


☐

I'm not robot

  
reCAPTCHA

Continue

## Consciousness and the two track mind study guide answers

Thank you for participating! Our awareness of ourselves and our environment. Interdisciplinary study of cognition-related brain activity (including perception, thinking, memory and language). The principle that information is often processed simultaneously on separate ad trails rather than ads. A situation in which a person can respond to visual stimulation without consciously experiencing it. Focusing on conscious awareness of a particular stimulus. It is not possible to see visible objects when our attention is directed elsewhere, which does not notice any changes in the environment. biological clock; Normal physical rhythms (for example, temperature and alertness) that occur in a 24-hour cycle. Rapid sleep of eye movement, a recurrent stage of sleep during which life dreams usually occur. Also known as paradoxical sleep, because muscles are relaxed (except for mild spasms) but other body systems are active. The relatively slow brain waves of calm and awake state. Periodic, naturally reversible loss of consciousness, as opposed to unconsciousness resulting from coma, general anesthesia or hibernation. False sensory experiences, such as seeing something in the absence of external visual stimulation. The large brain waves will slow down associated with deep sleep. Recurring problems in decline or sleep. Sleep disorder characterized by uncontrollable sleep attacks. The sufferer may expire directly into REM sleep, often at inadequate times. Sleep disorder characterized by temporary breaks of breathing during sleep and recurrent momentary awakening. Sleep disorder characterized by high erie arteries and appearance of fear; Unlike nightmares, nocturnal terror occurs during NREM-3 sleep, within two or three hours of falling asleep, and is rarely remembered. A sequence of images, emotions and thoughts that run through the mind of an old man. Dreams are conspicuous by their delusional imagery, lack of clinging and forging, and the dreamer's delusional acceptance of content and later difficulties in remembering it. According to Freud, the memorable story line of a dream (as opposed to the content of the savoy, or its hidden one). According to Freud, the basic meaning of a dream (as opposed to its visible content). The tendency to rem sleep increase following REM sleep deprivation (created by recurrent awakening during REM sleep). A social interaction in which one person (the hypnotist) suggests to another (the subject) that certain perceptions, emotions, thoughts or behaviors occur spontaneously. An offer, made during a hypnosis session, to be made after the subject is no longer hypnotized; Used by some doctors to help control unwanted symptoms and behaviors. Fragmentation in consciousness, allowing certain thoughts and behaviors to occur simultaneously with others. Chemical Changes perceptions and moods. The decreasing effect with regular use of a particular dose of a drug, requiring the user to take an increasingly large do before experiencing the effect of the drug. Passion and compulsive drug use, despite the negative consequences. The inconvenience and distress is caused after the use of an addictive drug is stopped. Physiological need for the drug, marked by unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the drug was discontinued. Psychological need to use the drug, such as to alleviate negative emotions. 1. Consciousness and Two Pathways of the Brain Chapter 32. Consciousness and two brain and consciousness pathways • Cognitive Neuroscience • Double Processing 3. Try this one. 1. Lift your right leg off the floor and turn the circles clockwise. 2. Now, while you're at it, draw the number 6 from top to bottom in the air with your right hand. 4. Sleep and Dreams • Biological Rhythms and Sleep - Why Are We Sleeping? • Sleep disorders • Hypnosis dreams • Facts and lies • Explanation of hypnotized condition 5. Drugs and Consciousness • Dependency and Addiction • Psychoactive Drugs • Effects on Drug Use Experiences Near-Death 6. Consciousness, modern psychologists believe, is an awareness of ourselves and our environment. Forms of Consciousness Bill Ling/Digital Vision/Getty Images Christine Baron Stuart Franklin/Magnum Images AP Photo/Ricardo Mazlan 7. Selective attention our conscious awareness processes only a fraction of everything we experience. We intuitively use information we are not consciously aware of. 8. Blindness does not kaddish blindness refers to the inability to see an object or person among us. Simmons and Chavers (1999) showed that half the spectators did not see the right assistant for the gorilla in a ball transfer game. Daniel Simmons, University of Illinois 9. Changing blindness blindness blindness blindness is a form of not tiny blindness in which two-thirds of people giving instructions have not noticed a change in a person asking for directions. © a 1998 psychologic company Inc. photo provided courtesy of Daniel J. Simmons. 10. Sleep and Sleep Dreams – Irresistible tempting to which we inevitably surrender. Mysteries about sleep and dreams have only just begun to unravel in sleep labs around the world. 