

中京大学大学院  
心理学研究科  
博士前期（修士）課程  
一般選抜

**【英語】**

**試験時間 120分（10：00～12：00）**

《受験上の注意事項》

一般注意

- ① 受験票は、机の通路側に置いてください。
- ② 指示があるまで問題を開かないでください。
- ③ すべての試験問題と解答用紙に、受験番号を正しく記入してください。
- ④ 下書き用紙は各自自由に使用してください。
- ⑤ 解答は、必ず解答用紙表面に記入してください（解答用紙裏面、試験問題、下書き用紙に記入しても採点されません）。
- ⑥ 試験中は監督者の指示に従ってください。
- ⑦ 試験中、質問等がある場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。
- ⑧ 試験終了の指示があったら、ただちに解答用紙への記入をやめてください。
- ⑨ 配付した試験問題、解答用紙、下書き用紙は、すべて回収します。
- ⑩ 試験問題は本紙を含め全4枚、解答用紙は全2枚あります。開始の合図があったら、まずすべての枚数がそろっているかを確認し、乱丁・落丁がある場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。

机の上に置いて良いもの

- 受験票
- 筆記用具
- 時計（時間を計る以外の機能が付いたものは不可）
- 英和辞典（電子辞書又はこれに類する機器は不可）

※これらのもの以外はカバンの中に入れ、床に置いてください。眼鏡、薬、ハンカチ等を机の上に置くことを希望する場合は、監督者に申し出てください。

博士前期課程 (修士課程) 一般選抜

「英語」試験問題 (1/3頁)

問題 I

次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。(50点)

The effect sizes for every study should be reported prominently. This is routine in individual differences articles, in which Pearson's  $r$  is ubiquitous, but even these articles could more strongly emphasize the actual effect sizes, beyond the existence of the relationships reported. ①Reports on experimental research have farther to go; the effect sizes that are mandated to be reported should not be buried in Results sections, reluctantly mentioned between parentheses, but should be included in abstracts and Discussion sections as well. Over time, a base of experience will accumulate as readers of the literature—researchers and students alike—become gradually familiar with the effect sizes that are actually found in well-conducted research. A corollary of this recommendation is that the sample size of every study should be sufficient for the effect-size estimate to be at least somewhat reliable.

A recent example illustrating these recommendations is an article reporting a meta-analysis of 761 effect sizes, calculated with data gathered on a total sample of 420,595 (Allen & Walter, 2018). The article reported—in its abstract—several relationships between personality traits and sexual behavior, including (among others) correlations between extraversion and frequency of sexual activity ( $r = .17$ ), agreeableness and sexually aggressive behavior ( $r = -.20$ ), and conscientiousness and sexual infidelity ( $r = -.17$ ). This is exactly the kind of reporting that not only illuminates the specific findings summarized, but also helps to build a larger understanding of how big important effects can really be expected to be.

As we have noted, ②an often-neglected complication in interpreting effect sizes is that the confidence interval of  $r$  is very wide with small samples. A study ran a series of random sampling simulations that led them to conclude that “in typical scenarios sample size should approach 250 for stable estimates.”

We believe that the effect size is information that should be reported and evaluated regardless of a study's sample size. But the confidence interval should be reported as well, so that evaluation can be informed by the necessary degree of uncertainty when the sample size is small. ③The ideal solution is to run studies with large samples. This is not always feasible with certain kinds of research or subject populations (Finkel, Eastwick, & Reis, 2017). But an important priority should be to make samples as large as resources allow, and perhaps it would be wise to reallocate resources from numerous smaller studies to fewer larger ones. A few studies with larger samples are likely to produce more accurate and less confusing findings than will many studies with smaller samples. In particular, the recent history of social psychology illustrates the bewildering welter of seemingly contradictory results that can emerge from a literature dominated by small- $N$  studies.

