Fundamentals of Addiction Science

Addiction Science · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which organ is primarily responsible for metabolizing most substances that enter the human body?

A) The lungs
B) The liver
C) The heart
D) The pancreas

2. Which chemical messenger in the brain is most closely associated with the reward system and feelings of pleasure?

A) Dopamine
B) Insulin
C) Melatonin
D) Adrenaline

3. What is the term for the process where a person needs higher doses of a substance over time to achieve the same initial effect?

A) Withdrawal
B) Tolerance
C) Metabolism
D) Absorption

4. Which part of the brain is most responsible for executive functions like decision-making and impulse control?

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

5. What physical reaction often occurs when a person who is physically dependent on a substance suddenly stops using it?

A) Enhanced memory
B) Withdrawal symptoms
C) Increased immunity
D) Heightened digestion

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6. How do addictive substances primarily interfere with communication between neurons?

A) By removing all oxygen from the blood
B) By blocking or mimicking neurotransmitters
C) By physically shrinking the skull
D) By replacing the brain's water content

7. Which system in the human body is primarily responsible for transmitting signals between the brain and the rest of the body?

A) The digestive system
B) The nervous system
C) The lymphatic system
D) The endocrine system

8. Long-term substance use can cause structural changes in the brain; what is this capacity of the brain to adapt called?

A) Neuroplasticity
B) Cellular decay
C) Synaptic freezing
D) Biological stasis

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