Chapter 5-Consciousness

SSPBF2: The student will compare different states of consciousness.

Consciousness

Consciousness



Awareness of things inside and outside ourselves

Related to Consciousness



- Sleeping
- Dreaming

There are several altered states of consciousness

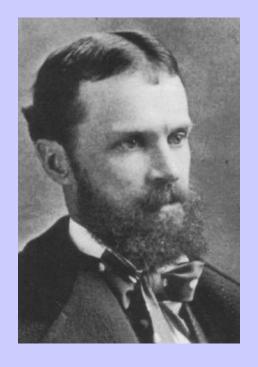
- Such examples of Altered states of consciousness are:
- Hypnotic trance

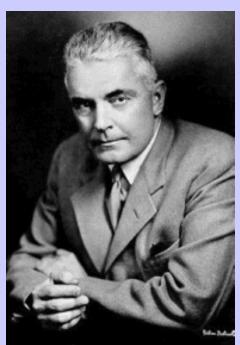


Or under the influence of certain drugs.









William James and John Watson...both behaviorists believed that consciousness was something that was not calculated into data.

So, consciousness should not be part of psychology.

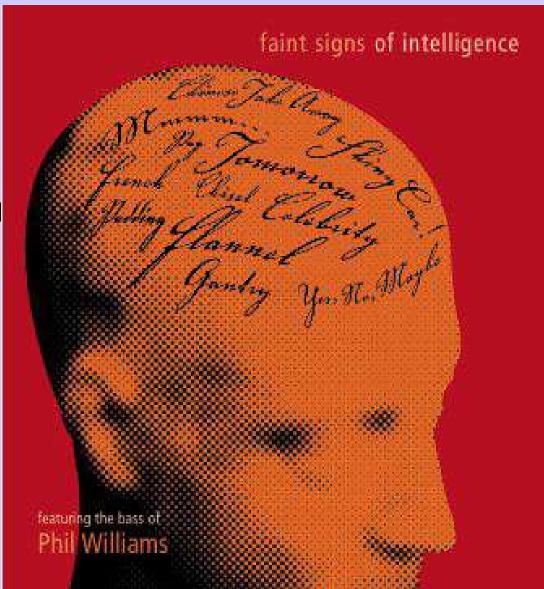
Watson and James

They both agreed that consciousness was something that could not be measured. They would only study observable behaviors.

Consciousness is a construct.

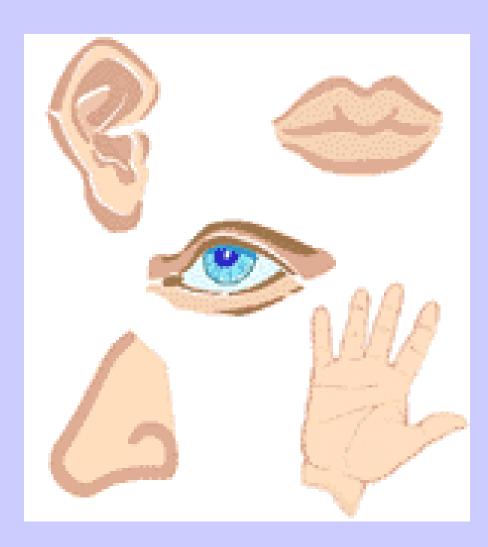
Psychology is a Construct?

A construct is a concept used to talk about something we cannot see, touch or measure directly. Two other types of constructs are intelligence and emotion.



Meanings of Consciousness (3)

Consciousness as a Sensory awareness- ability to be aware of the things outside of yourself. This requires you to use your senses (environment)



Example?



- Cool breeze enters a sweltering room.
- Bright colors
- Loud noises
- Sharp pains

Consciousness as a <u>direct inner</u> Awareness

Awareness of things inside of yourself.

