

动词隐含因果性对代词加工的影响

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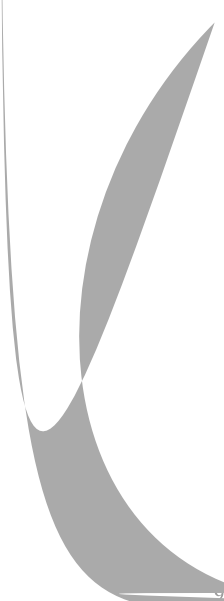
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连词是“但是”、“尽管”等。所有句子中前半句的两个人名都是同性别的,且在人名熟悉性上进行了匹配。

实验句按拉丁方分为两组,每组材料都包含 48 个关键词造的一致句和不一致句,每个动词所造的两个句子(即一个一致句和一个不一致句)不出现在同一组中。



是经验块堆的建立、关联和组合。所以,人脑的外显记忆的优点是具有模糊识别和记忆修补能力,缺点是老的关联成分会因打散而消退,即产生遗忘。

在杨治良(1991)的实验中,发现了人有一种能够随信号频率比值的变化而变化的内隐记忆能力,这说明人具有更强的适应性,可以发现新问题和吸收新知识。这是计算机目前所不具备的。再结合本实验的结果,即计算机没有内隐记忆,我们可以更加确信内隐记忆是独立于外显记忆之外的客观存在。

413 计算机与人的类比

人与计算机的类比只涉及软件而不涉及硬件,

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attributions were found. 2) Teachers tended to attribute the best students' performance to effort and the worst students' performance to knowledge basis. 3) The best students tended to attribute their performance to knowledge basis and method. The worst students tended to attribute their performance to effort and method. 4) In teachers' and students' attributions, the causes of good performance were more internal, stable, and controllable; the causes of bad performance were more internal, but more unstable and uncontrollable. 5) Differences between teachers' and students' attributions broadly existed.

Key words: mathematical learning in elementary school, belief, attribution, causal attribution, attribution dimension.

THE EFFECT OF IMPLICIT VERB CAUSALITY ON PRONOUN PROCESSING

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This study examines the effect of im

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