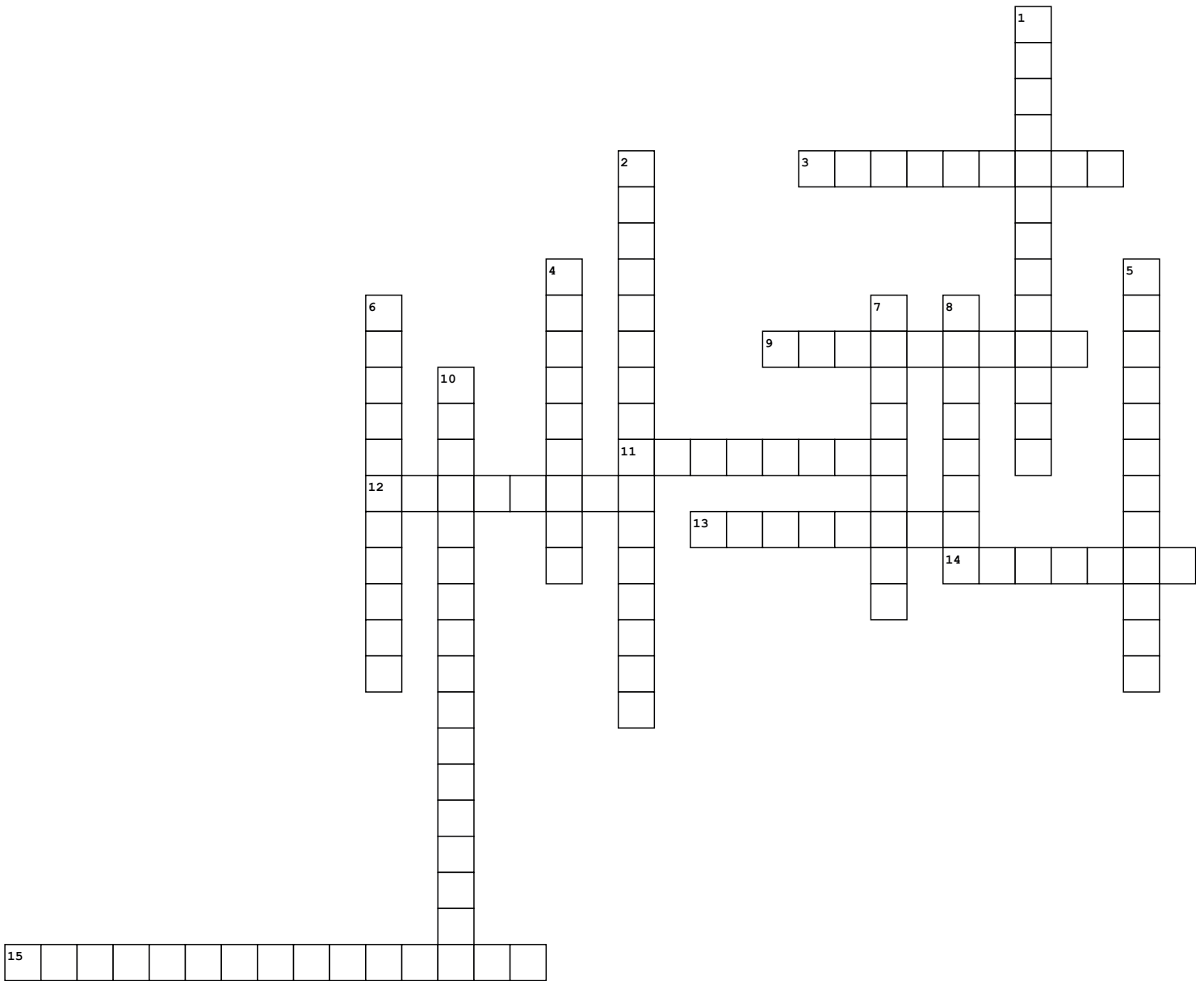


The Science of Emotions



Across

3. Relating to cognition, the mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses.
9. A neurotransmitter often referred to as the 'happy chemical' for its role in contributing to wellbeing and happiness. It's implicated in regulating mood, appetite, and sleep.
11. A section of the brain's limbic system involved in emotions, including fear and pleasure. It plays a key role in how emotions are processed and perceived.

Down

1. Relating to the way in which a living organism or bodily part functions. In this article, it connects to how emotions are not just abstract feelings but also involve physical processes in the body.
2. Part of the frontal lobe of the brain, associated with complex cognitive behavior, personality expression, decision making, and moderating social behavior.
4. In psychology, it refers to the process of evaluating and interpreting events and situations that lead to specific emotional reactions.

12. Often labeled as the 'stress hormone,' it is produced by the adrenal glands and is involved in the response to stress and anxiety.
13. The action or fact of forming a united whole. In the context of emotions, it refers to how emotions like empathy and love contribute to social bonding and group unity.
14. The ability to understand and share the feelings of another. It's a fundamental aspect of human social interactions.
15. Scientists who specialize in the study of the nervous system, including the brain's structure, function, development, genetics, and biochemistry.
5. Resembling a labyrinth in complexity; intricate and convoluted. In the context of emotions, it refers to the complex nature of emotional experiences and responses.
6. A small, curved formation in the brain that plays an important role in the formation of new memories and is also associated with learning and emotions.
7. The spread of a disease, emotion, or idea from one person to another by close contact or imitation, often used to describe how emotions can be 'caught' from others.
8. Another neurotransmitter that plays a role in how we feel pleasure. It's a big part of our uniquely human ability to think and plan.
10. Chemical messengers that transmit signals across a chemical synapse from one neuron (nerve cell) to another 'target' neuron, gland cell, or muscle cell.