Motivation and Emotion

Across

1. A problem that consistently impairs sexual arousal or functioning
2. The tendency of facial muscle states to trigger corresponding feelings such as fear, anger, or happiness
3. The theory that an emotion arousing stimulus simultaneously triggers physiological responses and the subjective experience of emotion
4. A complex, unlearned behavior that is rigidly patterned throughout a species
5. Under stress, people (especially women) often provide support to others (tend)
6. The Schachter-Singer theory that to experience emotion one must be physically aroused and cognitively label the arousal
7. A sub field of psychology that provides psychology's contribution to behavioral medicine
8. A response of the whole organism, involving physical arousal, expressive behaviors, and conscious experience
9. Literally, "mind-body" illness; any stress-related physical illness, such as hypertension and some headaches
10. 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
11. A need or desire that energizes and directs behavior
12. The body's resting rate of energy expenditure
13. A need or desire that energizes and directs behavior
14. The four stages of sexual responding described by Masters and Johnson-excitement, plateau, orgasm, and resolution
15. 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

1. Under stress, people (especially women) often provide support to others (tend)
2. The theory that our experience of emotion is our awareness of our physiological responses to emotion arousing stimuli
3. The idea that a physiological need creates an aroused tension state (a drive)
4. A response of the whole organism, involving physical arousal, expressive behaviors, and conscious experience
5. An organism's tendency to maintain a balanced or constant internal state; the regulation of a physiological state that motivates an organism to satisfy the need
6. A complex, unlearned behavior that is rigidly patterned throughout a species
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8. A need or desire that energizes and directs behavior
9. The two types of white blood cells that are part of the body's immune system
10. The four stages of sexual responding described by Masters and Johnson—excitement, plateau, orgasm, and resolution
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15. 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
16. The most important of the male sex hormones
17. The principle that performance increases with arousal only up to a point, at which further increases are counterproductive
18. The four stages of sexual responding described by Masters and Johnson—excitement, plateau, orgasm, and resolution
19. A need or desire that energizes and directs behavior
20. The stage of sexual responding described by Masters and Johnson—beginning of sexual excitement
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