



UNIT A: LESSON 6

LEARNING TARGETS

| INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS: | |
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| Listen as your teacher reviews the standards and objectives. You | our teacher will call on |
| an individual or pair to explain what they mean.u5.4 (t)-3 (i)11 | (v)-4 (es)3 (.)]TETQ504. |
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THINKING LOG

| INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS: |
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| Your teacher will ask you a guiding question that you will think about as your |
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| teacher reads the text aloud to you. As your teacher reads the text aloud, listen and |
| follow along in your text. After the text has been read aloud, work with a partner to |
| reread that text and answer the supplem entary questions. Use your glossa ry to help |
| you. Your teacher will rew506Tmp66471 129.48 reW*nBT/TT0 1 Tf0 Tc 0 Tw 0 Ts 100 Tz |
| you. Tour teacher will revision in pure at 127.40 few his 1/110 1 110 fc 0 fw 0 fs 100 f2 |
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| between video games and traditional athletics, or sports. |
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| 8. If we think about neurology and the brain, why are video games so popular? |
| Video games are so popular because they·«" ¥µ¤-± ¶" |
| circuitry (network). |
| |
| 9. What does this mean? |
| This means that playing video games makes, a neurotransmitter in the |
| brain that he ⁻³ ¶ĭ¦²±·μ²⁻·«¨¥μ¤→ ¶ĭsystem. |
| |
| 10. What increases dopamine in the brain's circuitry? What can this lead to? |
| Hunger, sex,, and substancemay all lead to increased |
| dopamine. This can lead to |
| 11. What is addiction? |
| |
| Addiction is and continuing to do something even though we know |
| it has(it is bad for us). RESPONSE TO GUIDING QUESTION(S): |
| Why do so many people play video games? How does neurology help us understand human |
| attraction to video games? |
| Response: |
| Nespulise. |
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NEUROLOGIST NOTEBOOK

| INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS: | | |
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| Work with a partner. Use your neurologist notebook to write down key, or important, information from the text. You will write down main ideas and some details, or | | |
| | nain idea. You can use information from your | |
| Thinking Log. Some information i | - | |
| | | |
| WORD BANK: | | |
| faster, girls, increasing, interperso | lable, basic, better, boys, dopamine, entertaimment, | |
| raster, giris, increasing, interperso | חמו | |
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FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

| INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS: |
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| Work with your class to analyze an important sentence(s) from the text. |
| Every sentence has someone or something that does something. First you |
| determine this <i>who or what.</i> |
| Every sentence has something that they do or did. Figure that part out next. |
| Now you have the most important parts of the sentence in place. |
| Then you will figure out what they did the action to or for. |
| Finally, you will write the descriptive details. |
| Write your answers in the spaces below. |
| When you are done, write the sentence again in your own words. |
| You may want to use definitions from the glossed text in th 100 Tz 504 522.43 481 18.1 r |
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EXIT TICKET

| INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS: | | | |
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| This graphic organizer will h | nelp you keep track of inform | ation about the brain for all | |
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Appendix: Glossary

| Word | Definition | Example |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| adapt | adjust or get used to something | It might be possible for teen brains |
| | new | to <u>adapt</u> or get used to |
| | | technological changes. |
| addiction | depending on, or craving a | Anything that may lead to |
| | substance, like drugs; habit | addiction increases dopamine in |
| | | the nucleus accumbens. |
| adverse | bad or harmful | People who are addicted to |
| | | something continue despite |
| | | adverse, or bad, consequences. |
| a∨ailable | possible to get something | Video games are a \$25-billion-per- |
| | | year industry and are popular |
| | | and available across |
| | | socioeconomic status and gender. |
| basic | fundamental or essential (very | All of our basic drives (e.g., |
| | necessary) | hunger, sex, sleep), all substances |
| | | of abuse, and everything that may |
| | | lead to addiction (i.e., compulsive |
| | | behavior characterized by loss of |
| | | control and continuation despite |
| | | adverse consequences) increase |
| | | dopamine in the nucleus |
| | | accumbens. |
| circuitry | the design of elements in an | Dopamine is a key component of |
| | electric circuit | the circuitry in the nucleus |
| | | accumbens. |
| component | a part of something | Dopamine is a key component of |
| | | the circuitry in the nucleus |
| | | accumbens. |
| computer | an electronic machine that is used | The most common forms of digital |
| | to store, sort, and work with | entertainment are TV, music, and |
| | information at a high speed | nongaming use of computers. |
| conventional | traditional | New game consoles blur |
| | | the distinction between video |
| | | gaming and conventional athletic |
| | | endeavors. |

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| ubiquitous | seeming to be everywhere at the | Mobile devices have become more |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | same time | ubiquitous. |
| variety | diversity; when there are many | The quality and variety of games |
| | different types of something | continue to improve. |