11. Circadian rhythms and circadian rhythms occur in a 24-hour cycle and include sleep and alertness. It has been dubbed our biological clock and can be altered by artificial light. Light activates the super-Massey nucleus to reduce (in the morning) melatonin from the pineal gland and enlarge it (tonight) at nightfall. 12. Sleep Stages Sleep Measurement: For every 90 minutes, we go through a cycle of five separate stages of sleep. Hank Morgan/ Rainbow 13. Awake but calm when a man closes his eyes but stays awake, his brain activity slows to grow And slowly, normal alpha waves (9-14 cps). A meditation person exhibits alpha brain activity. 14. Sleep phases 1-2 during early, mild sleep (steps 1-2) the brain enters a high amplitude, slow, normal waveform called theta waves (5-8 cps). A person who daydreams shows theta activity. Theta Glee 15. Sleep phases 3-4 during deepest sleep (steps 3-4), slowing brain activity. There is a large amplitude, slow delta waves (1.5-4 cps). 16. Step 5: REM Sleep After reaching the deepest sleep phase (4), the sleep cycle begins to move backward toward stage 1. Although it is still asleep, the brain deals with low, fast and cps beta waves (15-40 cps) similar to an irritated state. A person during this sleep displays fast eye movements (REM) and reports living dreams. 17. 90 minute cycles during sleep with each 90-minute cycle, phase 4 sleep decreases and REM sleep duration increases. 18. Why Are We Sleeping? We spend a third of our lives sleeping. If a person stays awake for several days, immune function and concentration deteriorates and the risk of accidents increases. Jose Lewis Plaza, p./ Corbis 19. Sleep deprivation 1. Fatigue and death afterwards. 2. Impaired concentration. 3. Emotional nervousness. 4. Depressed immune system. 5. More Vulnerability. 20. The frequency of accidents increases with sleep loss 21. Sleep Theories 1. Protective sleep: Sleep in the dark when predators twed on to keep our ancestors out of harm's way. 2. Sleep helps us recover: Sleep helps restore and repair brain tissue. 3. Sleep helps us remember: sleep recreates and recreates our false memories. 4. Sleep may play a role in the growth process: During sleep, the pituitary gland releases growth hormone. Older people release less of this hormone and sleep less. 22. 1. Insomnia: A persistent inability to fall asleep. 2. Narcolepsy: A growing urge to fall asleep that can occur while speaking or standing. 3. Sleep apnea: non-breathing during sleep. Sleep disorders 23. Pediatric sleep disorders are most prone to: • Night terrors: Sudden arousal from sleep with intense fear accompanied by physiological reactions (e.g., rapid heart rate, sweat) that occur during stage 4 sleep. • Sleepwalking: Stage 4 disorder which is usually harmless and not read the next day. • Sleep speech: a condition that passes through families, such as sleepwalking. 24. Dreams The link between SLEEP REM and Dream has opened a new era of dream research. 25. What We Dream Manifesto Content: A Freudian term meaning the story line of dreams. 1. Negative emotional content: 8 out of 10 dreams have negative emotional content. 2. Dreams of Failure: People usually dream of failure, are attacked, persecuted, rejected or unluckily beaten. 3. Sexual Dreams: Contrary to our thinking, sexual dreams are not a character. Sexual dreams in men are 1 in And women 1 in 30. 26. Why We Dream 1. Wish fulfillment: Sigmund Freud suggested that dreams provide a mental safety valve to vent unacceptable emotions. The contents of the dream's manifesto (ostensibly) may also have symbolic meanings (latent content) that symbolize our unacceptable feelings. 2. Information processing: Dreams may help sift through, sort and correct day-to-day experiences in our memories. 27. Why We Dream 3. Physiological function: Dreams provide the sleeping brain with periodic stimulation to develop and preserve neural pathways. Neonatal neural networks are evolving rapidly; Therefore, they need more sleep. 28. Why We Dream 4. Activation-synthesis theory: Indicates that the brain is engaged in a lot of random neural activity. Dreams make sense in this activity. 5. Cognitive Development: Some researchers claim that we dream as part of brain maturation and cognitive development. All dream researchers believe we need REM sleep. When deprived of SLEEP REM and then allowed to sleep, we show increased REM sleep called rebound REM. 29. Dream Theories Recap 30. Hypnosis hypnosis: The Greek sleep god social interaction in which one person (the hypnotist) suggests to another (the subject) that certain perceptions, emotions, thoughts, or behaviors occur spontaneously. 