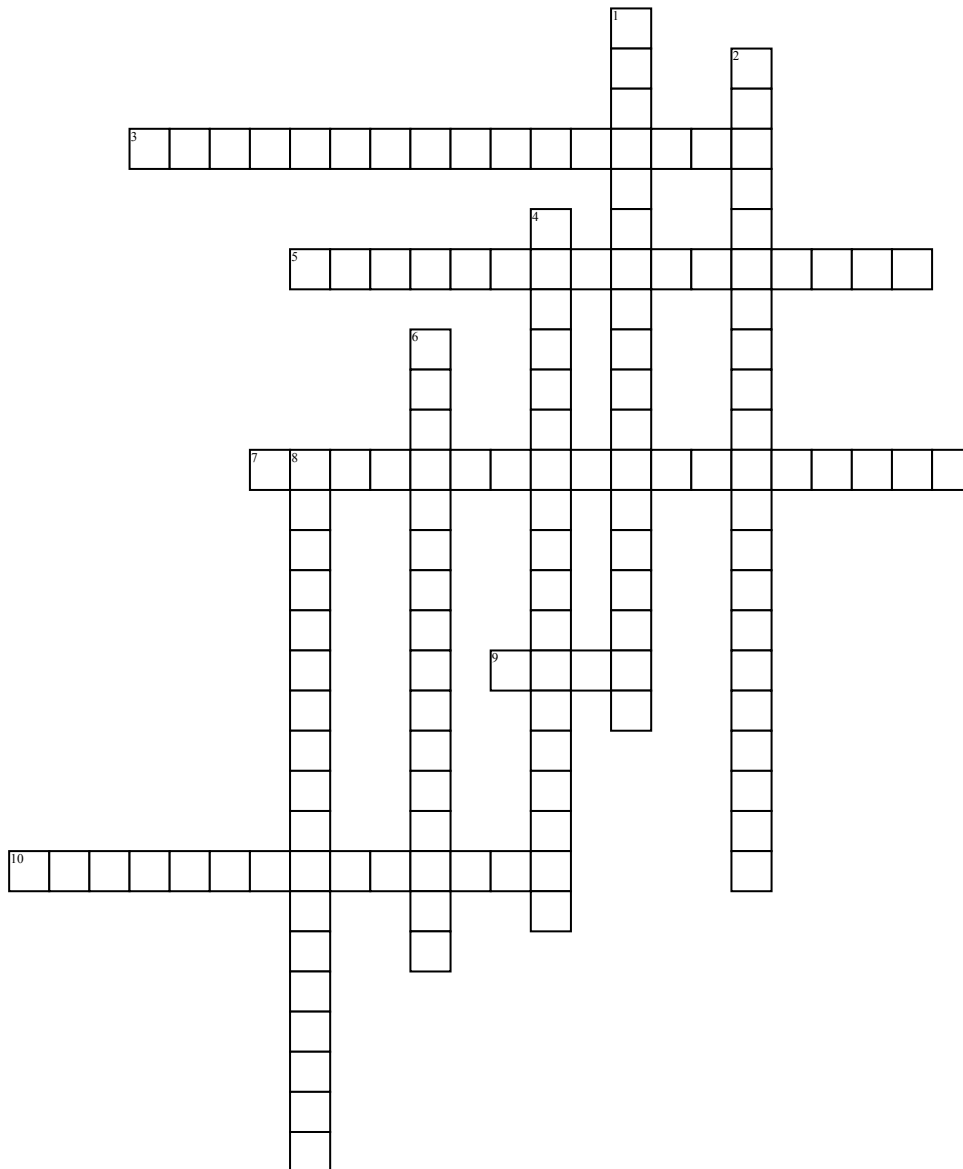


# Biopsychology of Emotion, Stress, and Health



## Across

**3.** emotional stimuli have two independent excitatory effects; they excite both the feeling of emotion in the brain and the expression of emotion in the autonomic and somatic nervous systems

**5.** the establishment of fear in response to a previously neutral stimulus (the conditioned stimulus) by presenting it, usually several times, before the delivery of an aversive stimulus (the unconditioned stimulus)

**7.** the idea that the aggressive and defensive behaviors of an animal are often designed to attack specific sights on the body of another animal while protecting specific sights on its own

**9.** the emotional reaction to threat; it is the motivating force for defensive behaviors

**10.** a cluster of physiological changes when the body is exposed to threat or harm

## Down

**1.** behaviors whose primary function is to protect the organism from threat or harm

**2.** the study of interactions among psychological factors, nervous system, and the immune system

**4.** the first component of the immune system to react

**6.** emotion-induced in sensory stimuli are received and interpreted by the cortex, which triggers changes in visceral organs via the autonomic nervous system and in the skeletal muscles via the somatic nervous system

**8.** behaviors whose primary function is to threaten or harm