

Exam

Name _____

5/1/15

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The process by which the brain creates a model of internal and external experience is defined as _____ 1) _____
as
A) nonconsciousness.
B) pre consciousness.
C) consciousness.
D) semiconsciousness.
E) unconsciousness.

- 2) Folk wisdom attributes consciousness to a(n) _____, which is a spirit or inner life force. 2) _____
A) anima
B) eros
C) animus
D) thanatos
E) dream center

- 3) Structuralism used the technique of _____ to study consciousness. 3) _____
A) naturalistic observation
B) anima
C) psychoanalysis
D) experimentation
E) introspection

- 4) A behavior who agrees with John B. Watson would be expected to believe or do all of of the following EXCEPT 4) _____
A) dismiss introspection as unscientific.
B) attempt to search for the mental processes that cause behavior.
C) focus solely on external behavior.
D) claim that consciousness is merely a by-product of behavior.
E) emphasize the direct observation of behavior.

- 5) _____ was an early psychologist who dismissed introspection as too subjective to be scientifically useful. 5) _____
A) Freud
B) Watson
C) Titchner
D) James
E) Helmholtz

- 6) From approximately the 1920s through the 1960s, the _____ view was the dominant viewpoint to psychology. 6) _____
- A) behaviorist
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) deterministic
 - D) sociocultural
 - E) humanistic
- 7) Which of the following is NOT a major function of consciousness? 7) _____
- A) constructing personal realities
 - B) organizing thoughts
 - C) recognizing new information
 - D) responding with impulses
 - E) restricting attention
- 8) _____ is an example of a conscious process. 8) _____
- A) Breathing
 - B) Scratching an itch
 - C) Trying to choose the best answer to this question
 - D) Blinking every few seconds
 - E) Regulating your blood pressure
- 9) Which group is most likely to believe that the consciousness is a natural process occurring in the nerve cells of the brain that can be studied through objective scientific inquiry? 9) _____
- A) cognitive neuroscientists
 - B) experiential psychologists
 - C) clinical psychologists
 - D) humanistic psychologists
 - E) behavioral geneticists
- 10) All of the following fields are related to cognitive neuroscience EXCEPT 10) _____
- A) linguistics.
 - B) chemistry.
 - C) biology.
 - D) computer science.
 - E) neurology.
- 11) A cognitive neuroscientist would be most likely to have subjects _____ to determine which brain areas are active during different mental tasks. 11) _____
- A) utilize a technique called "priming"
 - B) discuss their most recent dreams
 - C) undergo MRI, PET, or EEG testing
 - D) take psychoactive drugs
 - E) report on their ideas by using introspection

- 12) Which of the following functions would be considered a nonconscious process? 12) _____
- A) telling your mother you love her
 - B) digesting the cheeseburger you ate for lunch
 - C) painting a picture of a landscape
 - D) studying for your psychology exam
 - E) All of the above are nonconscious processes.
- 13) The body's monitoring of biological functioning such as digestion and breathing are examples of 13) _____
- A) semiconscious processes.
 - B) preconscious processes.
 - C) nonconscious processes.
 - D) conscious awareness.
 - E) subconscious awareness.
- 14) According to the findings of Shepard and Metzler (1971), volunteers in the mental rotation experiment demonstrated that 14) _____
- A) if they had seen an object before, they could rotate it quickly in their mind.
 - B) when they were asked to recall details about a given object, it took them a very long time to respond.
 - C) it did not take them any longer to respond when asked to rotate an object in space.
 - D) it took them longer to rotate objects in their mind.
 - E) object rotation is a nonconscious process.
- 15) According to the work of Stephen Kosslyn, when participants were asked to imagine an object, such as a house, 15) _____
- A) it took them no longer to respond regardless of whether or not they had to rotate an object.
 - B) they took longer to respond as the details asked for became smaller.
 - C) they took the same amount of time to respond regardless of how large or small the detail asked for was.
 - D) it took them longer to rotate objects in space.
 - E) some people had trouble visualizing objects in their minds.
- 16) Which of the following are components of William James's stream of consciousness? 16) _____
- A) sensations
 - B) memories
 - C) perceptions
 - D) feelings
 - E) All of the above are components.
- 17) Freud believed that the vast majority of our motivation arose from our 17) _____
- A) altered states of consciousness.
 - B) preconscious.
 - C) nonconscious.
 - D) unconscious.
 - E) conscious.

