (b) Experimental manipulation (c) Observational measurement (d) None of the above

37. Naturalistic observation is:

(a) A type of quasi-experimental design (b) A type of non-experimental design (c) A type of experimental design (d) All of the above

35. What does it mean to say measurement is reliable?

(a) The result was unlikely to have occurred by chance (b) All of the above

34. When a researcher says that the result of her study was statistically significant, it means

(a) A psychologist who believes that the best way to understand human behavior is to study one individual intensively for a long period of time would be most likely to use the research method called

(b) Exploratory survey method (c) Experimental design (d) None of the above

33. A psychologist who believes that the best way to understand human behavior is to study one individual intensively for a long period of time would be most likely to use the research method called

(a) Experimental design (b) Exploratory survey method (c) Ethical concern (d) Ethical permission

32. In a study we hypothesized a relationship between thinking and car accidents. So we gave to

(a) those with concrete expressions (b) those with abstract expressions (c) those with specifically approved definitions (d) those with operational definitions

31. Operational definitions are

(a) Explicitly stated (b) Measurable (c) Defined (d) All of the above

30. Which of the following concepts is useful for eliminating experimenter effects?

(a) Threatened randomization (b) Double blind design (c) Prospective design (d) None of the above

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国立東京大学附属生産科学部

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非

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48. In applying the $z$-distribution to finding approximating probabilities of a binomial distribution, which
of the following statements is true?

49. Which of the following can be used as an index for the discrimination power in items?

50. The maximum variance of a binomial distribution equals

4a. The $z$-distribution probabilities get more accurate when $p$ gets close to 1.

4b. The estimated proportions get more accurate when $p$ gets close to 0.5.

4c. The estimated proportions get less accurate when the number of trials increases.

4d. The estimated proportions get more accurate when $p$ gets close to 0.

4e. In applying the $z$-distribution to finding approximating probabilities of a binomial distribution, which

4f. The percent correct multiplied by the percent incorrect.

4g. The percent correct for the entire sample.

4h. The difference in percent correct between high and low ability groups.

4i. The correlation between two subsets scores.

4j. Which of the following statements concerning statistical power is true?

5a. Power is not related to Type I Error.

5b. Power is not related to Type II Error.

5c. Power equals to one minus $Type II Error Rate$.

5d. Power equals to one minus $Type I Error Rate$.

5e. Which of the following statements concerning statistical power is true?

5f. According to the degrees of freedom increases, it becomes further from the $z$-distribution.

5g. The degrees of freedom decreases, it becomes further from the $z$-distribution.

5h. According to the sample size increases, the $t$-distribution approaches the $z$-distribution.

5i. The degrees of freedom decreases, it becomes further from the $z$-distribution.

5j. The degrees of freedom increases, it becomes further from the $z$-distribution.

5k. Which of the following statements concerning the definition of $P_{Type I Error}$ in the sequential statistics?

5l. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5m. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5n. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5o. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5p. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5q. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5r. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5s. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5t. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5u. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5v. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5w. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5x. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5y. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

5z. Type I error (2) construct validity (3) sample size (4) effect size

6. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6a. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6b. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6c. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6d. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6e. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6f. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

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6p. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6q. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6r. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6s. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6t. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6u. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6v. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6w. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6x. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6y. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:

6z. The statistical method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is most commonly used in the test of:
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Student's t distribution

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<td>1.1845</td>
<td>1.2895</td>
<td>1.3945</td>
<td>1.4995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standard normal cumulative probabilities
5. A scatter plot is created to find the participation. Which of the following designs would be the best
   (a) none of the above
   (b) mode
   (c) median
   (d) mean

6. Which of the following statements is not correct about the scatterplot design
   (a) a non-linearity design
   (b) a non-linearity design
   (c) a non-linearity design
   (d) a non-linearity design

3. The educational psychologist would like to increase the range of the confidence interval. Which of the following statements is correct?
   (a) 95%
   (b) 90%
   (c) 99%
   (d) 99%

4. Which of the following scores would produce the wider confidence interval?
   (a) 100
   (b) 90
   (c) 80
   (d) 70

5. When is the pooled variance for these two samples?

2. In order to determine whether there was a gender difference on children's reading ability, scores were computed on the children's gender groups (male) to determine whether there were 10 boys with mean = 87 and SSt = 87.5, and 20 boys with mean = 87 and SSt = 87.5. Then, the difference was tested to see if the means were different. The results indicated that there was no gender difference. An educational psychologist would like to examine if gender has an impact on a child's reading ability. Please use the following information to answer question 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) the size of the critical region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) variability among population means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) the size of the treatment effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the mean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--选择题(50分)(每题2分)
10. Which item is the easiest one?

