



第三章 心理学基础知识

Understanding Psychology

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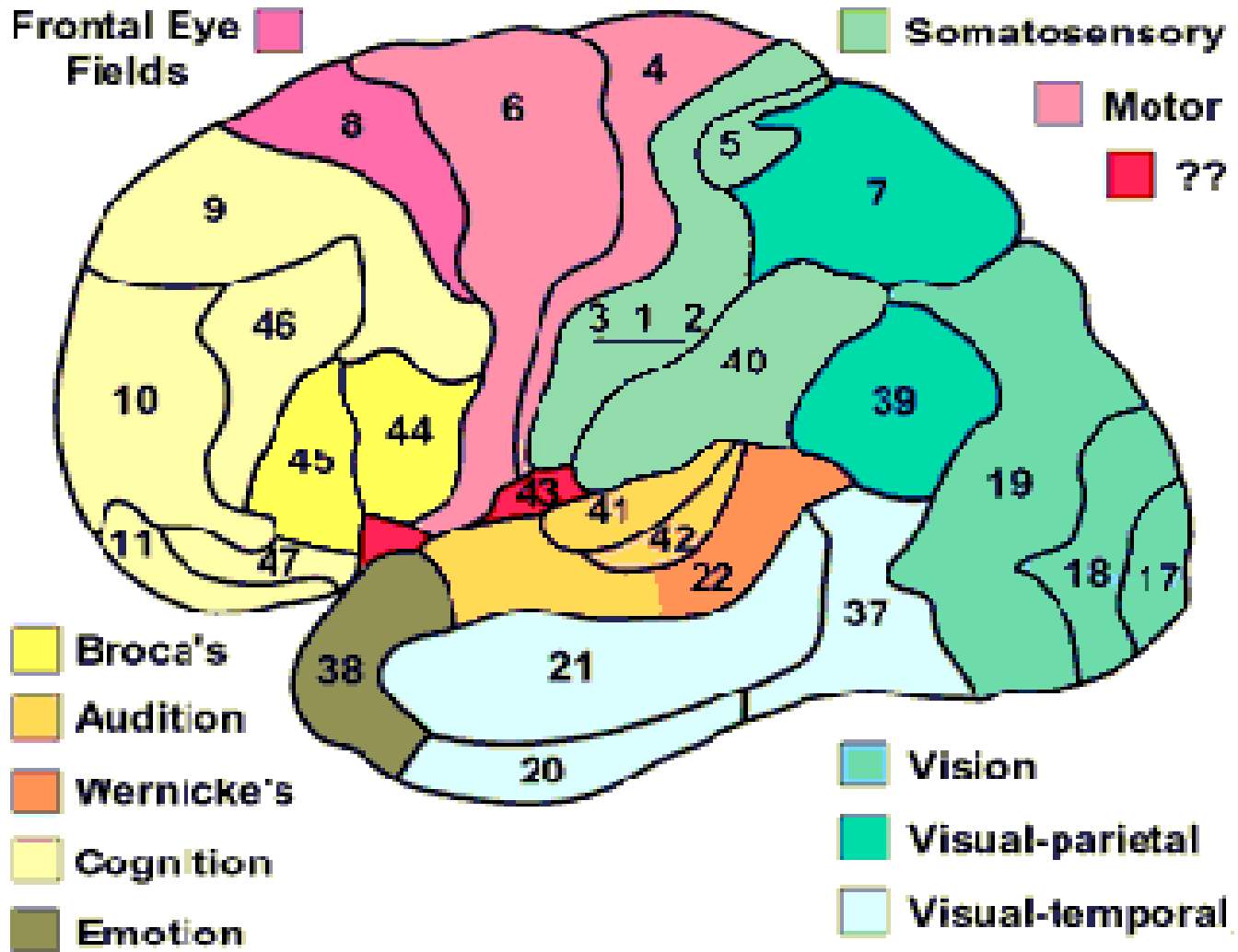
- ❖ 心理神经生理机制
- ❖ 认知过程 (The Cognition Process)
- ❖ 动机与情绪 (Motivation & Emotion)
- ❖ 人格 (Personality)

心理神经生理基础

- ❖ 心理是脑功效
- ❖ 大脑皮层(Cerebral cortex)分区及功效

Brodmann, 1909

- ❖ 感觉区 (Sensory area)
- ❖ 运动区 (Motor area)
- ❖ 言语区 (Speech area)
- ❖ 联合区 (Association area)



❖ 大脑两半球一侧优势(Cerebral Lateralization)

速视法

双耳分听试验

一侧脑麻痹法

对割裂脑病人临床观察和有控制测验

- ❖ 依据上述不一样方法研究,普通认为:大多数右利手者大脑左侧半球优势在语音、次序、时间、节奏以及命题逻辑分析等方面;右半球优势在非语言、整体形状和空间知觉方面;另外左、右两半球在情绪反应方面似乎也有差异。右半球反应较强烈或较不乐观。

