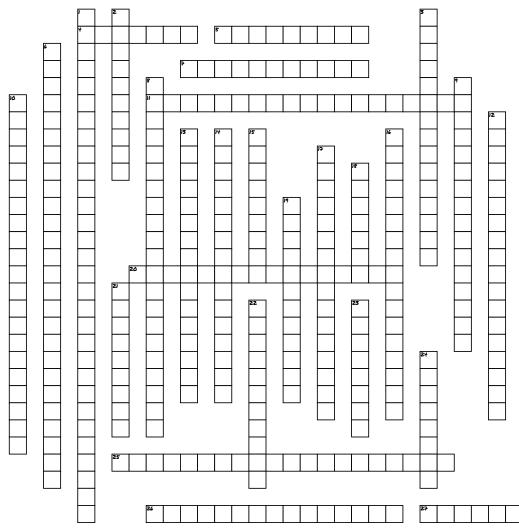
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UNIT 8 MOTIVATION, EMOTION, AND STRESS



ACROSS

Y. A RESPONSE OF THE WHOLE ORGANISM, INVOLVING (1) PHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL, (2) EXPRESSIVE BEHAVIORS, AND (3) CONSCIOUS

S. A POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL STIMULUS THAT MOTIVATES BEHAVIOR.

7. A TENDENCY TO MAINTAIN A BALANCED OR CONSTANT INTERNAL STATE; THE REGULATION OF ANY ASPECT OF BODY CHEMISTRY, SUCH AS BLOOD GLUCOSE, BROWND A PARTICULAR LEVEL.

11. THE FOUR STAGES OF SEXUAL RESPONDING DESCRIBED BY MASTERS AND JOHNSON-EXCITEMENT, PLATEAU, ORGASM, AND RESOLUTION.

20. 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.

25. THE TENDENCY OF FACIAL MUSCLE STATES TO TRIGGER CORRESPONDING FEELINGS SUCH AS FEAR, ANGER, OR HAPPINESS.

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

1. SELYE'S CONCEPT OF THE BODY'S ADAPTIVE RESPONSE TO STRESS IN THREE PHASES—ALARM, RESISTANCE, EXHAUSTION.

2. WHAT IS A NEED OR DESIRE THAT ENERGIZES OR DIRECTS BEHAVIOR?

3. THE SCHACHTER- SINGER THEORY THAT TO EXPERIENCE EMOTION ONE MUST (1) BE PHYSICALLY AROUSED AND (2) COGNITIVELY LABEL THE AROUSAL.

8. THE STUDY OF HOW PSYCHOLOGICAL, NEURAL, AND ENDOCRINE PROCESSES TOGETHER AFFECT THE IMMUNE SYSTEM AND RESULTI

9. A SUBFIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY THAT PROVIDES PSYCHOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO BEHAVIORAL MEDICINE.

10. UNDER STRESS, PEOPLE (ESPECIALLY WOMEN) OFTEN PROVIDE SUPPORT TO OTHERS (TEND) AND BOND WITH AND SEEK SUPPORT FROM OTHERS

12 THE RADY'S DESTURG DATE AS SUFPRY EXPENDITURE

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

14. THE THEORY THAT AN EMOTION-AROUSING STIMULUS SIMULTANEOUSLY TRIGGERS (1) PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES AND (2) THE SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE OF EMOTION.

15. 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.

16. A PROBLEM THAT CONSISTENTLY IMPAIRS SEXUAL AROUSAL OR FUNCTIONING.

17. THE THEORY THAT OUR EXPERIENCE OF EMOTION IS OUR AWARENESS OF OUR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO EMOTION-AROUSING STIMULI.

18. 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.

19. THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE MALE SEX HORMONES. BOTH MAL AND FEMALES HAVE IT, BUT THE ADDITIONAL TESTOSTERONE IN MALE STIMULATES THE GROUNT OF THE MALE SEX ORGANS IN THE FETUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE MALE SEX CHARACTERISTICS DURING PUBERTY.

2). Sex hormones, such as estradiol, secreted in greater amounts by females than by males and contributing to female sex characteristics. In nonliman female mammal, estrogen levels peak during ovulation, promoting sexual receptivity.

22. THE TWO TYPES OF WHITE BLOOD CELLS THAT ARE PART OF THE BODY'S IMMUNE SYSTEM: B. LYMPHOCYTES FORM IN THE BONE MARROW AND RELEASE ANTRODIES THAT FIGHT BACTERIAL IMPECTIONS, T. LYMPHOCYTES FORM IN THE THYMUS AND OTHER LYMPHATIC TISSUE AND ATTACK CANCER CELLS, VIRUSES, AND FOREIGN SUBSTANCES.

23. 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.

24. A COMPLEX, UNLEARNED BEHAVIOR THAT IS RIGIDLY PATTERNED THROUGHOUT A SPECIES.

WORD BANK

SEXUAL RESPONSE CYCLE

HIERARCHY OF NEEDS

ESTROGENS GENERAL ADAPTATION SYNDROME (GAS)

INSTINCT

TEND-AND-BEFRIEND SYSTEM

JAMES-LANGE THEORY TWO-FACTOR THEORY

HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY MOTIVATION SET POINT REFRACTORY PERIOD

PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL ILLNESS INCENTIVE

YERKES-DODSON LAW GLUCOSE

BASIC METABOLIC RATE

FACIAL FEEDBACK EFFECT

HOMEOSTASIS

PSYCHONEUROIMMUNOLOGY

EMOTION

PALYGRAPH

CANNON-BARD THEORY SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

STRESS