

Registration Form

Substance Abuse Training \$150.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$40.00

Start and finish dates: _____

You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name _____ **Signature** _____
(This will appear on your certificate as above)

Address: _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____ **Email** _____

Phone:
Home () _____ **Work** () _____ **Fax** () _____

License or ID # _____ **Exp Date** _____

Class/Grade _____

Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's.

California Acupuncture Other _____

Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.

Therapeutic Learning College
P.O. Box 420, Payson, AZ 85547-0420
(928) 468-0665 Toll Free (866) 557-1746
info@tlch2o.com Fax (928) 272-0747

Visit us on the web at www.abctlc.com

3 digit code on back of card _____

American Express
Master Card / Visa Card # _____ **Exp. Date** _____

If you've paid on the Internet, please write your Customer # _____

Referral's Name _____

Substance Abuse Answer Key

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. ABCDE | 39. ABCDE | 77. ABCDE | 115. ABCDE |
| 2. ABCDE | 40. ABCDE | 78. ABCDE | 116. ABCDE |
| 3. ABCDE | 41. ABCDE | 79. ABCDE | 117. ABCDE |
| 4. ABCDE | 42. ABCDE | 80. ABCDE | 118. ABCDE |
| 5. ABCDE | 43. ABCDE | 81. ABCDE | 119. ABCDE |
| 6. ABCDE | 44. ABCDE | 82. ABCDE | 120. ABCDE |
| 7. ABCDE | 45. ABCDE | 83. ABCDE | 121. ABCDE |
| 8. ABCDE | 46. ABCDE | 84. ABCDE | 122. ABCDE |
| 9. ABCDE | 47. ABCDE | 85. ABCDE | 123. ABCDE |
| 10. ABCDE | 48. ABCDE | 86. ABCDE | 124. ABCDE |
| 11. ABCDE | 49. ABCDE | 87. ABCDE | 125. ABCDE |
| 12. ABCDE | 50. ABCDE | 88. ABCDE | 126. ABCDE |
| 13. ABCDE | 51. ABCDE | 89. ABCDE | 127. ABCDE |
| 14. ABCDE | 52. ABCDE | 90. ABCDE | 128. ABCDE |
| 15. ABCDE | 53. ABCDE | 91. ABCDE | 129. ABCDE |
| 16. ABCDE | 54. ABCDE | 92. ABCDE | 130. ABCDE |
| 17. ABCDE | 55. ABCDE | 93. ABCDE | 131. ABCDE |
| 18. ABCDE | 56. ABCDE | 94. ABCDE | 132. ABCDE |
| 19. ABCDE | 57. ABCDE | 95. ABCDE | 133. ABCDE |
| 20. ABCDE | 58. ABCDE | 96. ABCDE | 134. ABCDE |
| 21. ABCDE | 59. ABCDE | 97. ABCDE | 135. ABCDE |
| 22. ABCDE | 60. ABCDE | 98. ABCDE | 136. ABCDE |
| 23. ABCDE | 61. ABCDE | 99. ABCDE | 137. ABCDE |
| 24. ABCDE | 62. ABCDE | 100. ABCDE | 138. ABCDE |
| 25. ABCDE | 63. ABCDE | 101. ABCDE | 139. ABCDE |
| 26. ABCDE | 64. ABCDE | 102. ABCDE | 140. ABCDE |
| 27. ABCDE | 65. ABCDE | 103. ABCDE | 141. ABCDE |
| 28. ABCDE | 66. ABCDE | 104. ABCDE | 142. ABCDE |
| 29. ABCDE | 67. ABCDE | 105. ABCDE | 143. ABCDE |
| 30. ABCDE | 68. ABCDE | 106. ABCDE | 144. ABCDE |
| 31. ABCDE | 69. ABCDE | 107. ABCDE | 145. ABCDE |
| 32. ABCDE | 70. ABCDE | 108. ABCDE | 146. ABCDE |
| 33. ABCDE | 71. ABCDE | 109. ABCDE | 147. ABCDE |
| 34. ABCDE | 72. ABCDE | 110. ABCDE | 148. ABCDE |
| 35. ABCDE | 73. ABCDE | 111. ABCDE | 149. ABCDE |
| 36. ABCDE | 74. ABCDE | 112. ABCDE | 150. ABCDE |
| 37. ABCDE | 75. ABCDE | 113. ABCDE | |
| 38. ABCDE | 76. ABCDE | 114. ABCDE | |

Please mail or fax this with your final exam

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRAINING
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE**
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

***PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE
APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.***

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.
Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult
2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.
Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult
3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.
Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different
4. How did you hear about this Course? _____
5. What would you do to improve the Course?