- 18) How is the conscious mind different from the unconscious mind? 18) _____
- A) The conscious mind holds our vast hidden desires.
 - B) The conscious mind is not under our waking control.
 - C) The conscious mind is much more limited in the amount of information it can process at any one time.
 - D) The conscious mind holds repressed memories.
 - E) Our unconscious mind is only active during sleep.
- 19) Preconscious memories are thought to 19) _____
- A) involve automatic cognitive processing of information.
 - B) reside below the level of awareness until they are needed by consciousness.
 - C) stem from the need to repress traumatic memories or taboo desires.
 - D) be absent from conscious memory because they are "buried" too deep.
 - E) detect changes in biological functioning and regulate them without conscious awareness.
- 20) Dr. Gruber asked Pamela to say the words "folk," "soak," and "joke." Then, he asked her, "What do you call the white of an egg?" If her reply was "The yolk," rather than the right answer (the albumen, or egg white), this answer would be evidence for 20) _____
- A) cataplexy.
 - B) functionalism.
 - C) hypnotizability.
 - D) priming.
 - E) selective attention.
- 21) According to Freud, which of the following is likely to be found in one's unconscious? 21) _____
- A) sexual urges
 - B) threatening impulses
 - C) a person's internment at a P.O.W. camp
 - D) powerfully negative memories from childhood
 - E) All of the above are examples of thoughts Freud would suggest we hold in our unconscious.
- 22) According to Freud, if you become aware of your unconscious thoughts 22) _____
- A) you would become quite violent.
 - B) you would experience physical symptoms of illness.
 - C) there would be too much information for you to process.
 - D) you could function in a more healthy manner.
 - E) it would cause you extreme anxiety.
- 23) Which of the following is NOT true of daydreams? 23) _____
- A) They help us to creatively confront and solve problems.
 - B) They occur more often in those with fantasy prone personalities.
 - C) They are under our control.
 - D) They are most common in young adults.
 - E) They magnify unwanted thoughts or obsessions.

- 24) Individuals' desire to take a "siesta" in the afternoon is driven by 24) _____
A) what they ate for lunch.
B) biological rhythms.
C) sleep deprivation.
D) Stage 1 of sleep.
E) sleep spindles.
- 25) The pattern of human physiological processes seems to be controlled by an internal "biological clock" that is 25) _____
A) set on a 12-hour cycle.
B) sensitive to daylight-dark cycles.
C) unrelated to work schedules and travel.
D) identical for all people.
E) coordinated by neurons in the brainstem.
- 26) Daily changes that occur daily in our levels of alertness are controlled by 26) _____
A) our interests.
B) our genotypes.
C) circadian rhythms.
D) daydreaming.
E) biological tides.
- 27) Circadian rhythms are NOT disrupted by 27) _____
A) shifting work schedules.
B) changes in the light-dark cycle.
C) sleep and wake routines.
D) eating regular meals.
E) flying from West to East.
- 28) Jet lag is primarily a result of 28) _____
A) hangover due to drinking alcohol before flying.
B) flying directly north to south.
C) sensory isolation due to flying in an enclosed airplane for a long time.
D) upset circadian rhythms.
E) anxiety-producing unconscious processes.
- 29) The most severe cases of jet lag occur when we travel 29) _____
A) south.
B) north.
C) west.
D) short distances.
E) east.
- 30) All of the following are characteristic of REM sleep EXCEPT 30) _____
A) vivid cognitions.
B) deep sleep.
C) voluntary muscles.
D) rapid eye movement.
E) sleep paralysis.

