Week 15 - Day 3 (Motives)

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

[About](/PY101-012/about/) [Quizlets](https://quizlet.com/class/2412410/) [Research](http://researchpool.psych.ua.edu/) [Calendar](https://calendar.google.com/calendar/embed?src=ioed8v0sm1d4hooimq4e12eq7c%40group.calendar.google.com&ctz=America%2FChicago)

# Week 15 - Day 3 (Motives)

Apr 29, 2016

Download Word (docx):

## Navigate using audio

# 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)

* PY 101-012 - Spring 2016 (UA)
* [jmbeach1@crimson.ua.edu](mailto:jmbeach1@crimson.ua.edu)
* facebook group
* jmbeach

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