Any other concerns or comments.

Substance Abuse/Chemical Dependency Course Assignment

You will have 90 days in order to successfully complete the following assignment with a score of 70% or better. You can find this assignment in a Word format and Student Support on TLC's website under the Assignment Page. Once completed, please e-mail your answers along with the registration to info@tlch2o.com or fax to (928) 272-0747.

Once you have paid for the course, you can receive Instructor assistance from Student Services at (928) 468-0665.

This correspondence course assignment is good for 2.0 CEUs. The following questions will have multiple choice type answers. Answer Key in the rear of this section.

1. Any of the psychoactive drugs that originate from the opium poppy or that have a chemical structure like the drugs derived from opium. Such drugs include opium, codeine, and morphine (derived from the plant), and hydromorphone (Dilaudid), methadone, and meperidine (Demerol), which were first synthesized by chemists.
 - A. Opiate Receptors
 - B. Cannabinoid Receptor
 - C. Operant Conditioning
 - D. Opiates
 - E. Opioid
2. Any chemical that has opiate-like effects; commonly used to refer to endogenous neurochemicals that activate opiate receptors.
 - A. Opiate Receptors
 - B. Cannabinoid Receptor
 - C. Operant Conditioning
 - D. Opiates
 - E. Opioid
3. The botanical name for the plant from which marijuana comes.
 - A. Cannabinoid Receptor
 - B. Cortical Field
 - C. Caffeine
 - D. Cannabis
 - E. Capillaries
4. The enzyme found mainly in the liver and stomach that breaks down (metabolizes) alcohol.
 - A. Alcohol Dehydrogenase
 - B. Addictive Drugs
 - C. Addiction
 - D. Tetrahydrocannabinol
 - E. None of the above
5. A depressant drug of the benzodiazepine family used to induce sleep.
 - A. Crack
 - B. China White
 - C. Codeine
 - D. Cocaine
 - E. Halcion

6. A highly addictive stimulant drug derived from the cocoa plant that produces profound feelings of pleasure.
- A. Crack
 - B. China White
 - C. Codeine
 - D. Cocaine
 - E. Halcion
7. A psychoactive drug made from the leaves of the cannabis plant. It is usually smoked but can also be eaten.
- A. Barbiturates
 - B. Marijuana
 - C. Marinol
 - D. Depressants
 - E. Designer drug
8. The major active ingredient in marijuana. It is primarily responsible for producing the high and the rest of the drug's psychoactive effects.
- A. Alcohol Dehydrogenase
 - B. Addictive Drugs
 - C. Addiction
 - D. Tetrahydrocannabinol
 - E. None of the above
9. Drugs that relieve anxiety and produce sleep. _____ include barbiturates, benzodiazepines, and alcohol.
- A. Barbiturates
 - B. Marijuana
 - C. Marinol
 - D. Depressants
 - E. Designer drug
10. An illegally manufactured chemical whose molecular structure is altered slightly from a parent compound to enhance specific effects. Examples include DMT, DMA, DOM, MDA and MDMA (ecstasy).
- A. Barbiturates
 - B. Marijuana
 - C. Marinol
 - D. Depressants
 - E. Designer drug
11. Depressant drugs that produce relaxation and sleep. _____ include sleeping pills such as pentobarbital (Nembutal) and secobarbital (Seconal).
- A. Barbiturates
 - B. Marijuana
 - C. Marinol
 - D. Depressants
 - E. Designer drug

If you need any assistance, utilize the Search function in Adobe Acrobat.