9. Which item needs to be excluded first?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Proportion of correct Item</th>
<th>Discrimination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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</table>

Please use the following information to answer the following question 9-10:

8. Either the following item is more related to the following question: 9-10. Which of the following choices is the most difficult in the difficult part?

7. When creating a set of good multiple-choice items, which of the following elements is the most important?

4) (e) (f) (g) (h)
(4) The conclusion of the study.

2.4 A normal curve

(1) A histogram representation.

(2) The lambda problem.

(3) The distribution of the test statistic chi-squared.

(4) The distribution of the test statistic t.

The relationship between these two variables is probably an example of

2.3. If you were to compare the results of the men to have a higher median annual income than

(1) The median of the ages of the men in the experimental group.

(2) The median of the ages of the men in the control group.

(3) The procedure used to assign the men to the groups.

(4) The number of men who were in the experimental group.

The effect of exercise on the study would be

2.2 If a student is assigned to determine whether sympathetic hormones cause changes to the

(1) The number of positive responses.

(2) The number of negative responses.

(3) The number of positive responses.

(4) The number of negative responses.

Stop the experiment! The number of changes to the students needs to be increased and a

2.1 If a student is assigned to the grades students made in a course, one would expect that there

(1) An error in estimation.

(2) The error in estimation.

(3) An error in estimation.

Stop the experiment! The number of changes to the students needs to be increased and a

2.0 Based on my initial observations, I predict that humans are forced into crowded environments,

(1) An error in estimation.

(2) The double-blind procedure.

(3) The double-blind procedure.

Stop the experiment! The number of changes to the students needs to be increased and a

1.9 In a study using the effectiveness of a new drug for the treatment of major depression, the

1.8 A rating scale was used to assess the condition of subjects after the treatment did not know which

1.7 The experimental group was assessed the mental condition of subjects after the treatment did not know which

1.6 The experimental group was assessed the mental condition of subjects after the treatment did not know which

1.5 The experimental group was assessed the mental condition of subjects after the treatment did not know which

1.4 The experimental group was assessed the mental condition of subjects after the treatment did not know which

1.3 The experimental group was assessed the mental condition of subjects after the treatment did not know which

1.2 The experimental group was assessed the mental condition of subjects after the treatment did not know which

1.1 The experimental group was assessed the mental condition of subjects after the treatment did not know which

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null
1. All the other options are appropriate circumstances for the Spearman correlation.
2. The Pearson is not a correlation coefficient.
3. The researcher needs to know the relationship between two variables to use Pearson's correlation.
4. Two variables are measured on an ordinal scale of measurement.
5. Under what circumstances would the researcher use the Spearman correlation to evaluate the association between two variables?

0. With 80% confidence, n= 100
1. With 90% confidence, n= 100
2. With 95% confidence, n= 100
3. With 99% confidence, n= 100

4. If the educational psychologist would like to increase the range of the confidence interval, which of the following would produce the wider confidence interval?

1. Increase the standard deviation of the mean difference to 1.2
2. Increase the standard deviation of the mean difference to 1.5
3. Increase the standard deviation of the mean difference to 1.8
4. Increase the standard deviation of the mean difference to 2.0

5. Was the pooled variance for these two samples calculated in this confidence interval?

1. Yes, by pooling the variances of the two samples
2. Yes, by pooling the variances of the two populations
3. Yes, by pooling the variances of the two measures

6. Which of the following would be the best way to examine whether there is a greater difference in children's reading ability between two groups of children?