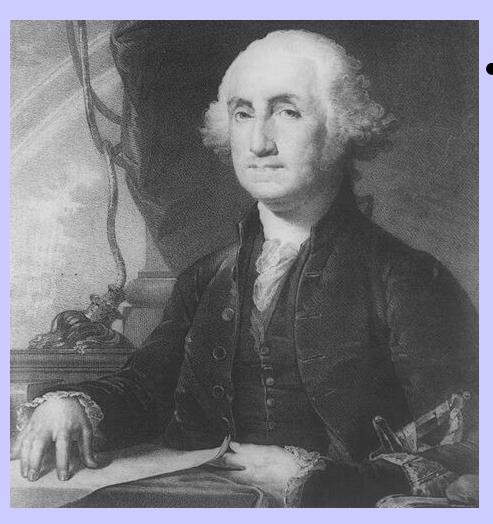
Good example would be memories, images, or emotions



Consciousness of Sense of Self



- Thinking that you are an individual and unique.
 - It is associated with Selfconsciousness which is an acute sense of selfawareness, with slight tinges of paranoia. It is the unpleasant feeling of being watched or observed, that "everyone is looking at" one. It may be the basis of shyness.

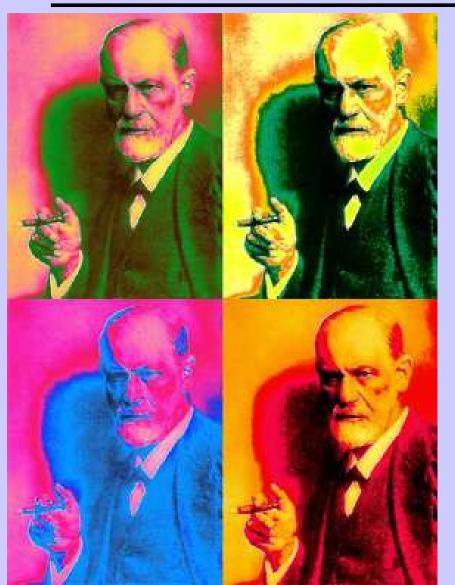


First President of the U.S.?

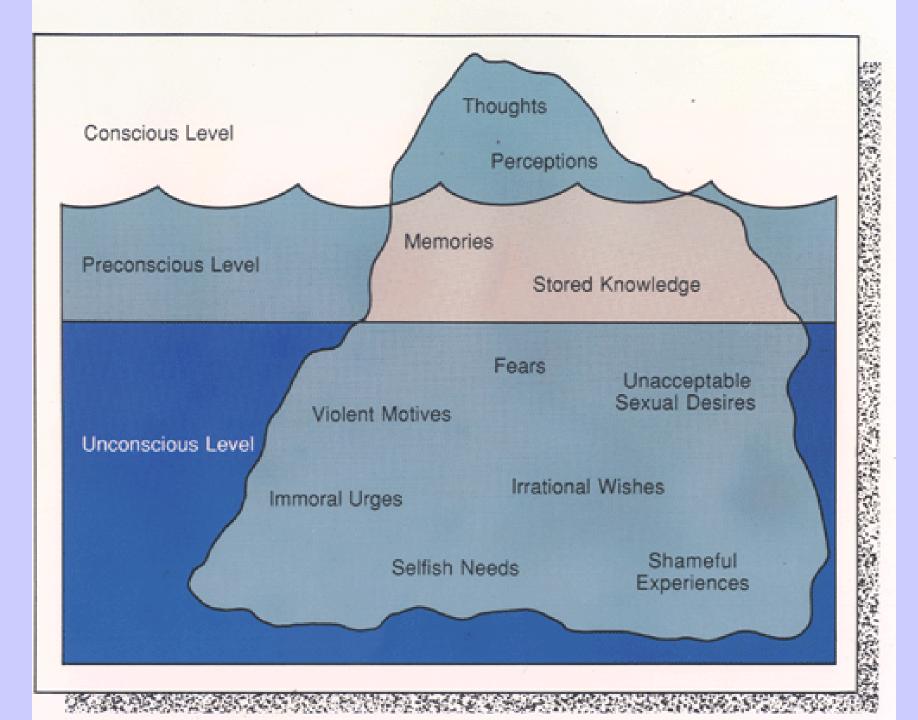
 Preconscious level is filled with information that a person might not be thinking of, but can be recalled if necessary.

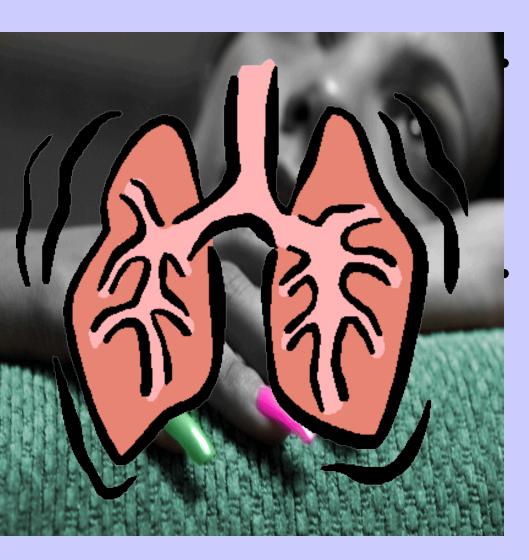


- Unconscious level, "Subconscious", is not usually available to consciousness.
- Freud theorized that people have an unconscious mind that has hidden information.