12. A neuron that releases neurotransmitters into synapses to send messages to other neurons.
- A. Presynaptic Neuron
 - B. Positive Reinforcement
 - C. Positron Emission Tomography
 - D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
 - E. Postsynaptic Neuron
13. A "**designer drug**" that was an opiate derivative. Some batches contained a neurotoxin called MPTP, which killed neurons that make dopamine, producing symptoms similar to Parkinson's disease.
- A. Crack
 - B. China White
 - C. Codeine
 - D. Cocaine
 - E. Halcion
14. A chemically altered form of cocaine that is smoked.
- A. Crack
 - B. China White
 - C. Codeine
 - D. Cocaine
 - E. Halcion
15. A brain disorder characterized by the loss of control of drug-taking behavior, despite adverse health, social, or legal consequences to continued drug use. _____ tends to be chronic and to be characterized by relapses during recovery.
- A. Alcohol Dehydrogenase
 - B. Addictive Drugs
 - C. Addiction
 - D. Tetrahydrocannabinol
 - E. None of the above
16. Drugs that change the brain, change behavior, and lead to the loss of control of drug-taking behavior.
- A. Alcohol Dehydrogenase
 - B. Addictive Drugs
 - C. Addiction
 - D. Tetrahydrocannabinol
 - E. None of the above
17. Stimulant drugs whose effects are very similar to cocaine.
- A. Anesthesia
 - B. Anandamide
 - C. Analogs
 - D. Analgesics
 - E. Amphetamines
18. The loss of sensation, primarily to pain, often accompanied by the loss of consciousness.
- A. Anesthesia
 - B. Anandamide
 - C. Analogs
 - D. Analgesics

19. Something that increases the likelihood that the behavior that elicited it will be repeated. _____ is rewarding, and we typically perceive it as pleasure.

- A. Prefrontal Cortex
- B. Positive Reinforcement
- C. Positron Emission Tomography
- D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
- E. Postsynaptic Neuron

20. A technique for measuring brain function in living human subjects by detecting the location and concentration of tiny amounts of radioactive chemicals.

- A. Prefrontal Cortex
- B. Positive Reinforcement
- C. Positron Emission Tomography
- D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
- E. Postsynaptic Neuron

21. People who experience or see a traumatic event - such as war, an accident, or a crime - may experience flashbacks and nightmares, along with depression, anger and sleep problems.

- A. Prefrontal Cortex
- B. Positive Reinforcement
- C. Positron Emission Tomography
- D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
- E. Postsynaptic Neuron

22. Drugs that relieve pain.

- A. Anesthesia
- B. Anandamide
- C. Analogs
- D. Analgesics
- E. Amphetamines

23. Drugs whose chemical structures have been slightly modified from a parent compound. There are many analogs to morphine or to LSD.

- A. Anesthesia
- B. Anandamide
- C. Analogs
- D. Analgesics
- E. Amphetamines

24. The endogenous neurotransmitter that binds to the cannabinoid receptor.

- A. Anesthesia
- B. Anandamide
- C. Analogs
- D. Analgesics
- E. Amphetamines

25. A neuron that receives messages from neurons on the other sides of its synapses.

- A. Prefrontal Cortex
- B. Positive Reinforcement
- C. Positron Emission Tomography
- D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
- E. Postsynaptic Neuron

26. The process of removing a drug from the body. This is the initial period addicts must go through to become drug-free. Withdrawal symptoms appear early during this process. Depending on the drug, detoxification lasts for a few days to a week or more.

- A. Detoxification
- B. Dynorphins
- C. Drug-free Treatment
- D. Drug Treatment
- E. Diversion

27. Taking legally prescribed medications (e.g., methadone, tranquilizers) and selling them illegally.

- A. Detoxification
- B. Dynorphins
- C. Drug-free Treatment
- D. Drug Treatment
- E. Diversion

28. A combination of detoxification, psychosocial therapy and, if required, skill acquisition to help people recover from addiction.

- A. Detoxification
- B. Dynorphins
- C. Drug-free Treatment
- D. Drug Treatment
- E. Diversion

29. A approach to helping addicts recover from addiction without the use of medication.

- A. Detoxification
- B. Dynorphins
- C. Drug-free Treatment
- D. Drug Treatment
- E. Diversion

30. Peptides with opiate-like effects that are made by neurons and used as neurotransmitters; one of the endogenous opioids that binds to opiate receptors.