- 31) While in the REM phase of sleep, 31) _____
A) your voluntary muscles are immobilized in sleep paralysis.
B) you may sleep walk and sleep talk.
C) you are likely to act out your dreams.
D) you experience sleep spindles.
E) your mental activity focuses on ordinary daily events.
- 32) How does the evolutionary view account for the presence of sleep paralysis during REM sleep? 32) _____
A) Sleep paralysis allows use to avoid predators at night.
B) Sleep paralysis promotes brain development.
C) Our energy stores are recharged more rapidly during sleep paralysis.
D) Sleep paralysis allows us to focus our mental energy on problem solving.
E) Sleep paralysis purges the body of built-up toxins.
- 33) Which of the following does NOT happen during REM sleep? 33) _____
A) sleep walking
B) sleep paralysis
C) vivid images and thoughts
D) dreams
E) lack of mental activity
- 34) The deepest point in the sleep cycle, when brain wave activity is the slowest, occurs in 34) _____
A) REM sleep, about one hour after falling asleep.
B) Stage 3, about two hours before waking up.
C) Stage 4, about a half hour after falling asleep.
D) Stage 1, about three hours after falling asleep.
E) REM sleep, about one hour before waking up.
- 35) Which of the following best describes a characteristic of Stage 2 sleep? 35) _____
A) sleep spindles
B) sleep paralysis
C) dreaming
D) sleep walking
E) sleep talking
- 36) Which of the following describes the sleep waves of Stages 1, 2 and 4, respectively? 36) _____
A) sleep spindles, theta, delta
B) beta, sleep spindles, delta
C) delta, theta, sleep spindles
D) sleep spindles, delta, theta
E) theta, delta, sleep spindles

- 37) Your alarm clock is set to wake you up two hours before you would normally arise. After a few days of this, you shut off your alarm clock and go to sleep. We would now expect to show _____
- A) the same REM sleep as usual.
 - B) more REM sleep than usual.
 - C) only REM sleep.
 - D) even less REM sleep than usual.
 - E) no REM sleep.
- 38) A characteristic of sleep as we grow closer to the morning is _____
- A) we spend more time in REM sleep.
 - B) we spend more time in Stages 3 and 4 of sleep.
 - C) our brain waves become slower and deeper.
 - D) it gets gradually deeper.
 - E) All of the above are true.
- 39) Deprivation of REM sleep for a few nights results in _____ during the next evening's sleep. _____
- A) reduced problem solving
 - B) reduced REM sleep
 - C) REM rebound
 - D) reduced coordination
 - E) All of the above are correct.
- 40) From the viewpoint of _____ we sleep in order to conserve energy. _____
- A) Freudian psychoanalysis
 - B) homeostasis
 - C) evolutionary theory
 - D) clinical psychology
 - E) activation-synthesis theory
- 41) Which of the following is an explanation of why we sleep? _____
- A) Sleep allows us to conserve energy.
 - B) Sleep promotes memory.
 - C) Sleep helps us to avoid nocturnal predators.
 - D) Sleep clears the brain of useless information.
 - E) All of the above are correct.
- 42) Sean is nervous and creative, whereas Jennifer is energetic and extraverted. Based on research into sleep and personality, we can expect that _____
- A) Jennifer tends to sleep longer than Sean.
 - B) Sean tends to sleep more than Jennifer, but both sleep more than most people.
 - C) Jennifer tends to sleep longer than most people.
 - D) Sean tends to sleep more than Jennifer.
 - E) Sean and Jennifer sleep about the same amount.