 He also believed that we had mental strategies to push painful or unacceptable ideas out of our consciousness called defense mechanisms.





Nonconscious level is when people cannot bring into consciousness their bodily functions.

Can you feel your nails growing? Can you feel the Oxygen and carbon dioxide being changed in your lungs?

Altered States of Consciousness



When one's sense of self or sense of the world changes.

"The beginning of health is sleep."

Irish Proverb

"In sleep we are all equal."

Spanish Proverb

"Disease and sleep keep far apart."

Welsh Proverb

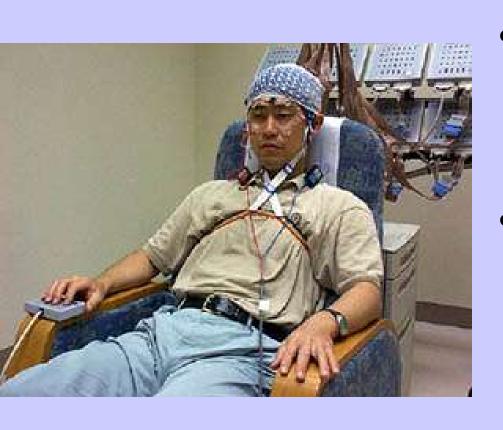
"Dreaming of eating will not satisfy the hungry."

African Proverb

Sleep and Dreams



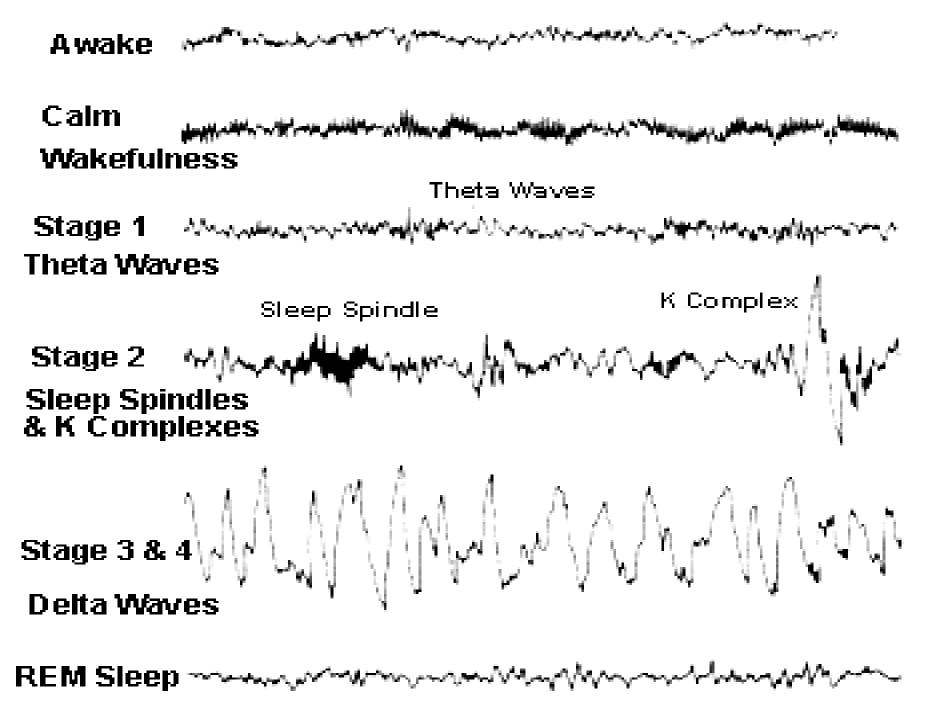
Circadian Rhythms are the biological clock that determines when humans have sequences of bodily changes such as those in Body Temperature, **Blood Pressure, and** Sleepiness and wakefulness that occurs in 24 hours.