- A. Detoxification
- B. Dynorphins
- C. Drug-free Treatment
- D. Drug Treatment
- E. Diversion

31. A severe form of mental illness typically characterized by delusions of persecution and hallucinations. This condition may be induced by binge use of stimulants.

- A. Panic Attack
- B. Paranoid Schizophrenia
- C. Panic Disorder with Avoidance
- D. Panic Disorder
- E. Parallel Processing

32. Unexpected feelings of fear, often accompanied by physical symptoms that come on suddenly, increase rapidly in intensity, and last 20 minutes or more.

- A. Panic Attack
- B. Paranoid Schizophrenia
- C. Panic Disorder with Avoidance

33. A condition in which people avoid situations that they fear will produce panic attacks.
- A. Panic Attack
 - B. Paranoid Schizophrenia
 - C. Panic Disorder with Avoidance
 - D. Panic Disorder
 - E. Parallel Processing
34. A type of anxiety disorder characterized by repeated panic attacks that are not caused by an actual threat or danger.
- A. Panic Attack
 - B. Paranoid Schizophrenia
 - C. Panic Disorder with Avoidance
 - D. Panic Disorder
 - E. Parallel Processing
35. When various cortical fields and nuclei work together simultaneously, each on a small part of a big information-processing job.
- A. Panic Attack
 - B. Paranoid Schizophrenia
 - C. Panic Disorder with Avoidance
 - D. Panic Disorder
 - E. Parallel Processing
36. A large aggregation of millions of nerve cells in a circumscribed region of the cerebral cortex, which together carry out a specific function, receive connections from the same places, and have a common structural arrangement. There are many dozens of such fields in the cerebral cortex. Elsewhere in the brain such groups are called nuclei.
- A. Cannabinoid Receptor
 - B. Cortical Field
 - C. Caffeine
 - D. Cannabis
 - E. Capillaries
37. The trade name of dronabinol, a synthetic version of THC used as medicine.
- A. Barbiturates
 - B. Marijuana
 - C. Marinol
 - D. Depressants
 - E. Designer drug
38. A natural opioid compound that is a relatively weak, but still effective, opiate analgesic. It has also been used to treat other problems (e.g., to relieve coughing).
- A. Crack
 - B. China White
 - C. Codeine
 - D. Cocaine
 - E. Halcion
39. The part of the cerebral cortex at the very front of the brain. It is involved with higher cognitive and emotional functions including short-term memory, learning, and setting priorities for future actions.
- A. Prefrontal Cortex
 - B. Postsynaptic Cortex

40. A mild stimulant, the most widely used drug in the world.
- A. Cannabinoid Receptor
 - B. Cortical Field
 - C. Caffeine
 - D. Cannabis
 - E. Capillaries
41. The receptor in the brain that recognizes THC, the active ingredient in marijuana. Marijuana exerts its psychoactive effects via this receptor.
- A. Cannabinoid Receptor
 - B. Cortical Field
 - C. Caffeine
 - D. Cannabis
 - E. Capillaries
42. The smallest blood vessels. Oxygen and nutrients leave the bloodstream through _____ to get into the body. Gases from the alveoli enter the bloodstream through capillaries in the lungs.
- A. Cannabinoid Receptor
 - B. Cortical Field
 - C. Caffeine
 - D. Cannabis
 - E. Capillaries
43. The central structure of a neuron, which contains all of the molecular parts that keep the cell alive, generate new parts, and repair or destroy existing parts.
- A. Cellular Metabolism
 - B. Central Nervous System
 - C. Cerebral Cortex
 - D. Cell Body
 - E. Cell Membrane
44. The outside covering, or "skin" of a cell. Receptors and ion channels are embedded in it.
- A. Cellular Metabolism
 - B. Central Nervous System
 - C. Cerebral Cortex
 - D. Cell Body
 - E. Cell Membrane
45. The production of energy and new materials in a cell.
- A. Cellular Metabolism
 - B. Central Nervous System
 - C. Cerebral Cortex
 - D. Cell Body
 - E. Cell Membrane
46. The brain and spinal cord.
- A. Cellular Metabolism
 - B. Central Nervous System
 - C. Cerebral Cortex
 - D. Cord Body
 - E. Cell Membrane