- ❖ 人面部表情也是左右不对称,有些人做过试验:将演员演出喜、怒、哀、惧各种表情照片,从脸正中中线切成两半,再把反着面洗印两半照片拼接成一个左右两侧都是原来左边脸或右边脸脸部照片。将这两种拼接照片混在一起,请被试者从中挑选出他们认为表情更丰富照片。结果挑选出用左边脸拼成照片要多得多。这结果也同解剖知识相吻合。左边脸,尤其是其下部,接收来自右脑投射来神经纤维。看来,右侧脑在脸部表情中起更多作用。

The Cognition Process

- ❖ **感觉与知觉 (Sensation & Perception)**
- ❖ **学习 (Learning)**
- ❖ **记忆 (Memory)**
- ❖ **思维 (Thinking)**

❖ Sensation 概念与作用

感觉剥夺 Sensory Deprivation

❖ 感受性(Sensitivity)及其改变规律

感觉阈限(Sensory Threshold)

感觉适应(Sensory Adaptation)

感觉对比

感觉相互作用

感觉代偿





Key Words

❖ Sensation

The process in which the sense organs' receptor cells are stimulated and reply initial information to higher brain centers for further processing

❖ Perception 概念

❖ Perception 普通特征

知觉选择性 Perceptual Selectiveness

知觉定势 Perceptual Set

知觉整体性 Perceptual Organization

知觉了解性 Perceptual Interpretation

知觉恒常性

(Perceptual Constancy)