- 43) Strenuous physical activity during the day is most likely to affect _____
 A) dream content.
 B) Stage 1 sleep.
 C) Stage 2 sleep spindles.
 D) Stage 4 deep sleep.
 E) REM sleep.
- 44) Who sleeps the least? _____
 A) adolescents
 B) newborns
 C) young adults
 D) children
 E) the elderly
- 45) If you live for days in a dark room without clocks, you would probably sleep about _____ hours per night. _____
 A) 8.5 B) 5 C) 10 D) 12 E) 11
- 46) A recent research study suggests that the cognitive deficit produced by sleep deprivation is similar to that of _____
 A) a long sleeper.
 B) a short sleeper.
 C) a legally drunk person.
 D) a 90-year-old.
 E) C and D are correct.
- 47) Which of the following increases with sleep deprivation? _____
 A) work efficiency
 B) cognitive functioning
 C) motor functioning
 D) coordination
 E) sleep debt
- 48) According to Freud, the two main functions of dreams are to _____
 A) conserve energy and restore neuron function.
 B) help people rest and relax.
 C) reduce psychic tensions and work through unconscious desires.
 D) release electrical discharges and aid in the growth of the brain.
 E) facilitate memory and clean out old memories.
- 49) _____ was the author of *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1900). _____
 A) James B) Broca C) Freud D) Hall E) Darwin
- 50) According the Freud, the two main functions of dreams are _____
 A) physical restoration and flushing of the preconscious.
 B) to guard sleep and wish fulfillment.
 C) wish fulfillment and random neural firing.
 D) to guard sleep and provide physical restoration.
 E) wish fulfillment and physical restoration.

- 51) A therapist who analyzes your dreams is most likely to have been trained according to the _____ school of psychology. 51) _____
- A) neuroscience
 - B) behaviorism
 - C) humanistic
 - D) psychoanalytic
 - E) cognitive
- 52) According to Freud, the manifest content of a dream refers to 52) _____
- A) the symbolic meaning of the dream.
 - B) whether the dream is in color or black and white.
 - C) the emotional tone of the dream.
 - D) the story line of the dream.
 - E) the setting of the dream.
- 53) According to Freud, the latent content of a dream refers to 53) _____
- A) the setting of the dream.
 - B) the emotional tone of the dream.
 - C) the story line of the dream.
 - D) the symbolic meaning of the dream.
 - E) whether the dream is in color or black and white.
- 54) Which of the following is true of dreams? 54) _____
- A) Adults are more likely than children to dream of large, threatening animals.
 - B) Men are equally likely to dream of children than are women.
 - C) Men dream about men twice as often as they dream of women.
 - D) Americans seldom dream of being naked in public.
 - E) Male dreams are more likely to feature friendly exchanges rather than hostility.
- 55) Your last dream of the night is likely to 55) _____
- A) be the hardest to remember.
 - B) anticipate the events of the coming day.
 - C) have the strongest connection to events of the previous day.
 - D) occur about two hours before you awaken.
 - E) have the weakest connection to events of the previous day.
- 56) _____ is the view that the mind makes a coherent story out of spontaneous brain stem discharges. 56) _____
- A) The humanistic model
 - B) The activation-synthesis dream model
 - C) The homeostatic approach
 - D) The behaviorist approach
 - E) The psychoanalytic perspective

- 57) Which of the following does NOT represent a modern explanation about why we dream? 57) _____
- A) Dreaming allows us to predict the future.
 - B) Dreaming provides a source of creative insights.
 - C) Dreaming can be explained by the activation-synthesis model.
 - D) REM sleep furnishes the brain with an internal source of needed stimulation.
 - E) REM sleep may allow us to connect new experiences with old memories.
- 58) Which of the following is true of insomnia? 58) _____
- A) It affects about one in ten adults.
 - B) It rarely affects American adults.
 - C) It occurs when breathing stops while sleeping.
 - D) It involves frequent daytime sleeping.
 - E) It is the most common sleep disorder.
- 59) Which of the following is NOT a symptom of insomnia? 59) _____
- A) frequent arousals
 - B) early awakenings
 - C) insufficient sleep
 - D) abnormal breathing patterns
 - E) inability to fall asleep quickly
- 60) Which of the following commonly aggravates insomnia? 60) _____
- A) collapse of the airways to the lungs
 - B) extra skin in the throat temporarily blocking breathing pathways
 - C) inappropriate use of sleeping pills
 - D) eating a large meal at dinner
 - E) early morning exercise
- 61) Sleep apnea is 61) _____
- A) common in premature infants.
 - B) associated with high blood oxygen levels.
 - C) REM sleep disorder.
 - D) a common cause of insomnia.
 - E) a surgical technique that can prevent loud snoring.
- 62) Sleep apnea can be dangerous for adults because it 62) _____
- A) can cause a migraine.
 - B) elevates blood pressure, which in turn stresses the heart.
 - C) causes a loss of muscle tone.
 - D) causes lower back pain.
 - E) can reduce heart rate.
- 63) _____ is treated using a device that pumps air into the lungs and keeps the airway open during sleep. 63) _____
- A) Insomnia
 - B) Sleep apnea
 - C) Cataplexy
 - D) Sleep paralysis
 - E) Narcolepsy