- Sleep can be measured with EEG.
- Which
 measures four
 types of
 brainwaves,
 Beta, alpha,
 theta, delta.



- Alert- Beta
- Relaxed and Drowsy- Alpha
- Visual images-Theta
- Dreaming <u>Delta</u>





- We move from the first stage of sleep which lasts <u>30-40</u> minutes to stages 2,3,4.
- Stage 4 is the deepest sleep, this is hardest stage to be woken in.



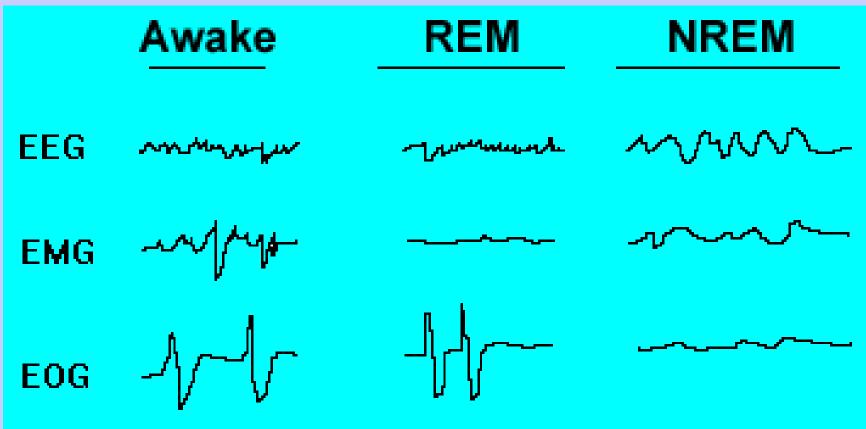
- After about 30
 minutes in stage
 4, we will move
 back thorough
 stages 3,2, and to
 stage one.
- Total time about 90 minutes



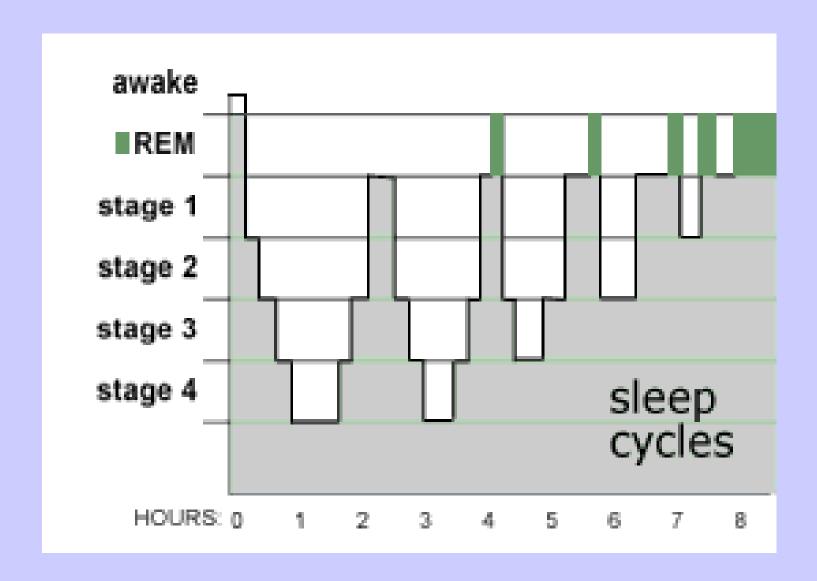
- It is at this point that we start eh stage called <u>Rapid</u> <u>Eye Movement</u> or <u>REM.</u>
- The other areas of sleep are known as NREM, because they are not REM.

