

## <<中国大学生的智力风格>>

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### 内容概要

范为桥编著的《中国大学生的智力风格》是作者对自己近年来研究中国大学生智力风格结果的总结。

在教育心理学范畴内，智力风格的研究起源于对智力与人格不能很好解释与预测学生学业成绩的反思。

不同学者从各自的视角出发，提出了各种风格理论，试图改善对学生学业成绩的理解，促进学生更好地学习。

由于心理学特殊的历史沿革，在智力风格领域内，针对中国人群的专门研究比较少见。

本书在充分总结前人研究的基础上，以发展的视角比较了中国大学生人群的智力风格在超媒体学习环境与传统学习环境中的发展特点及其对大学生学业成绩的贡献。

本书还总结了该研究结果的理论与实践价值，并对未来研究方向给出了充分的展望。

《中国大学生的智力风格》可以作为智力风格与教育心理学相关领域研究工作者的参考读物，也对高等学校学生进行心理学研究英语论文写作训练有帮助。

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### 章节摘录

版权页：插图：In each teaching session of the experimental learning groups, students took control over their own learning routes, methods, and progress after the teacher's introduction of key points in the teaching section. They could begin their learning from any part of the chapter or section, beginning, middle, or end; from additional materials such as basic screens and other online messages or especially from discussion modules or assignment modules. They could also select their study domains within the chapter in light of their interests. If a student was very interested in one topic, he/she could make further efforts in studying the topic through a lot of web/online resources. In a word, students could also learn a chapter within a very broad range. However, in the traditional instructional environment, most of the time, students had to follow the instructional steps selected by their teacher. In the Skyxp-GP, a variety of positive affective outcomes are easy to realize, such as increased level of engagement, positive attitudes, and decreased anxiety. What's more, the function of learner control helped to change students' passive role, improve students' motivation and boost morale in the learning process, which are desired constructive learning outcomes.

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