Week 15 - Day 3 (Motives)

[PY 101-012 - Spring 2016 (UA)](/PY101-012/)

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# Week 15 - Day 3 (Motives)

Apr 29, 2016

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# Quizlet

* [Quizlet](https://quizlet.com/_28yly4)

## Gender, culture, & love

* Are there differences between males and females in their experience of love?
	+ Neither sex loves more than the other
* Males and females respond similarly to:
	+ Love at first sight
	+ Passionate love
	+ Companionate love
	+ The heartbreak of unrequited love
	+ Secure and insecure attachment
	+ The pain of breaking up
* However, the expression of love often differs between men and women
	+ Men express love by doing
	+ Women express love by saying
	+ Differences reflect adherence to gender roles and norms about masculinity and femininity
* Differences between men and women may also reflect historical social, economic, and cultural influences
	+ “Marrying for love” is a new idea
	+ Women married for status or security; men had more flexibility
	+ Women entering the workforce produced greatest norm changes

## What about sex?

* Historically neglected topic of study
	+ “People have it, right?”
* Pioneering research by Alfred Kinsey
	+ Sexual Behavior in the Human Male (1948)
	+ Sexual Behavior in the Human Female (1953)
	+ Brought to light the previously undiscussed sexual lives of American women
* Masters and Johnson
	+ Bodily processes involved in sex and orgasm
	+ Four stages of sexual response cycle:
	+ Desire, arousal, orgasm, resolution

## Modern views on sex

* Hormones and sexual response
	+ Testosterone appears to promote sexual desire in both sexes
	+ However, this is not a simple relationship
		- Social experience and context are also factors in sexual desire
		- Much of sexual gratification is psychological
			* Audio 0:06:41.038364
		- Increasing testosterone alone does not cause increased sexual behaviors
			* Audio 0:08:10.545007

### Sex differences in the “sex drive”

* Do men and women differ in their biologically-based drive for sexual experiences?
* Base-rates differ
	+ Men have higher rates of almost every sexual behavior (e.g., masturbation, fantasizing, casual sex)
* Differences may be due to differing roles and experiences
	+ Causal sex may not be as gratifying to women
	+ Greater risk of harm and unwanted pregnancy
	+ Social stigma
* Taking a balanced perspective may be most accurate

### The evolution of sex

* Differences between males’ and females’ behavior is due to species’ survival needs
* For males: adaptive to mate with as many females as possible
	+ Increases likelihood of genes passing to future generations
* For females: adaptive to select best genetic offer
	+ Can only produce a limited number of offspring; each pregnancy is major biological investment
	+ Pick the healthiest, strongest mate possible to ensure success
	+ Audio 0:13:52.663790
* Other adaptive aspects of sex
* So what does this mean for our behaviors today?
	+ Audio 0:16:13.172836
	+ Males more promiscuous, females more faithful
	+ Males attracted to novelty, females attracted to stability
	+ Males are undiscriminating, females more particular
	+ Males are more competitive, females less so
* Theory doesn’t hold up completely
	+ Actual behaviors differ from stereotypes
		- For one thing, females aren’t only having sex when ovulating
		- Men don’t go live on a mountain by themselves after impregnating as many women as possible
	+ Cultural differences
		- polygamy vs monogamy
		- permiscuity
			* in some cultures, severely punished
	+ People’s responses don’t reflect behavior
		- Audio 0:19:58.650961
		- People tend to say things that the evolutionary theory predicts, but they end up marying people because they think they’re funny or things like that.

# What have we learned?

## General Learning outcomes

* Audio 0:21:45.869851
* Be familiar with key psychological concepts, principes, and theories
* Many topics
	+ History & Methodology
	+ Neurons, hormones, & the brain
	+ Development of the lifespan
	+ Sensation & perception
	+ Learning & conditioning
	+ Thinking & intelligence
	+ Memory
	+ Psychological disorders
	+ Approaches to treatment & therapy
	+ Emotion, stress, & health
	+ Body rhythms & mental states
	+ Social & cultural influences
	+ Personality
	+ Motives of life

## Specific Learning Outcomes

* Dispelling myths
* Bringing the knowledge into our lives
* Appriciate the ways that the study of psychology has shaped and continues to shape our psyche and modes of thinking
* Recognize that almost all phenomena are caused by a complex interaction of factors and understand that there is rarely a straight-forward cause and effect to things
* Realizing that psychology is much more than psychiatry
	+ It’s also knowledge of the brain
	+ How do we learn
	+ Why do we conform?
	+ What are our morals?
		- Audio 0:26:07.178449
* End of the semester

# Vocab

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Definition |
| Alfred Kinsey | Pioneered research on sexual behavior in males and females |
| Masters and Johnson | pioneered research on bodily processes involved in sex and orgasm |
| False (sort of… men have a higher rate of masturbation and sex, but this might be due to factors such as social stigma) | T or F men and women have different sex drives |
| male sex evolution theory | Idea that it is adaptive to mate with as many females as possible |
| female sex evolution theory | Idea that, for females it is best to select the best genetic offer from mates |

## PY 101-012 - Spring 2016 (UA)

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Website for notes and other study materials from University of Alabama's Pyschology 101 section 012 Spring 2016