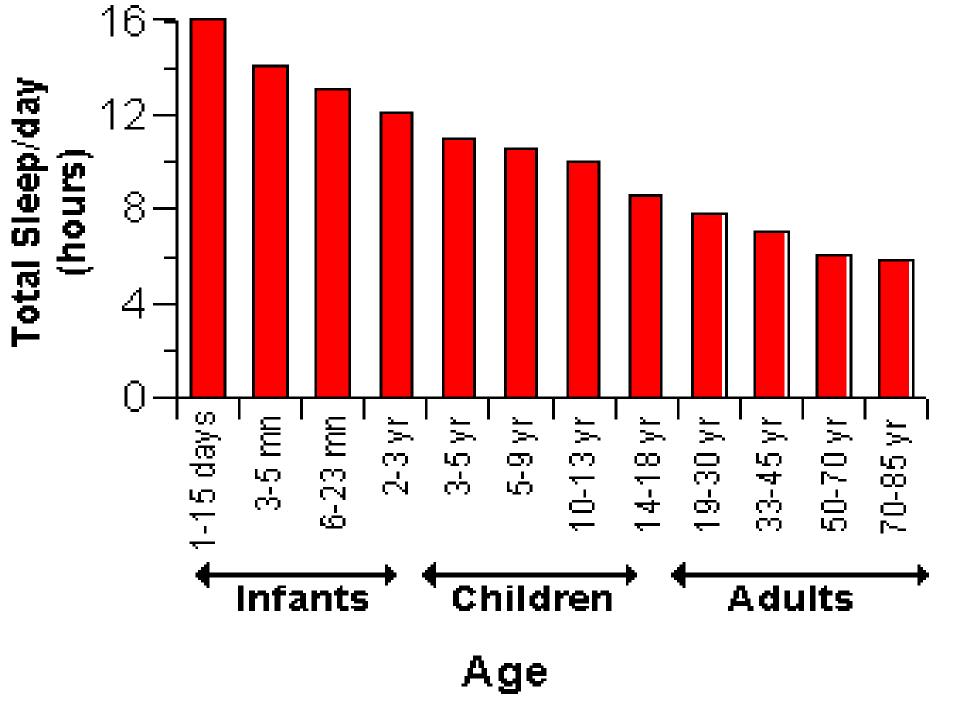


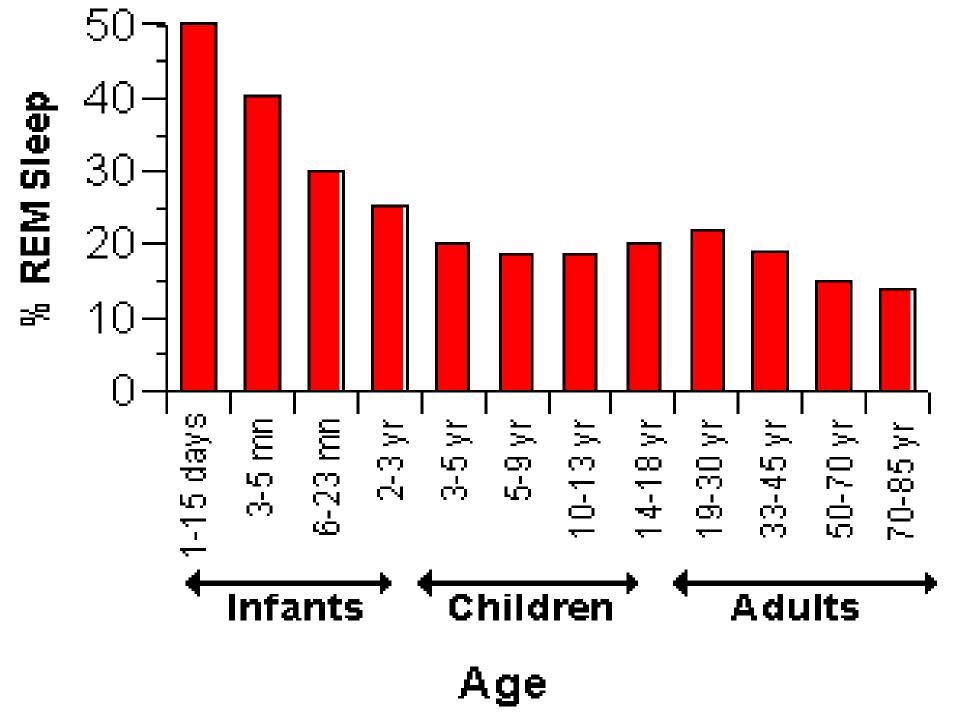
- This is the stage of where people experience their most vivid dreams.
- In the average 8 hour night of sleep most people go through these stages about 5 times. As the night goes on REM gets longer.



EEG (electroencephalogram) which shows a record of brain activity;
the EMG (electromyogram) shows muscle activity;
the EOG (electroculogram) shows eye movements.
Look at the differences in the EEG, EMG and EOG during waking, REM sleep
(Rapid Eye Movement Sleep) and NREM sleep







Why do we sleep?



