

Name _____ Lit. Sci. 3: Unit 4 - Addiction

synthetic: made with chemicals, often to be like something that's natural

sedative: calming substance, often aids in sleep

barbiturates: substances that bring one down in mood, depress the central nervous system, sedate

amphetamines: substances that speed up the central nervous system

lassitude: lack of energy

schizophrenic: someone (usually at least a late teen in age) who suffers from delusions and hallucinations as well as disorganized speech and behavior. The term is often confused with multiple personality disorder and dissociation disorder, which it is not.

hedonic: focused on pleasure

reverie: a pleasant daydream

electrode: a connection to an electrical charge, often used in brain experiments

subcortical: deep in the brain; literally, beneath the cortex: these areas are highly connected to memory, pleasure, emotion and hormone production

satiation: fullness, satisfaction, feeling of fullness or satisfaction

ego: in Freud's theories, this is the part of the mind that is the conscious self, one's sense of one's self

habituate: get used to

vassal: person who serves/takes orders from another person

enkephalin: naturally occurring substance in the central nervous system that the body uses to lessen pain and that reacts similarly to the same brain receptors as opiates

1. How does the author define the potential of drugs for abuse?
 - a. Potential for physical harm to users.
 - b. Peer pressure to create users.
 - c. Altering of moods of users.
 - d. Ability to cause dependence in users.
2. Which is one way in which the author explains the term addiction?
 - a. It's the same thing as psychological dependence.
 - b. It's a habitual behavior seeking pleasure and avoiding pain through use of a substance.
 - c. It's when the brain changes biochemically to need increasing amounts of a substance.
 - d. It's the intolerance of the user to a particular substance.
3. According to Dr. Miller, what is the similarity between all drugs and compulsive behaviors?
 - a. Covering up the addiction or behavior.
 - b. Inability or unwillingness to deal with one's own feelings.
 - c. Chemical changes in the brain.
 - d. All of the above.
4. What did Dr. Heath discover about the septal region of the brain in the early 1960's?
 - a. It is the source of addictions in humans.
 - b. Stimulation of this region led to a permanent cure for schizophrenia.
 - c. It has some control over our experience of emotions, particularly pleasure.
 - d. It is unaffected by electric stimulation.
5. What did Freud and other researchers find about humans?
 - a. Humans seek to attain pleasure and avoid pain.
 - b. Humans cannot overcome the need for immediate pleasure.
 - c. Humans are always unreasonable when it comes to a choice between pleasure and health.
 - d. Humans cannot resist any means of reducing pain.
6. Which is a biologically abnormal behavior for humans with regard to pleasure and pain?
 - a. To seek pleasure that will come either immediately or later on.
 - b. To avoid pain without good cause to suffer it.
 - c. To seek immediate pleasure regardless of the consequences.
 - d. To assess reasonably the long-term effects of pleasure-inducing substances.
7. Why did it take a long time for cocaine to be regarded as an abuse problem?
 - a. It seemed to have no bad effects.
 - b. It was once very inexpensive.
 - c. It was believed there were no withdrawal symptoms.
 - d. It is not an addictive drug.
8. According to the article, which of the following does modern biological research indicate is true?
 - a. Drugs are used to help people overcome personality deficiencies.
 - b. Drugs stimulate the primitive emotion center of brain, immobilizing higher intellect.
 - c. Drugs stimulate creativity and expand thought.
 - d. Drugs help the user to solve his/her problems through improved decision-making.

9. Write a full paragraph (at least six sentences) describing, in your own words, how addictive drugs affect decision-making in users. Be sure to refer to the biological research cited in the article. You can use examples or quotes from the article to back up your statements. (Use the back for this paragraph.)

1. According to the article, which of the following is true?
 - a. Genetic bases have been found for addiction to almost all substances.
 - b. Environment is more important factor than genetics in alcoholism.
 - c. Alcohol is the only substance for which it is proven that genetics is a factor in addiction.
 - d. Alcohol causes no permanent bad effects in the drinker's brain.
2. Which of the following is true about alcoholism?
 - a. It's a genetically-based disease and one who has it can't avoid its negative effects.
 - b. Alcohol abuse affects the brain's structure but not its functioning.
 - c. Alcohol abuse affects the brain's functioning but not its structure.
 - d. Alcohol abuse leads to loss of cortical tissue in the brain.
3. What did Pavlov's experiment prove?
 - a. Alcohol abuse is often genetically-based.
 - b. Identical twins are more likely to share alcoholism than fraternal twins.
 - c. Dogs salivate when exposed to food.
 - d. A dog can be made to salivate when it hears a bell through conditioning.
4. What did Dr. Siegel discover based in Pavlov's conditioned response theory?
 - a. A change in environment can lead to the same dose of drug having a different effect.
 - b. Over time, a drug user will get a stronger reaction to the same dose of a drug.
 - c. Conditioned responses to drugs always reproduce the same effect.
 - d. Environment has no effect on addiction.
5. Which of the following is true?
 - a. All addicts experience the same drug-related cues.
 - b. Drug-related cues that set off withdrawal or craving include music, places or moods.
 - c. Physiological responses are always closely tied to what the addict is feeling.
 - d. Humans cannot resist any means of reducing pain.
6. What has been discovered about drugs and the brain over the past forty years?
 - a. Brain receptors for opiates indicate that humans are supposed to use opiate drugs.
 - b. Because brain receptors receive various drugs, they assist normal brain function.
 - c. Opiate receptors in the human body exist only in the brain.
 - d. Opiate receptors exist to receive endorphins, natural painkilling neurotransmitters.
7. Based on research, what effect does drug use have on the brain and nervous system?
 - a. It naturally produces methadone.
 - b. It reduces the number of receptors available to the neurotransmitters.
 - c. It tends to decrease anxiety and nervous excitement.
 - d. It aids the flow of messages from neuron to neuron.
8. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Groups such as AA and Coke-Enders are not very successful.
 - b. Groups such as AA and Coke-Enders are able to cure addiction.
 - c. The prospect of a drug that will cure addiction is unlikely right now.
 - d. Denial is common in many diseases aside from addictions.

9. Write a full paragraph (at least six sentences) describing, in your own words, how cigarettes are scientifically similar to drugs in terms of effects like addictiveness. Be sure to refer to the research cited in the article. You need to use examples and quotes from the article to back up your statements. (Use the back for this paragraph.)