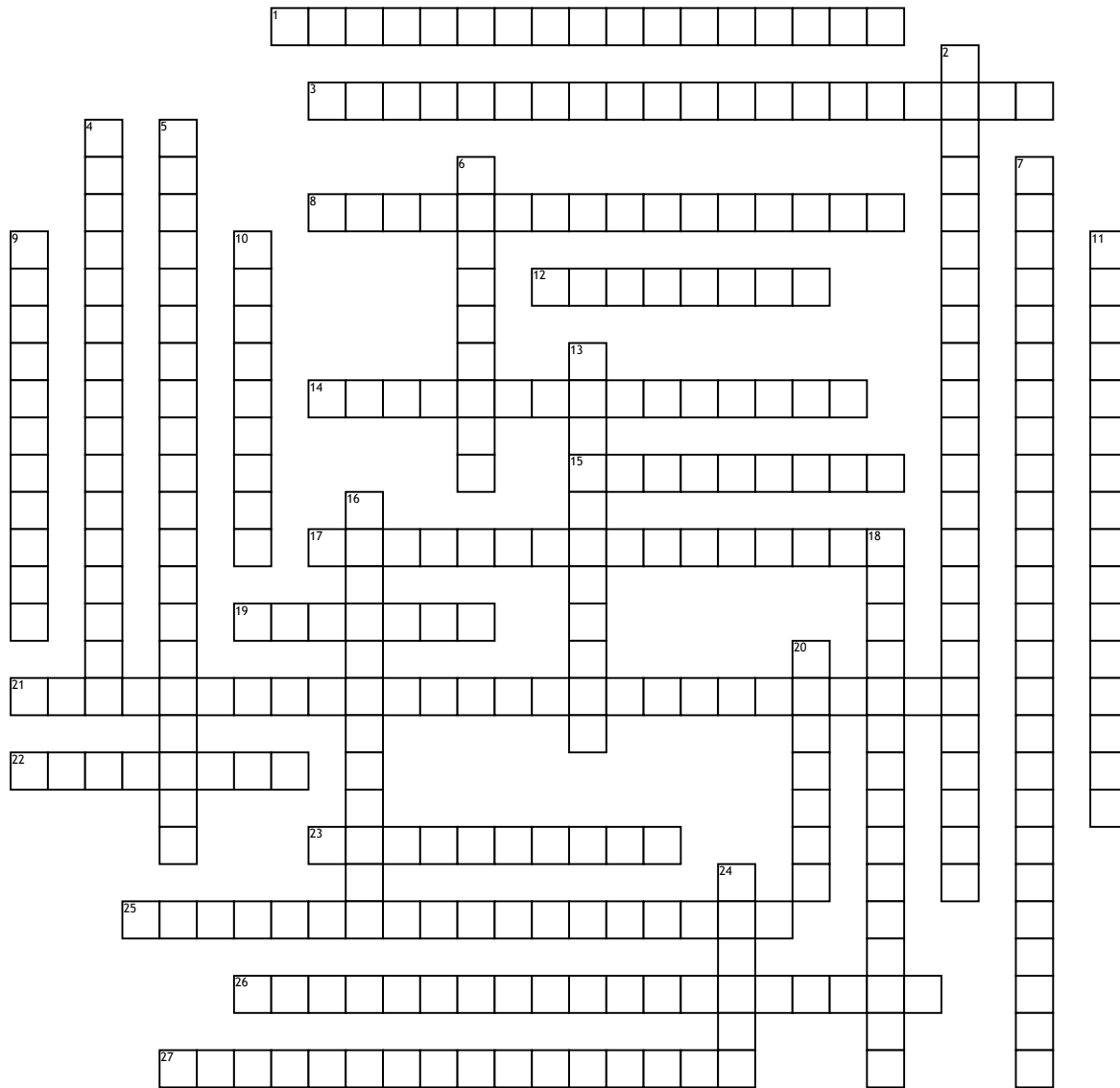


Motivation and Emotion



Across

1. A problem that consistently impairs sexual arousal or functioning

3. The tendency of facial muscle states to trigger corresponding feelings such as fear, anger, or happiness

8. The theory that an emotion arousing stimulus simultaneously triggers physiological responses and the subjective experience of emotion

12. A complex, unlearned behavior that is rigidly patterned throughout a species

14. The Schachter-Singer theory that to experience emotion one must be physically aroused and cognitively label the arousal

15. Sex hormones, such as estradiol, secreted in greater amounts by females than by males and contributing to female sex characteristics

17. A sub field of psychology that provides psychology's contribution to behavioral medicine

19. A response of the whole organism, involving physical arousal, expressive behaviors, and conscious experience

21. Literally, "mind-body" illness; any stress-related physical illness, such as hypertension and some headaches

22. The point at which an individual's "weight thermostat" is supposedly set. When the body falls below this weight, an increase in hunger and a lowered metabolic rate may act to restore the lost weight

23. A need or desire that energizes and directs behavior

25. The body's resting rate of energy expenditure

26. The four stages of sexual responding described by Masters and Johnson—excitement, plateau, orgasm, and resolution

27. Maslow's pyramid of human needs, beginning at the base with physiological needs that must first be satisfied before higher level safety needs and then psychological needs become active

Down

2. Under stress, people (especially women) often provide support to others (tend) and bond with and seek support from others (befriend).

4. The theory that our experience of emotion is our awareness of our physiological responses to emotion arousing stimuli

5. The idea that a physiological need creates an aroused tension state (a drive) that motivates an organism to satisfy the need

6. A machine, commonly used in attempts to detect lies, that measures several of the physiological responses (such as perspiration and cardiovascular and breathing changes) accompanying emotion

7. Selye's concept of the body's adaptive response to stress in three phases—alarm, resistance, exhaustion

9. The two types of white blood cells that are part of the body's immune system

10. A positive or negative environmental stimulus that motivates behavior

11. A resting period after orgasm, during which a man cannot achieve another orgasm

13. A tendency to maintain a balanced or constant internal state; the regulation of any aspect of body chemistry, such as blood glucose, around a particular level

16. The most important of the male sex hormones

18. The principle that performance increases with arousal only up to a point, beyond which performance decreases

20. The form of sugar that circulates in the blood and provides the major source of energy for body tissues. When its level is low, we feel hunger

24. The process by which we perceive and respond to certain events, called stressors, that we appraise as threatening or challenging