出典: David C. Funder, Daniel J. Ozer, *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science* Volume 2, Issue 2, pp. 156-168. Copyright (c) 2019 by Sage Publications. Reprinted by Permission of Sage Publications

1. 下線部①について、効果量を報告する際に、著者はどういったことを推奨しているか記しなさい。また、その推奨を守ることでどういったメリットがあると述べているかも記しなさい。(15点)
2. 下線部②を和訳してください。(15点)
3. 下線部③について、なぜ large samples で研究を実施することが望ましいのか、また small samples で研究を実施した場合にどういった問題が生じるのか、本文の内容を踏まえて記述してください。(20点)

(解答用紙 1 に記入すること)

受験番号	
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博士前期課程 (修士課程) 一般選抜

「英語」試験問題 (2/3頁)

問題 II

下記の文章 (ある心理学研究の概略) を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

The summary of the study

Study Reference: Vohs, K. D., & Schooler, J. W. (2008). The value of believing in free will: Encouraging a belief in determinism increases cheating. *Psychological Science*, 19, 49-54.

**Purpose of the Study.** Vohs and Schooler (2008) were interested in the effects of a belief in determinism (i.e., believing that events in a person's life are not under their control) on moral behaviors. Their interest stemmed from recent findings from neuroscientists that our behaviors may be caused by factors out of our control (e.g., our genes, the functioning of our brain, our environments, etc.). They reported that a previous study (Mueller & Dweck, 1998) had found that children exert less effort in a task if they are told that their failure in a difficult task they had previously completed was due to their intelligence level rather than their level of effort. From ①this finding, Vohs and Schooler reasoned that a belief in determinism may negatively affect behavior. Thus, in their study, they predicted that exposure to a deterministic argument would result in more cheating behaviors than if this belief was not promoted.

**Method of the Study.** Thirty college students participated in the study. Participants were randomly assigned to read one of two paragraphs taken from the same book. One of the paragraphs suggested that scientists believe that free will is an illusion. The other paragraph discussed consciousness and did not mention the topic of free will. All participants were then asked to complete a set of math problems, presented one at a time on a computer screen. Participants were asked to complete each problem. They were also told that the computer program had an error such that the answers to some of the problems may appear with the problem and that they should try to solve the problems on their own (they could make the answer disappear by pressing the space bar when the problem appeared). The researchers measured the number of times the participants pressed the space bar as a measure of cheating behavior (more presses mean less cheating).

**Results of the Study.** The results indicated that the group that read the determinism paragraph pressed the space bar less often (about 5 times during the study) than the control group (about 10 times during the study) that read the consciousness paragraph. Figure 2.5 displays the mean space bar presses for each group.

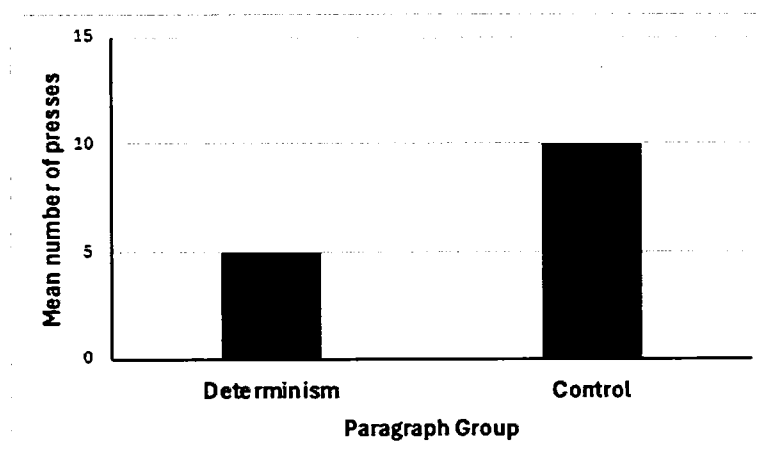


Figure 2.5 Mean Number of Space Bar Presses for Each Group

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受験番号

(2026年度) 大学院心理学研究科入学試験 (前期日程)

博士前期課程 (修士課程) 一般選抜

「英語」試験問題 (3/3頁)

*Conclusions of the Study.* From their results, Vohs and Schooler (2008) concluded that a belief in determinism (i. e., free will is an illusion) ② \_\_\_\_\_.

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1. 下線部①this findingの内容について説明しなさい。(10点)
2. Figure 2.5 について説明しなさい。どのようなことをしてどのような結果が得られたことを表している図なのか説明しなさい。(30点)
3. 下線部②が適切な英文になるように、下記の単語を並び替えなさい。(10点)  
by, immoral, to, behavior, causes, exhibited, individuals, more, be

(解答用紙 2 に記入すること)

受験番号	
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