



#### Three Minute Review

#### EMOTION

- · Brain Areas Involved in Emotion
  - two routes
    - fast: senses → amygdala → frontal lobes
    - slow: senses → cerebral cortex → frontal lobes
  - amygdala
  - frontal lobes
    - Phineas Gage
    - frontal lobotomies
    - · orbitofrontal cortex in particular is important in emotion
    - may be differences between two hemispheres
      - left hemisphere positive emotions right hemisphere - negative emotions

- Why sleep?
  - Restoration theory
  - Preservation theory
    predators sleep, prey don't

  - · why be awake if you can't hunt? What causes the drive to sleep/wake?
  - Is there a sleep chemical?Reticular Activating System -- waking
- Pons -- dreaming
- What do dreams mean? •
  - Sigmund Freud Psychoanalytic Dream Analysis manifest vs. latent content
     Allan Hobson's Activation Synthesis Hypothesis
  - pons → random activation in brain → brain synthesizes a story to try to make sense of it
- Why dream?
- role in learning, memory and development?

#### SLEEP

- · Circadian rhythms
  - daylight entrains rhythms in sleep and temperature
  - free-running body rhythms are typically ~25 hours
  - staying up later is easier than going to be earlier
  - superchiasmatic nucleus and pineal gland get input about light levels from retina
- Do you really need sleep?
  - can live without it but why would you want to?
- microsleeps EEG waves
  - stadium analogy: irregular vs. synchronous patterns



#### You asked...

- ... about sleepwalking
- it is not acting out a dream
  - sleep paralysis during REM
  - occurs during slow-wave sleep
  - sleepwalkers are disoriented when awakened
- occurs most often before puberty, but kids almost always outgrow it
- happens to about 10-20% of people once in their lives
- runs in families
- not well-understood
- there are several cases of people who have murdered in their sleep and pleaded insanity

#### Inductive reasoning

- Reasoning from the specific to the general
- Sherlock Holmes is perhaps a better example of INDUCTIVE reasoning than deductive reasoning
- He takes specific clues and comes up with a general theory



### Logical Reasoning

- · Deductive reasoning
- · Inductive reasoning
- How good is our reasoning? What types of errors are people prone to?

#### Slides to follow

- I will present slides to illustrate various types of reasoning and problem solving
- I am not making these slides available in advance or it will spoil the demos
- The slides will be posted after today's lecture







## WAIS -style Verbal Subtest Questions

- Vocabulary
  - What does emulate mean? Similarities
- In what ways are airplanes and submarines alike?
- Information:
- Who wrote The Great Gatsby?
- Comprehension
- What does it mean when people say "Birds of a feather flock together"? • Digit Span
- Repeat the following numbers: 3 2 7 5 9
- Arithmetic
  - If you paid \$8.50 for a movie ticket and \$2.75 for a bucket of popcorn, how much change would you have left from a \$20 bill?



## WAIS -style Performance Subtest Questions

- · Block Design
- Picture Completion
- · Picture Arrangement
- · Object Assembly
- · Matrix Reasoning
- Digit Symbol
- · Symbol Search





# **Picture Completion**

• What is missing from the picture?