47. The large, deeply folded outer layers of the brain that make our heads so big. The _____ carries out complex perceptual, cognitive, and motor tasks.
- A. Cellular Metabolism
 - B. Central Nervous System
 - C. Cerebral Cortex
 - D. Cell Body
 - E. Cell Membrane
48. People experience unwanted thoughts or compulsive behaviors that they feel they cannot stop or control.
- A. Opiate Receptors
 - B. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
 - C. Operant Conditioning
 - D. Opiates
 - E. Opioid
49. An unconscious form of learning in which a behavior is linked to a specific stimulus through a process of reinforcement.
- A. Opiate Receptors
 - B. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
 - C. Operant Conditioning
 - D. Opiates
 - E. Opioid
50. Receptors that recognize both opiates and endogenous opioids. When activated, they slow down or inhibit the activity of neurons on which they reside.
- A. Opiate Receptors
 - B. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
 - C. Operant Conditioning
 - D. Opiates
 - E. Opioid
51. A study in which both doctor and patient know that patients are receiving an experimental drug and what that drug is.
- A. Open-label Study
 - B. Overdose
 - C. Outpatient Treatment
 - D. Organic Solvents
 - E. None of the above
52. One class of inhalants that includes substances such as gasoline, paint thinner, and glue. _____ are neurotoxic because they dissolve fatty substances, including the axon's myelin sheath.
- A. Open-label Study
 - B. Overdose
 - C. Outpatient Treatment
 - D. Organic Solvents
 - E. None of the above

53. Nonresidential treatment for drug addiction. Patients live at home, often work, and come to a clinic for treatment.
- A. Open-label Study
 - B. Overdose
 - C. Outpatient Treatment
 - D. Organic Solvents
 - E. None of the above
54. The condition that results when too much of a drug is taken, making a person sick or unconscious and sometimes resulting in death.
- A. Open-label Study
 - B. Overdose
 - C. Outpatient Treatment
 - D. Organic Solvents
 - E. None of the above
55. The study of the mechanisms of actions of a drug, the relationship between how much drug is in the body and its effects.
- A. Pharmacodynamics
 - B. Placebo
 - C. Physical Dependence
 - D. Pharmacokinetics
 - E. None of the above
56. The conscious awareness of sensory inputs, internal states, or memories.
- A. Perception
 - B. Periaqueductal Gray Matter
 - C. PCP
 - D. Parkinson's Disease
 - E. Peptides
57. A set of nuclei deep within the brain stem that are involved with visceral functions. It also plays a role in the development of physical dependence on opiates.
- A. Perception
 - B. Periaqueductal Gray Matter
 - C. PCP
 - D. Parkinson's Disease
 - E. Peptides
58. An inactive substance.
- A. Pharmacodynamics
 - B. Placebo
 - C. Physical Dependence
 - D. Pharmacokinetics
 - E. None of the above
59. A technique for measuring brain function in living human subjects by detecting the location and concentration of tiny amounts of radioactive chemicals.
- A. Positive Reinforcement
 - B. Plasticity
 - C. Postsynaptic Neuron
 - D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
 - E. Positron Emission Tomography