1. Use the t-test, which is a test for two groups
2. Use the t-test, which is a test for two means
3. Use the t-test, which is a test for two populations
4. Use the t-test, which is a test for two measures

7. Choose the best answer for the following question:

1. The standard deviation of the sample distribution of the mean
2. The size of the treatment effect
3. The variability in population means
4. The size of the critical region
5. In hypothesis testing, the standard error measures...
12. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the current status of the world's oil reserves? (2)

11. Which of the following measures most likely reflects a criterion-referenced test? (4)

10. A scatter plot has two variables, which of the following designs would be the best approximated by a scatter plot? (4)

9. The value of \( \alpha \) is not dependent on the size of the null hypothesis. (2)

8. When there are several extreme scores, which of the following options is a better way to describe the central tendency of this data? (1)

7. We can make independent comparisons among means, each at the 5 percent level, the overall significance level for goodness of fit evaluated. (4)

6. The difference between two correlated variables. (1)

5. The shape of a population distribution. (2)

4. The association between two variables. (5)

3. The size of populations for a population distribution. (3)

2. The casual role between two variables. (4)
1. The reliability of a test is 0.75. If we double the length of this test, the reliability of this test will

(4) 0.50
(3) 0.55
(2) 0.60
(1) be closer to

1. Which of the following types of evidence can NOT be used to support construct validity?

(4) 0.60
(3) 0.80
(2) 0.95
(1) 0.70

1.4. Which item needs to be excluded first?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Proportion of correct responses</th>
<th>Difficulty 1st group</th>
<th>Difficulty 2nd group</th>
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<td>1 #</td>
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</table>

Please base on the following information to answer the follow question 1.4.5:

- Construct validity
- Predictive validity
- Content validity
- Construct validity

The above methods of the following way to assess validity would be a better choice?

1.3. If a teacher would like to know whether students with higher IQ scores would perform better in


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IQ</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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</table>


2. Please use the KR-20 method to estimate the reliability of this test.

(a) the match function approach
(b) the random selection approach
(c) the item difficulty approach
(d) the odd-even approach

19. Which of the following split-half approaches would produce a reliability coefficient = 0.88?

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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>E</td>
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</table>

(For items 1-19, list 10 items with equal difficulty. The following table represents students' responses.)

Please base on the following information to answer the following question 19-20:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Student 1</th>
<th>Student 2</th>
<th>Student 3</th>
<th>Student 4</th>
<th>Student 5</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1-20)
4. 請描述假設測試的過程和方法。

2. 請描述差異的影響和其原因。

1. 請描述控制組和實驗組的隨機分配方法。

| 1 | (4) | 隨機分配 (random assignment) |
| 2 | (6) | 區分不相等的處理或變數，可使用
| 3 | (6) | 認可的差異 (interference effect) |
| 4 | (6) | 控制效果 (control effect) |
| 5 | (6) | 干預效果 (intervention effect) |
| 6 | (6) | 假定影響 (assignment) |

| 30 | 大樣本方差 (large N) | 調整測試之假設
| 29 | 調整測試之假設的影響中，影響差異的影響，其
| 28 | 調整測試之假設的影響中，影響差異的影響，其
| 27 | 調整測試之假設的影響中，影響差異的影響，其
| 26 | 調整測試之假設的影響中，影響差異的影響，其

- (4) ABCD
- (2) DABC
- (3) CDAB
- (1) DCBA

- (1) 隨機分配 (random assignment)
- (2) 期望
- (3) 概率
- (4) 控制效果
- (5) 干預效果
- (6) 假定影響
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<td>5853.545</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source

4) To measure the size of the effect for each main factor,

Compute 6 to determine the effect of each main factor. If the

sensitivity values are the 0.05 level of significance for all hypotheses, use the analysis of variance (ANOVA out of 6 scenarios). Following these instructions the results of the ANOVA, but it is not complete. Please fill in the

following table and summarize the results of the ANOVA. The

effects examined the effects of mediation and lack difficulty on academic achievement. The

significance

is the approximate value of the power of this effect (5). Use a one-tailed test at the 0.025 level of

the null hypothesis. The effect size of this hypothesis is 1.2, which

indicates a fairly large effect. A random sample of n = 23 depressed participants is obtained from a depressed population with

<table>
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<td>0.85</td>
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*Note: Fishers alpha % of variance

5) The following table lists several important properties of a work-in-progress instrument. Please

describe and evaluate the reliability and validity of this instrument (10) and your suggestion to

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TABLE 1. STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

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