**REVIEW 13.2: Embodied Emotion**

On her way to class this morning, Rena swerved her car to the right to avoid being hit by a motorist veering into her lane. Her physiological arousal was triggered by the division of her nervous system, which directed her glands to release the stress hormones and increased her heart rate, blood pressure, and blood levels.

Rena responded quickly because the fear message was routed directly (via the brain's emotional center) to her brain, the brain's emotional center.

By the time Rena reached the classroom, the division had calmed her body. If she could have had a PET scan during class when she learned that she earned a perfect score on a term paper, she would have seen that her brain's lobe showed increased activity, perhaps because of the rich supply of receptors in that area.

After class, Rena changed in the locker room and went for her afternoon run. Later, in an aroused state from the exercise and the good news about her term paper, Rena smiled at a frollicking child. This response, called the effect, results from cognitive analysis.

The sensory input passes through her brain's division.

Answers may be found in the Appendix at the end of this booklet.