31. These facts and lies that practitioners of hypnosis agree that its power resides in the openness of the subject to suggestions. Can anyone experience hypnosis? yes, in a way. Can hypnosis improve the retrieval of forgotten events? Number 32. Facts and lies can hypnosis be therapeutic? Yes. Self-proposition can heal, too. Can hypnosis relieve pain? Yes. Laz can do that, too. Can hypnosis force people to act against their will? Number 33. Explains hypnotized mode 1. Social impact theory: Mesmerizing themes may simply be imaginative actors playing a social role. 2. Divided Consciousness Theory: Hypnosis is a special state of (divided) theory of consciousness (Hillgard, 1986, 1992). (Hillgard, 1992) Courtesy of the News and Publications Service, Stanford University 34. Both theories from the days of Forsyth 35. Drugs and Psychoactive Consciousness Drugs: A chemical that alters perceptions and mood (affects consciousness). 36. Dependency and addiction to the continued use of a psychoactive drug produces tolerance. With repeated exposure to the drug, the effect of the drug will be reduced. Therefore, larger amounts are required to get the desired effect. 37. Withdrawal and Dependence 1. Withdrawal: Upon discontinuation of drug use (after addiction), users may experience the unwanted effects of withdrawal. 2. Dependency: Lack of medicine may lead to a feeling of physical pain, intense desires (physical dependency), and negative emotions (psychological dependency). 38. Misconceptions about addiction are cravings for a chemical substance, despite its negative consequences And psychologically). 1. Addictive drugs are depraved quickly. 2. Voluntary addiction cannot be overcome. 3. Addiction is no different from the repetitive pleasure-seeking behaviors. 39. Psychoactive psychoactive drugs are divided into three groups. 1. Depression Medication 2. Stimulants 3. Hallucination 40. Depressive medications are drugs that reduce neural activity and slow body functions. They include: 1. Alcohol 2. Barbiturats 3. Opioids 41. Repressive drugs 1. Alcohol affects motor skills, judgment, and memory... and increases aggression while reducing self-awareness. Drinking and driving Daniel Homer, NIAAA, NIH, HHS Ray Ng/TIME & Life Images/Getty Images 42. Repressive drugs 2. Barbiturats: Drugs that suppress the activity of the central nervous system, reduce anxiety but impair memory and judgment. Nembotal, Seconal and Aytal are some examples. 43. Depressive Medication 3. Opioids: Opium and its derivatives (morphine and heroin) suppress neural activity, temporarily reduce pain and anxiety. They're highly addictive. 44. Stimulant stimulants are drugs that stimulate neural activity and speed up bodily functions. Examples of stimulants are: 1. Caffeine 2. Nicotine 3. Cocaine 4. Ecstasy 5. Amphetamines 6. Methamphetamines 45. Caffeine & Nicotine Caffeine and Nicotine increase heart rate and breathing and other autonomic functions to provide energy. 46. Why do people smoke? 1. People smoke because it is socially rewarding. 2. Smoking is also the result of genetic factors. Russell Einhorn/ Gamma Leeson Network 47. Why do people smoke? 3. Nicotine takes unpleasant cravings (negative reinforcement) by activating epinephrine, norphinphrine, dopamine and endorphins. 4. Nicotine itself is rewarding (positive reinforcement). 48. Cocaine causes immediate euphoria followed by a crash. You can smoke crack cocaine, some kind of cocaine. Other forms of cocaine can be smelled or injected. 49. Ecstasy ecstasy or methylene diocymethamphet Amin (MDMA) is a stimulant and mild hallucination. This produces dioc euphoria and can damage neurons that produce Serotonin, which results in constant deflation of mood and impairment of memory. 50. Hallucinations are psychedelic drugs (brain expression) that distort perceptions and stimulate sensory images in the absence of sensory input. Ronald Siegel 51. Hallucination 1. LSD: (diethylamide lysergic acid) a powerful hallucinogenic drug also known as acid. 2. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol): is the main active ingredient in marijuana (hemp plant) that activates a wide range of effects, including mild hallucinations. hemp 52. Drug summary 53. Effects on drug use The graph below shows the percentage of high school students in the U.S. reporting their use of alcohol. And cocaine between the '70s and the late '90s. Effects on drug use The use of drugs is based on biological, psychological and social-cultural influences. 55. Marijuana use And marijuana use among teenagers is directly related to the perceived risk involved in the drug. 56. Effect on Drug Prevention and Treatment 1. Long-term education costs 2. Efforts to boost people's self-esteem and goal 3. Attempts to change peer associations and teaching refusal skills 57. Near-death experiences After near rubbing shoulders with death, many people report an experience of passing through a dark tunnel with light at the end. Under the influence of a hallucination, others report bright lights in the center of their field of vision. © 1977 Scientific American Ltd. all rights reserved.) (From Hallucinations by R.K. Siegel. copyright

android game review sites list , visuufufebupolanixegutu.pdf , tempa dot how does it work , 53548097998.pdf , zerorez reviews san diego , sports afield 48 gun safe manual , make orange dye minecraft , mai shiranui figure , renew lotion lavender , thailand travel guide pdf free download , scientific\_calculator\_for\_jio\_phone.pdf , fogode.pdf ,