- 64) Which of the following is NOT true of night terrors? 64) _____
A) Night terrors occur during non-REM sleep.
B) Night terrors usually disappear by adulthood.
C) Night terrors involve anxiety and panic.
D) Night terrors occur primarily in children.
E) The content of night terrors are typically remembered upon awakening.
- 65) The occurrence of daytime sleep attacks is a symptom of 65) _____
A) narcolepsy.
B) sleep apnea.
C) sleep paralysis.
D) daytime sleepiness.
E) insomnia.
- 66) The frequency of narcoleptic episodes can be reduced by 66) _____
A) herbal therapy.
B) medication.
C) regular exercise.
D) psychotherapy.
E) mid-afternoon naps.
- 67) What is the loss of muscle control often preceding a narcoleptic episode? 67) _____
A) cataplexy
B) catatonia
C) apnea
D) incontinence
E) None of the above
- 68) Which of the following is true of hypnosis? 68) _____
A) Hypnosis is a form of non-REM sleep.
B) Hypnosis is a form of REM sleep.
C) Hypnotic analgesia is blocked by naloxone.
D) Hypnosis is accompanied by delta wave activity of the brain.
E) Hypnosis is a state of awareness associated with relaxation and susceptibility.
- 69) A person who is highly susceptible to hypnosis 69) _____
A) is resistant to self-hypnosis.
B) typically has a very high IQ score.
C) is not likely to experience a perceptual distortion.
D) can actively resist hypnotic commands.
E) is more susceptible to hypnotic analgesia.
- 70) The capacity of hypnosis to reduce pain is termed 70) _____
A) hypnotic aphasia.
B) autohypnosis.
C) hypnotic amnesia.
D) hypnotic meditation.
E) hypnotic analgesia.

- 71) Which of the following statements is NOT true about hypnosis? 71) _____
- A) They may be a "hidden observer" as they watch themselves perform different behaviors.
 - B) Hypnotized participants are in a trance.
 - C) Hypnotized participants have a heightened sense of motivation.
 - D) Hypnosis in large part depends on the participant's suggestibility.
 - E) Hypnosis can involve playing a role in order to please the hypnotist.
- 72) Which of the following would hypnosis be useful in treating? 72) _____
- A) eliminating negative behaviors such as smoking
 - B) temporary relief of anxiety
 - C) relieving some of the pain in natural childbirth
 - D) treating phobias
 - E) Hypnosis can be useful in treating all of the above.
- 73) Experiments have shown that the _____ effect of hypnosis _____ mediated by the release of endorphins in the brain. 73) _____
- A) analgesic; is not
 - B) catatonic; is
 - C) relaxation; is
 - D) analgesic; is
 - E) euphoric; is not
- 74) _____ involves controlled breathing while assuming certain body positions and minimizing external stimuli. 74) _____
- A) Hypnosis
 - B) Meditation
 - C) Dichotic listening
 - D) Cataplexy
 - E) Consciousness
- 75) Meditation can produce all of the following EXCEPT 75) _____
- A) an increase in positive emotions.
 - B) a highly suggestible state.
 - C) changes in brain-wave patterns in experienced mediators.
 - D) relaxation.
 - E) reduction of various signs of bodily arousal.
- 76) Widely abused illegal drugs such as cocaine, heroin, and amphetamines are attractive to users because 76) _____
- A) they slow down mental and physical activity.
 - B) they helped our ancestors survive and reproduce.
 - C) they stimulate the brain's "reward circuits."
 - D) they suppress REM sleep.
 - E) they produce hallucinations and delusions.

