

<<社会心理学>>

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## <<社会心理学>>

### 内容概要

社会心理学（英文版足本，第9版）是迈尔斯畅销全球的《社会心理学》2008年的第9版英文本的影印版，该书在美国被700多所学及学院心理系所采用，是这一领域当之无愧的主导教材，已经成为评价其他同类教材的标准。

本书将基础研究与实践应用完美地结合在一起，以富有逻辑性的组织结构引领学生了解人们是如何探索、影响他人并与他人建立联系的。  
是人们了解自身、了解社会、了解自身与社会之间关系的最佳指导性书籍。

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### 作者简介

自从获得爱荷华大学的博士学位之后，戴维·迈尔斯就在密歇根的霍普学院工作，成为那里的John Dirk Werkman心理学教授，并且开设了多门社会心理学的课程。霍普学院的学生邀请他在毕业典礼上发言并评选他为“最杰出的教授”。

迈尔斯曾在30多种科学书籍和期刊上发表过多篇论文，包括《科学》、《美国科学家》、《心理科学》和《美国心理学家》等。除了学术著作和教科书，同时他还致力于把心理科学介绍给广大民众。他在许多杂志上发表过科普类文章，如《今日教育》和《科学美国人》。

他撰写的《心理学》（本书由著名心理学家黄希庭教授组织翻译并审校，将于2006年出版，敬请期待）是当今最畅销的心理学导论性教材，600多万学生在用它来学习心理学。同样，这本《社会心理学》在过去的10年中占了将近30%的市场份额（社会心理学类书籍）。正如他在《心理学》第7版前言中所写的，“我希望以一种充满热情的、富有个性的方式来讲述心理学，而不仅仅用一种严谨的科学方式”。这应该就是他的教材如此受欢迎的秘诀吧。

戴维·迈尔斯还是城市人际关系委员会的主席，帮助创建了一个快速发展的协助中心，以扶助贫困家庭，同时他还去过数以百计的大学和社区做演讲。凭借自己丰富的人生经历，他还写了有关听力丧失的一些文章和一本书（《无声的世界》），而且他还倡导在美国进行一场助听技术革命（hearingloop.org）。

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： Dozens of studies in Europe, North America, Australia, and South Africa show that mistakes also subside when witnesses simply make individual yes or no judgments in response to a sequence of people ( Lindsay & Wells, 1985; Meissner & others, 2005; Steblay & others, 2001 ). A simultaneous lineup tempts people to pick the person who, among the lineup members, most resembles the perpetrator. Witnesses viewing just one suspect at a time are less likely to make false identifications. If witnesses view a group of photos or people simultaneously, they are more likely to choose whoever most resembles the culprit. ( When not given a same-race lineup, witnesses may pick someone of the culprit's race, especially when it's a different race from their own ( Wells & Olson, 2001 ). ) With a "sequential lineup," eyewitnesses compare each person with their memory of the culprit and make an absolute decision—match or no-match ( Gronlund, 2004a, 2004b ). These no-cost procedures make police lineups more like good experiments. They contain a control group ( a no-suspect lineup or a lineup in which mock witnesses try to guess the suspect based merely on a general description ). They have an experimenter who is blind to the hypothesis ( an officer who doesn't know which person is the suspect ). Questions are scripted and neutral, so they don't subtly demand a particular response ( the procedure doesn't imply the culprit is in the lineup ). And they prohibit confidence-inflating post-lineup comments ( "you got him" ) prior to trial testimony. Such procedures greatly reduce the natural human confirmation bias ( having an idea and seeking confirming evidence ). Lineups can also now be effectively administered by computers ( MacLin & others, 2005 ). Although procedures such as double-blind testing are common in psychological science, they are still uncommon in criminal procedures ( Wells & Olson, 2003 ). But their time may be coming. New Jersey's attorney general has mandated statewide blind testing ( to avoid steering witnesses toward suspects ) and sequential lineups ( to minimize simply comparing people and choosing the person who most resembles the one they saw commit a crime ) ( Kolata & Peterson, 2001; Wells & others, 2002 ). Police might also use a new procedure tested by Sean Pryke, Rod Lindsay, and colleagues ( 2004 ). They invited students to identify a prior class visitor from multiple lineups that separately presented face, body, and voice samples. Their finding: An eyewitness who consistently identified the same suspect—by face, by body, and by voice—was nearly always an accurate eyewitness.





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