<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readings</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Neurodegen</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>signs</td>
<td>Alzheimer’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>clocks</td>
<td>broca</td>
<td>ALS</td>
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<td>split</td>
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<td>radio</td>
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<tr>
<td>lost</td>
<td>disconnect</td>
<td>Xmtrs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
• Factors that affect your ability to sleep?
• What happens to your body when you sleep?
• What happens to your body when you don’t sleep?
• What are the sleep stages?
• What happens during those stages?
• Hormones and Sleep?
• Brain regions for clock setting.
• Shift worker consequences.
• What regulates circadian rhythms?
• Which cells in our bodies follow a circadian rhythm?
• What are factors that affect the body clock?
• What is a zeitgeber?
• How is cyanobacteria used to study circadian rhythms?
  – What happens at night? What happens during the day?
• What does circadian rhythm have to do with insulin?
What is a split brain?
What is the commissure that connects the two hemispheres?
Why would someone have a split brain?
What insight was obtained from split brain patients?
What insight did Gazzaniga have regarding the differences between the two hemispheres?
Understand the relationship between visual field and which hemisphere has the information (same with motor tasks).
• What was the RadioLab about?
• What was the story about the man with no words?
• What was the rat experiment in the room with the painted walls? What was important about that experiment?
• Who was Jill Bolte Taylor? Why was her story included in this RadioLab?
• What did you learn about sign language?
• Lost in Translation – reading
• If you change how people talk – do you change how people think?
• Read and understand the entire article
• Do people think differently because languages are different?
  – Marking,
• Does language shape thought?
  – Spatial relationships (left, right/cardinal directions)
  – Time (reading, sun direction, past/future)
• Causality
  – Agents – English vs. Spanish speakers
• What is sign language?
• Is it a “real” language?
• Why is sign language useful for understanding language hemispheric dominance questions?
• Is the brain lateralized for language?
• Visuo-spatial processing?
• What happens to RHD and LHD deaf patients?
• How is their language impaired?
• What are the hallmarks of a Broca’s Aphasia?
• What can and can’t a Broca’s aphasic do:
  – Can Broca’s aphasics produce speech?
  – Can Broca’s aphasics understand speech?
  – Count numbers?
  – Say phrases?
• Where is the brain damage?
  – Which hemisphere?
  – Which lobe
• What are the hallmarks of a Wernicke’s Aphasia?

• What can and can’t a Wernicke’s aphasic do:
  – Can Wernicke’s aphasics produce speech?
  – Can Wernicke’s aphasics understand speech?
  – Count numbers?
  – Say phrases?

• Where is the brain damage?
  – Which hemisphere?
  – Which lobe
• What are the hallmarks of a Wernicke’s Aphasia?

• What can and can’t a Wernicke’s aphasic do:
  – Can Wernicke’s aphasics produce speech?
  – Can Wernicke’s aphasics understand speech?
  – Count numbers?
  – Say phrases?

• Where is the brain damage?
  – Which hemisphere?
  – Which lobe
• What happens to language in split brain patients?
• Can they draw?
• Do they have separate consciousness experiences?
• Separate brains?
• Hemispheric specialization
• Alzheimer’s Disease
• Areas of brain affected?
• Risk factors? Genetic?
• Central Nervous system or peripheral nervous system?
• Colombian family?
• Time course of disease
• Progressive disorder
• Common name: Lou Gehrig’s Disease
• Degeneration of motor neurons: voluntary control
• Muscles weaken due to lack of input
• Sporadic – not genetic
• Excess glutamate
• Progressive neurological movement disorder
• Dopamine neurons in substantia nigra degenerate
• Basal Ganglia
• MPTP
• Cannot initiate motor movements
• Not thought to be genetic
Transmitters – know the ones associated with each neurodegenerative disease and with sleep
Transmitters – know the ones associated with each neurodegenerative disease and with sleep
What does insulin do?