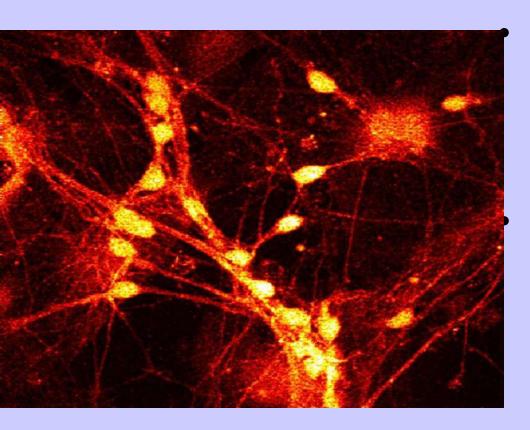
- Sleep helps revive the <u>tired</u> body and build up <u>resistance</u> to infection.
- Sleep seems to serve important psychological functions.

Why do we sleep?



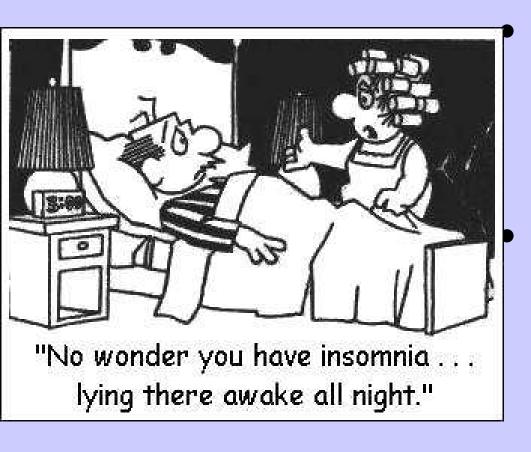
- Deprivation of REM sleep will cause people to forget easily and learn more slowly.
 - People will tend to have a REM-rebound when they are deprived of REM sleep.

Dreams



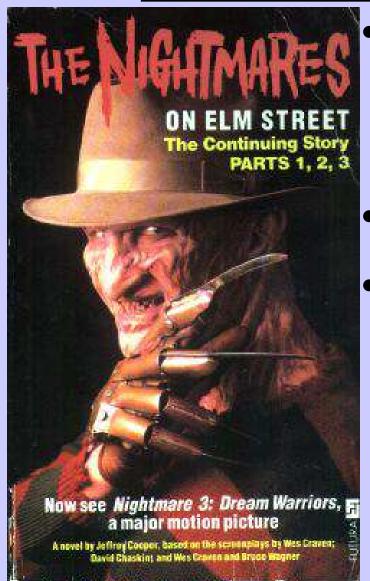
Freud theorized that dreams reveal unconscious wishes and urges.

Biopsychological approach believe that dreams occur because <u>neurons</u> fire in different part of the brain.

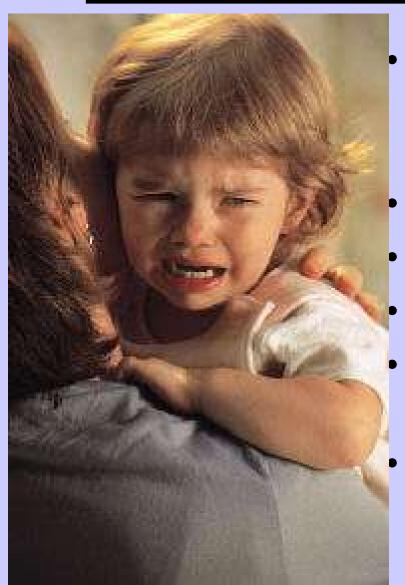


Insomnia is the inability to sleep.

Ways to overcome Insomnia.



- Nightmares- most common involve snakes and murderers.
- Occupational hazard
- Anxious and depressed people are more likely to have nightmares.



Night Terrors- Not easily remembered terrifying nightmares

- **Heart rate increase**
- Gasp for air
- Talk/thrash about
- Common in young children
- Caused by immaturity of nervous system



- Sleep walkingmove around during stages of deep sleep.
- Again, common with young children
- Immaturity of the nervous system



 Sleep Apneabreathing interruption that occurs during sleep.

Possibly associated with SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome)



- Narcolepsy- sleep problem in which people <u>suddenly fall</u> asleep, no matter what time it is or where they are.
- Very rare
- Go directly into REM sleep immediately
 - Believed to be genetically linked.