

1. Humans seem to be the only animals with a propensity toward drug use, such as alcohol.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction

2. Why might a person use chemicals?
- To cope with pain
 - To express a forbidden impulse
 - To experience a feeling of euphoria
 - All of these answers

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Do People Choose to Use Drugs or Alcohol?

3. Drugs that have the highest pharmacological reward potential for abuse tend to have a
- rapid onset of action.
 - slow onset of action.
 - strong social learning component.
 - low probability of being addictive.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Do People Choose to Use Drugs or Alcohol?

4. Samantha learned that someone had given her LSD without her knowledge. Before the effects of the drug set in, Samantha was scared of how she was going to experience the drug because she had a terrifying experience in the past. Samantha's _____ will have an impact on her physical experience of the drug.
- social learning
 - reward potential
 - blindness to the drug's effects
 - expectations

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Do People Choose to Use Drugs or Alcohol?

5. The universally accepted definition of addiction is outlined in the DSM-5.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What Do We Mean When We Say That Somebody Is "Addicted" to a Chemical?

6. Tolerance is defined as
- needing to use more of a drug to achieve the desired effect.
 - continued drug abuse by an individual despite significantly negative consequences.
 - the negative physical effects the user experiences when the drug is no longer in their system.
 - when an individual uses a compound that is not medically necessary.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions of Terms Used in This Text

7. Current research has been able to identify the causes and treatment of substance abuse disorders.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Unanswered Questions

8. According to your text, the social use of a chemical
- is clearly inconsistent with the expectations of the person's cultural group.
 - has an inverse relationship with the person's state of health.
 - usually involves a period of intense substance abuse that is not acceptable to the leaders of the social group.
 - involves rare experimental use or its occasional use in social settings.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions of Terms Used in This Text

9. According to your text, which of the following rationales is NOT associated with substance use or abuse?
- The person's love relationships at the moment
 - To provide an excuse for the expression of forbidden impulses
 - To allow the person to explore hidden realities (or at least what they interpret as hidden realities)
 - To help the user cope with physical and emotional pain

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Do People Choose to Use Drugs or Alcohol?

10. Modern society is so infused with alcohol and drug use that we do not:
- encourage access to sources for those compounds.
 - need much help in finding a source for these compounds.
 - expect minimal legal sanctions against those who sell and distribute drugs.
 - punish persons for their involuntary addiction-based behaviors.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Do People Choose to Use Drugs or Alcohol?

11. The basic laws of behavioral psychology hold that the main motivating force for humans is the
- a. increase in comfort or decrease in discomfort.
 - b. pleasure principle.
 - c. disapproval of fringe social groups.
 - d. intrusive nature of sensory experiences deemed unacceptable to that person's social group.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Do People Choose to Use Drugs or Alcohol?

12. Sociocultural influences on an individual's substance use behaviors
- a. are hardly relevant to the individual's choice of drugs of abuse.
 - b. push individuals towards alcohol but not drug abuse.
 - c. help to shape the individual's decision to engage in substance use.
 - d. are negative influences on the individual's life goals.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Do People Choose to Use Drugs or Alcohol?

13. Which of the following statements is supported by research cited in your text?
- a. The term substance abuse has been clearly defined.
 - b. There is little agreement about how to define use, abuse, and addiction.
 - c. The limits of normal use have been defined, but abuse and addiction are still ill-defined.
 - d. The limits of both use and abuse have been clearly defined, but the term addiction is still poorly defined.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Continuum of Chemical Use

14. The person who has a substance abuse disorder will always have that disorder. Which of the following reactions is most appropriate, according to your text?
- a. Not true! Once the person stops using the substance the condition is no longer diagnosable.
 - b. True, but only if the person stops abusing the chemical before the age of 25, when s/he becomes an adult with full neurological capacity.
 - c. This issue has not been resolved yet.
 - d. Possibly, although this is only true for alcoholism and not illicit drugs.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Continuum of Chemical Use

15. Which of the following is one of the diagnostic criteria for the diagnosis of a substance use disorder, according to your text?
- a. Increased use over time
 - b. No avoidance of activities not centered on substance use
 - c. Enhancement of normal functioning
 - d. Adherence to religious dictates against substance use

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What Do We Mean When We Say That Somebody Is “Addicted” to a Chemical?

16. The withdrawal syndrome seen when a compound _____ characteristic of physical dependence on that compound.
- a. is discontinued is a
 - b. is discontinued is not a
 - c. is not used in excess is a
 - d. is used with decreasing frequency is not a

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions of Terms Used in This Text

17. Tolerance to a compound is seen when
- a. the individual cannot predict in advance how much of that compound will be used.
 - b. the compound induces a state of well-being when used.
 - c. the individual is motivated to avoid compounds similar to that usually abused.
 - d. the individual must use more of a compound to achieve the effects once achieved at a lower dose.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions of Terms Used in This Text

18. Discuss some of the similarities between the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) and the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).

ANSWER: No answer provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What Do We Mean When We Say That Somebody Is “Addicted” to a Chemical?

19. Discuss some of the influences that may affect the decision to initiate and continue substance abuse.

ANSWER: No answer provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Do People Choose to Use Drugs or Alcohol?

20. Discuss the unanswered questions facing researchers in the field of addictions.

ANSWER: No answer provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Unanswered Questions

21. Describe the term behavioral "addictions." How might these differ from substance abuse or dependence?

ANSWER: No answer provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Behavioral "Addictions"

22. Describe the idea of a "drug abuse cycle" with phases analogous to those seen in epidemics of infectious diseases.

ANSWER: No answer provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Drug Abuse Cycles

23. Much of what we "know" about SUDs is based upon

- a. limited anecdotal data.
- b. clinical myth.
- c. assumptions.
- d. all of these.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Unanswered Questions

24. The set of symptoms experienced when a user stops or curtails the intake of a substance is called

- a. psychological dependence.
- b. withdrawal syndrome.
- c. loss of control.
- d. addiction.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions of Terms Used in This Text

25. The abuse of a substance over a specified period of time is known as

- a. short-term abuse.
- b. activation phase.
- c. period prevalence.
- d. lifetime prevalence.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Unanswered Questions

26. Which of the following is the phase used to describe a period where the abuse of a certain compound is infrequent within a society, although more prevalent in certain small segments of society?
- a. Decline
 - b. Expansion
 - c. Plateau
 - d. Incubation

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Drug Abuse Cycles

27. Paul considers himself a typical drinker. He may occasionally exceed the legal limits, but he doesn't display symptoms of alcoholism. He could be considered a(n)
- a. "at risk" drinker.
 - b. teetotaler.
 - c. "normal" drinker.
 - d. low level alcoholic.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Continuum of Drug Use

28. An alcohol user's position on the continuum of chemical use
- a. may rise or fall depending on their current situation.
 - b. is legally reset when they are admitted to rehabilitation.
 - c. begins with the onset of the user's first legal problem.
 - d. can, by design, only move upwards, with periods of reduced drinking merely halting the movement on the scale.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Continuum of Chemical Use

29. Tammy says drinking alcohol makes her "feel" better, even though many of her close friends see a general deterioration in her ability to take care of various aspects of her life. Her decision to begin and continue to use alcohol is possibly being influenced by
- a. social learning.
 - b. blindness to the chemical's effects.
 - c. cultural/social influences.
 - d. alcohol's reward potential.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Do People Choose to Use Drugs or Alcohol?

30. Approximately _____ of all adults will demonstrate at least one sign of an alcohol use disorder (AUD).
- a. 5-10 percent
 - b. 50 percent
 - c. 30-40 percent
 - d. 25 percent

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Unanswered Questions