Motivation and Emotion

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| 21  P | S | Y | C | H | O | P | H | Y | S | I | O | L | O | G | I | C | A | L | I | L | L | N | E | S | S |  | I |  | R |
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| **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 it's 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 |