

Introduction to Addiction Science

Addiction Science · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. Which organ is primarily responsible for controlling the functions of the body and is significantly affected by addictive substances?

- A) The stomach
- B) The brain
- C) The lungs
- D) The liver

2. What is the name of the chemical messenger that helps brain cells communicate and is often released in excess when using addictive drugs?

- A) Dopamine
- B) Insulin
- C) Calcium
- D) Oxygen

3. What is the term for when a person's body gets used to a substance and needs more of it to get the same effect?

- A) Recovery
- B) Tolerance
- C) Digestion
- D) Immunity

4. Which part of the brain is most responsible for making decisions and controlling impulses?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Brain stem
- C) Prefrontal cortex
- D) Occipital lobe

5. How do addictive substances primarily travel through the body to reach the brain?

- A) Through the nervous system
- B) Through the bloodstream
- C) Through the digestive tract
- D) Through the lymph nodes

6. What happens to the brain's ability to feel natural pleasure when it is frequently exposed to addictive substances?

- A) It becomes more sensitive
- B) It increases drastically
- C) It becomes less sensitive
- D) It remains completely unchanged

7. What is it called when a person feels a strong, uncontrollable urge to use a substance despite knowing it is harmful?

- A) Addiction
- B) Curiosity
- C) Learning
- D) Experimentation

8. Which of the following is considered a stimulant, a type of substance that speeds up the central nervous system?

- A) Caffeine
- B) Melatonin
- C) Water
- D) Sugar

9. What is the general term for substances that can change the way a person thinks, feels, or behaves?

- A) Nutrients
- B) Vitamins
- C) Psychoactive drugs
- D) Minerals

10. Why is it especially dangerous for a pre-teen or teenager to use addictive substances?

- A) The brain is still developing
- B) The lungs are too small
- C) The stomach is too acidic
- D) The bones are not fully grown

11. Which neurotransmitter is most closely associated with the brain's reward system?

- A) Dopamine
- B) Adrenaline
- C) Serotonin
- D) Melatonin

12. True or false: Addiction is considered a chronic disease of the brain.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Only in adults
- D) Only in animals

13. What is 'withdrawal' in the context of addiction?

- A) The feeling of happiness after taking a drug
- B) The body's reaction to stopping the use of a substance
- C) The act of sharing a substance
- D) The process of increasing a dose

14. Which system in the brain encourages us to repeat behaviors that help us survive, like eating?

- A) The reward system
- B) The skeletal system
- C) The digestive system
- D) The immune system

15. What does 'substance misuse' refer to?

- A) Using medicine exactly as a doctor prescribes
- B) Using a substance in a way that is not intended or safe
- C) Trying a new food
- D) Taking a vitamin supplement

16. Which of these is a common short-term effect of drugs that interfere with brain function?

- A) Improved memory
- B) Faster reaction times
- C) Poor coordination and judgment
- D) Better vision

17. Which area of science focuses on how different substances impact biological processes?

- A) Pharmacology
- B) Geology
- C) Botany
- D) Astronomy

18. Why can't the brain easily 'unlearn' an addiction?

- A) Because it changes the physical structure and communication pathways
- B) Because it is only a mental choice
- C) Because the stomach remembers the substance
- D) Because it only happens during sleep