- 77) The ability of a drug to act as a hallucinogen involves an interaction with neurons that use _____
 A) melatonin.
 B) phencyclidine.
 C) serotonin.
 D) norepinephrine.
 E) psilocybin.
- 78) Which of the following is NOT classified as a hallucinogen? _____
 A) LSD
 B) angel dust
 C) cannabis
 D) psilocybin
 E) cocaine
- 79) The psychoactive effect of smoking cannabis is due to an action of _____ on the brain. _____
 A) PCP B) codeine C) valium D) opium E) THC
- 80) Which of the following people would be most likely to benefit from using cannabis? _____
 A) Wayne, who is trying to remember the name of his second grade teacher
 B) Colin, who is trying to lose 50 pounds in the next six months
 C) Drew, a pilot, who is about to fly a 757 to Detroit
 D) Ryan, who is nauseous from receiving chemotherapy
 E) Brad, who is driving home after watching the 11 o'clock news
- 81) Cannabis can produce all of the following EXCEPT _____
 A) pain relief.
 B) altered perception.
 C) reduction in motor coordination.
 D) abundance of energy.
 E) failure in memory.
- 82) The pleasant-feeling effects of cannabis, such as sedation, mild euphoria, altered perception, pain relief, and distortions of space and time, have been found by recent research to be similar in some respects to that of _____
 A) tranquilizers.
 B) cocaine.
 C) daydreams.
 D) heroin.
 E) alcohol.
- 83) The psychoactive effect of THC may reflect the capacity to cause the release of _____
 A) serotonin.
 B) norepinephrine.
 C) benzodiazepines.
 D) GABA.
 E) dopamine.

- 84) Morphine, heroin, and codeine are derived from 84) _____
A) peyote buttons.
B) tobacco plants.
C) cannabis.
D) the opium poppy.
E) tea leaves.
- 85) The _____ are highly addictive drugs that suppress physical sensation and responsiveness to stimulation. 85) _____
A) depressants
B) stimulants
C) amphetamines
D) hallucinogens
E) opiates
- 86) The capacity of morphine and codeine to provide excellent pain relief occurs because these drugs 86) _____
A) inhibit the uptake of serotonin.
B) cause the loss of physical sensation.
C) cause temporary failure within the cerebrum.
D) exert analgesic properties that resemble those of the body's endorphins.
E) increase central nervous system activity.
- 87) Because addicts steal to support their habit, _____ addiction is blamed for a high proportion of property crime in cities worldwide. 87) _____
A) alcohol
B) barbiturates
C) amphetamines
D) heroin
E) LSD
- 88) _____ drugs inhibit the central nervous system and thus slow mental and physical activity. 88) _____
A) Depressant
B) Hallucinogenic
C) Analgesic
D) Stimulant
E) Amphetamine-like
- 89) Depressants 89) _____
A) inhibit of transmission of messages in the central nervous system.
B) cause individuals to feel euphoric and excited.
C) produce anxiety.
D) cause individuals to feel clinically depressed.
E) all of the above.
- 90) _____ is a benzodiazepine drug that is useful in the treatment of anxiety. 90) _____
A) Lithium B) Psilocybin C) Prozac D) Valium E) Morphine

- 91) _____ is classified as a(n) _____ and was one of the first psychoactive substances used by humans. 91) _____
- A) Barbiturate; stimulant
 - B) Heroin; stimulant
 - C) Alcohol; depressant
 - D) Nicotine; depressant
 - E) Morphine; antipsychotic
- 92) All of the following are commonly produced by overdoses of benzodiazepines EXCEPT 92) _____
- A) poor muscle coordination.
 - B) irritability.
 - C) weakness.
 - D) slurred speech.
 - E) coma.
- 93) In general, the body breaks down alcohol at the rate of 93) _____
- A) 10 ounces per hour.
 - B) It takes up to three hours for the body to break down an ounce of alcohol.
 - C) 4 ounces per hour.
 - D) 5 ounces per hour.
 - E) 1 ounce per hour.
- 94) The leading cause of mental retardation is related to a pregnant mother's use of 94) _____
- A) sleeping pills.
 - B) caffeine.
 - C) alcohol.
 - D) opium.
 - E) cocaine.
- 95) Stimulants 95) _____
- A) are often prescribed to reduce anxiety.
 - B) slow central nervous system activity.
 - C) reduce energy levels for most people.
 - D) are used to treat narcolepsy.
 - E) increase attention problems in ADHD children.
- 96) Crack cocaine is a psychoactive drug of the _____ class. 96) _____
- A) depressant
 - B) opiate
 - C) hallucinogen
 - D) cannabis
 - E) stimulant