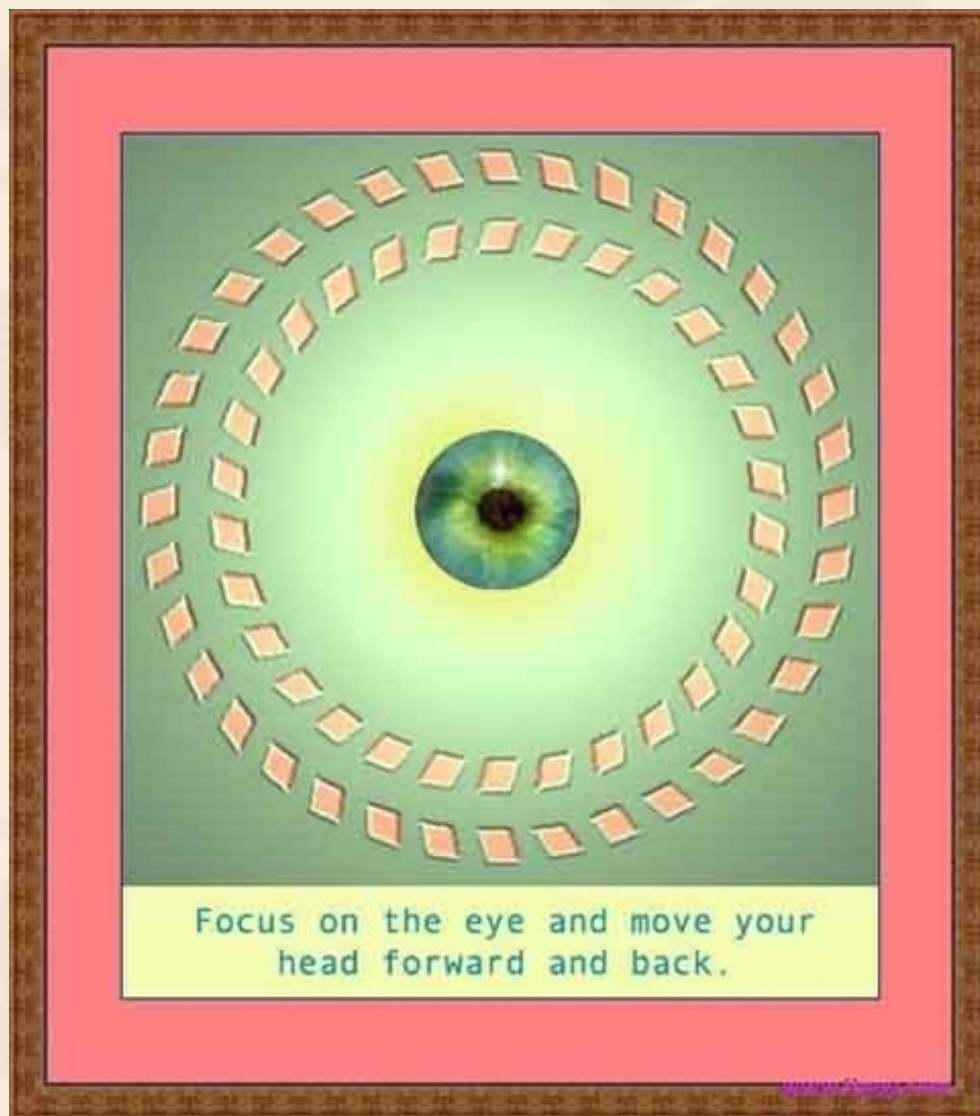


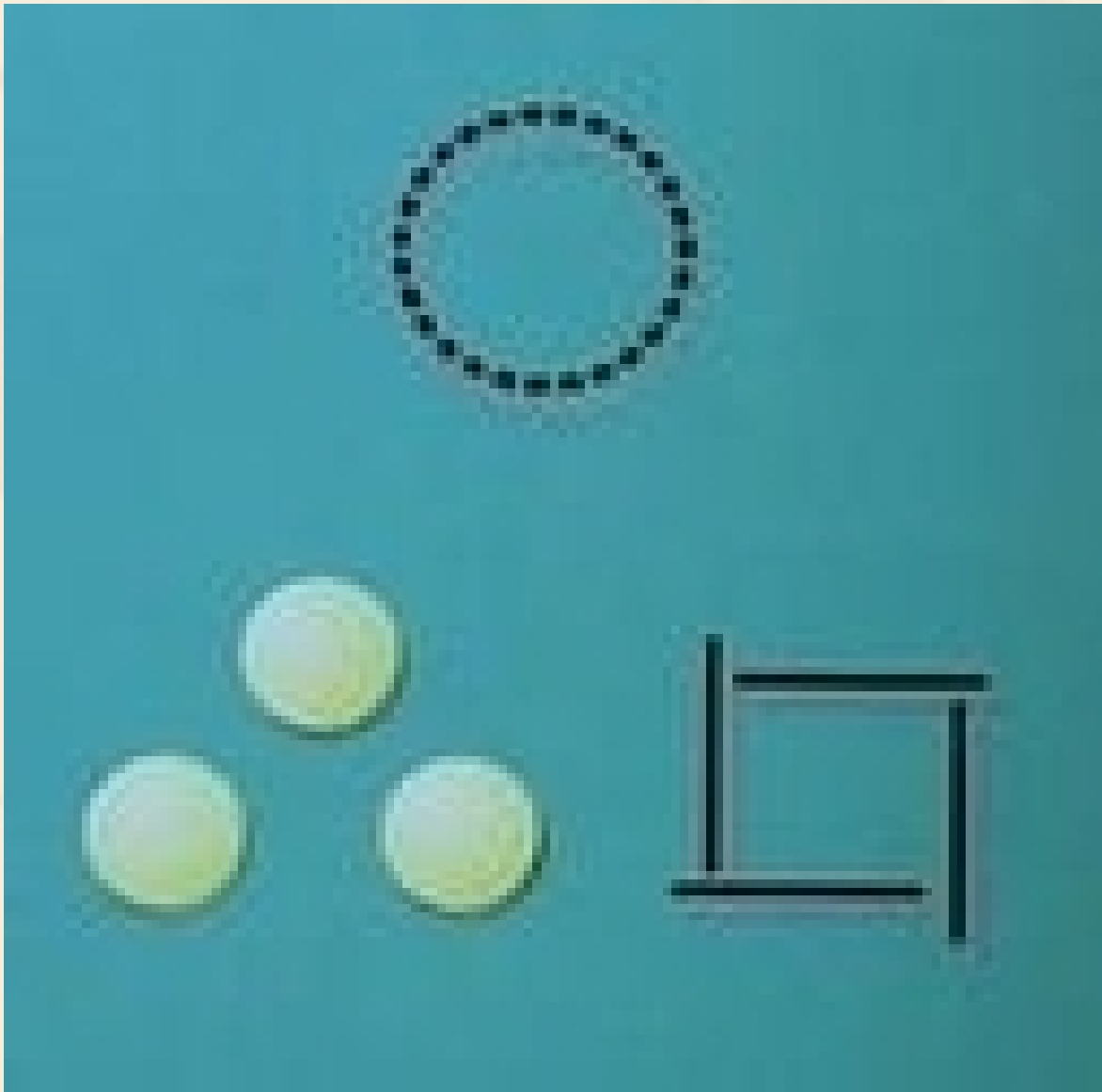




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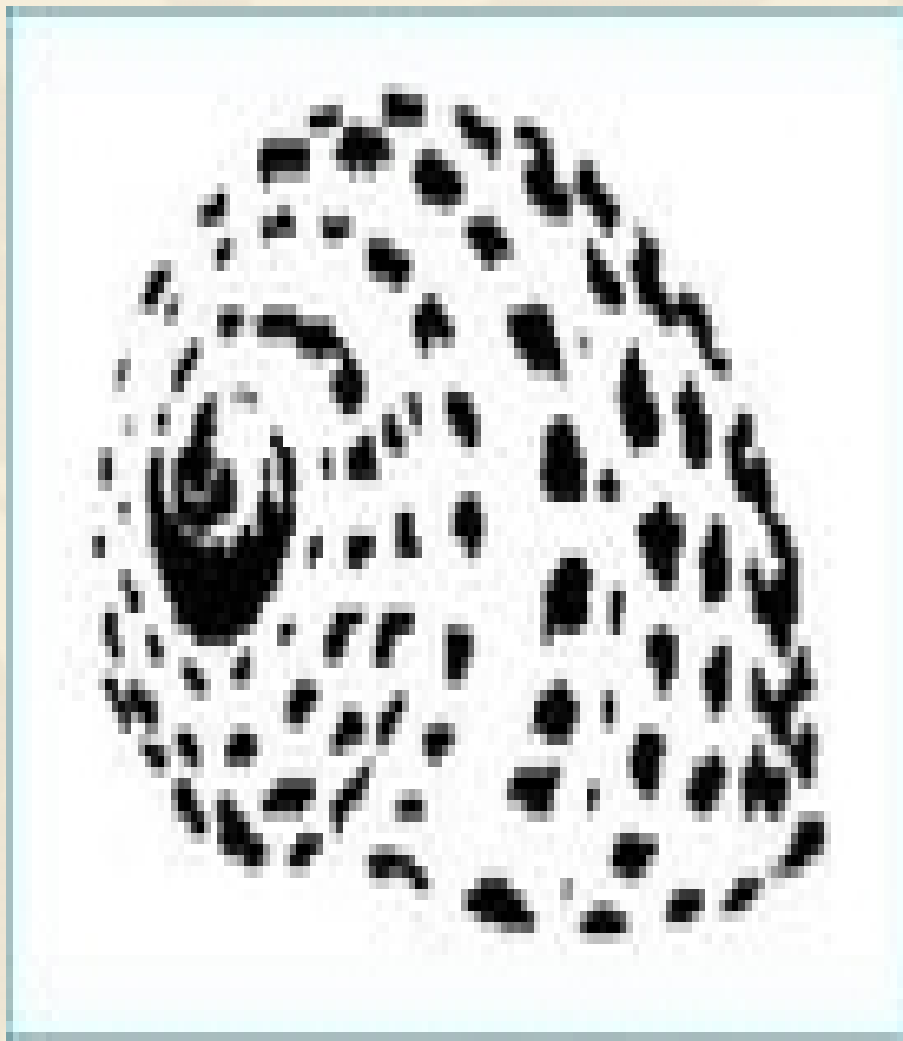








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Key Words

❖ Perception

The process by which an organism selects and interprets sensory input so that it acquires meaning.

❖ Absolute threshold

The minimum amount of physical energy needed for an observer to perceive a stimulus is called an absolute threshold.

❖ Different threshold (JND)

The lowest level of stimulation required to sense that a change in stimulation has occurred.

❖ Sensory adaptation

The tendency of sensory systems to respond less to stimuli that continue without change.

❖ Perceptual constancy

The organization of changing sensations into percepts that are relatively stable in size, shape, and color.

❖ Learning概念

行为或行为潜能改变

行为改变是相对持久

由练习或经验引发

❖ Learning理论

Classical condition

Operant condition

Observational learning

Cognitive Learning



Key Words

❖ Learning

Relative permanent change in an organism that occurs as a result of experiences in the environment

❖ Classical conditioning

Conditioning process in which an originally neutral stimulus, by repeated pairing with a stimulus that normally elicits a response, comes to elicit a similar or even identical response; also know as Pavlovian conditioning

❖ Operant conditioning

Conditioning in which an increase or decrease in the probability that a behavior will recur is affected by the delivery of reinforcement or punishment as a consequence of the behavior; also known as instrumental conditioning.

❖ Observational learning

Organisms learn new responses by observing the behavior of a model and then imitating it.

❖ 格式塔学习理论——顿悟学习 Insight

知觉重组

❖ 内隐学习 (Latent learning)





❖ Memory概述

❖ Memory 过程

识记 (Memorization)

保持 (Retention)

再认 (Recognition)

再现 (Reproduction)



Key Words

❖ Memory

The ability to recall past events, images, ideas, or skills; the storage system that allows for retention and retrieval of previously learned information.

- ❖ **感觉记忆 (Sensory memory)**
- ❖ **短时记忆 (STM, Short-term memory)**
- ❖ **长时记忆 (LTM, Long-term memory)**

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