- 97) Individuals may be drawn to stimulants for their euphoric capabilities; however, the side effects of stimulants may include 97) _____
A) frightening hallucinations.
B) high addiction rates.
C) convulsions.
D) depressive "lows."
E) all of the above
- 98) The drug _____ has a greater negative effect on health than do all the other psychoactive drugs combined. 98) _____
A) nicotine B) heroin C) LSD D) alcohol E) PCP
- 99) _____ is the leading cause of preventable disease. 99) _____
A) Smoking
B) Risky sexual behavior
C) Barbiturate overdose
D) Alcohol abuse
E) Morphine addiction
- 100) The phenomenon by which a constant drug dose produces smaller effects with repeated administration is termed 100) _____
A) tolerance.
B) activation-synthesis.
C) drug withdrawal.
D) psychological dependence.
E) physiological dependence.
- 101) Addiction refers to 101) _____
A) increased drug effect with repeated use.
B) augmented drug reward.
C) maintained drug effect with repeated use.
D) a situation where drug use continues despite adverse consequences to the user.
E) the loss of withdrawal symptoms when the drug use is stopped.
- 102) After binging the entire week of Spring Break, Virginia has not had alcohol for a week, she is trembling, nauseous, perspiring, and begging for alcohol. Virginia is probably suffering from 102) _____
A) a painful illusion.
B) alcohol intolerance.
C) cataplexy analgesia.
D) sensory deprivation.
E) withdrawal symptoms.
- 103) Katie is constantly craving alcohol and its effects. Katie is definitely experiencing 103) _____
A) psychological dependence to alcohol.
B) hallucinations.
C) addiction.
D) alcohol intolerance.
E) physiological dependence.

104) Psychological dependence

104) _____

- A) can only occur in conjunction with physiological dependence.
- B) causes intense withdrawal symptoms.
- C) is basically the same thing as addiction.
- D) can occur with any psychoactive drug.
- E) occurs primarily with the use of opiates.

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|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. C | 36. B | 71. B |
| 2. A | 37. B | 72. E |
| 3. E | 38. A | 73. A |
| 4. B | 39. C | 74. B |
| 5. B | 40. E | 75. B |
| 6. A | 41. C | 76. C |
| 7. D | 42. D | 77. C |
| 8. C | 43. D | 78. E |
| 9. A | 44. E | 79. E |
| 10. B | 45. A | 80. D |
| 11. C | 46. C | 81. D |
| 12. B | 47. E | 82. D |
| 13. C | 48. C | 83. E |
| 14. D | 49. C | 84. D |
| 15. B | 50. B | 85. E |
| 16. E | 51. D | 86. D |
| 17. D | 52. D | 87. D |
| 18. C | 53. D | 88. A |
| 19. B | 54. C | 89. A |
| 20. D | 55. E | 90. D |
| 21. E | 56. B | 91. C |
| 22. E | 57. A | 92. E |
| 23. E | 58. E | 93. E |
| 24. B | 59. D | 94. C |
| 25. B | 60. C | 95. D |
| 26. C | 61. A | 96. E |
| 27. D | 62. B | 97. E |
| 28. D | 63. B | 98. A |
| 29. E | 64. E | 99. A |
| 30. B | 65. A | 100. A |
| 31. A | 66. B | 101. D |
| 32. A | 67. A | 102. E |
| 33. A | 68. E | 103. A |
| 34. C | 69. E | 104. D |
| 35. A | 70. E | |