60. People who experience or see a traumatic event - such as war, an accident, or a crime - may experience flashbacks and nightmares, along with depression, anger and sleep problems.
- A. Positive Reinforcement
 - B. Plasticity
 - C. Postsynaptic Neuron
 - D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
 - E. Positron Emission Tomography
61. _____ has an array of effects. Originally developed as an anesthetic, it may act as an hallucinogen, stimulant, or sedative.
- A. Perception
 - B. Periaqueductal Gray Matter
 - C. PCP
 - D. Parkinson's Disease
 - E. Peptides
62. Stimuli, such as food and water, which produce reward directly, with no learning about their significance or other intervening steps required. Most drugs of abuse are _____.
- A. Prefrontal Cortex
 - B. Presynaptic Neuron
 - C. Prevention
 - D. Primary Reinforcers
 - E. Projection Neurons
63. _____ that send their axons away from the local vicinity to communicate with other parts of the brain.
- A. Prefrontal Cortex
 - B. Presynaptic Neuron
 - C. Prevention
 - D. Primary Reinforcers
 - E. Projection Neurons
64. Small protein-like compounds made of amino acid building blocks.
- A. Perception
 - B. Periaqueductal Gray Matter
 - C. PCP
 - D. Parkinson's Disease
 - E. Peptides
65. A neuron that receives messages from neurons on the other sides of its synapses.
- A. Positive Reinforcement
 - B. Plasticity
 - C. Postsynaptic Neuron
 - D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
 - E. Positron Emission Tomography
66. The study of how the body absorbs drugs, how they are distributed throughout the body, and how the body gets rid of drugs.
- A. Pharmacodynamics
 - B. Placebo
 - C. Physical Dependence
 - D. Pharmacokinetics
 - E. None of the above

67. Large molecules made up of amino acid building blocks.
- A. Rehabilitate
 - B. Receptor
 - C. Proteins
 - D. Psilocybin
 - E. Psychedelic drug
68. A natural hallucinogenic drug derived from a mushroom. It acts on the serotonin receptor.
- A. Rehabilitate
 - B. Receptor
 - C. Proteins
 - D. Psilocybin
 - E. Psychedelic drug
69. Drugs that distort perception, thought, and feeling. This term is typically used to refer to drugs with actions like those of LSD.
- A. Rehabilitate
 - B. Receptor
 - C. Proteins
 - D. Psilocybin
 - E. Psychedelic drug
70. Changes that the brain and body undergo as they adapt to the continued presence of high doses of drugs. Because of these changes, the brain and body eventually come to require the presence of the drug to work properly.
- A. Pharmacodynamics
 - B. Placebo
 - C. Physical Dependence
 - D. Pharmacokinetics
 - E. None of the above
71. The capacity of the brain to change its structure and function within certain limits.
- A. Positive Reinforcement
 - B. Plasticity
 - C. Postsynaptic Neuron
 - D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
 - E. Positron Emission Tomography
72. Something that increases the likelihood that the behavior that elicited it will be repeated. _____ is rewarding, and we typically perceive it as pleasure.
- A. Positive Reinforcement
 - B. Plasticity
 - C. Postsynaptic Neuron
 - D. Post traumatic Stress Disorder
 - E. Positron Emission Tomography
73. A disease in which dopamine-containing neurons die. It produces severe impairments in movement, cognitive function, and emotions.
- A. Perception
 - B. Periaqueductal Gray Matter
 - C. PCP
 - D. Parkinson's Disease
 - E. Peptides

74. The part of the cerebral cortex at the very front of the brain. It is involved with higher cognitive and emotional functions including short-term memory, learning, and setting priorities for future actions.

- A. Prefrontal Cortex
- B. Presynaptic Neuron
- C. Prevention
- D. Primary Reinforcers
- E. Projection Neurons

75. A neuron that releases neurotransmitters into synapses to send messages to other neurons.

- A. Prefrontal Cortex
- B. Presynaptic Neuron
- C. Prevention
- D. Primary Reinforcers
- E. Projection Neurons

76. Stopping drug use before it starts, intervening to halt the progression of drug use once it has begun, changing environmental conditions that encourage addictive drug use.

- A. Prefrontal Cortex
- B. Presynaptic Neuron
- C. Prevention
- D. Primary Reinforcers
- E. Projection Neurons

77. A drug that changes the way the brain works.

- A. Psychoactive Drug
- B. Psychological Dependence
- C. Psychiatrist
- D. Psychologist
- E. Psychosis

78. When drugs become so central to a user's life that the user believes he must use them.

- A. Psychoactive Drug
- B. Psychological Dependence
- C. Psychiatrist
- D. Psychologist
- E. Psychosis

79. A mental health professional with a doctorate in psychology who can give counseling and behavioral therapy, but cannot prescribe medication.

- A. Psychoactive Drug
- B. Psychological Dependence
- C. Psychiatrist
- D. Psychologist
- E. Psychosis

80. A medical doctor who can prescribe medication in addition to giving counseling and behavior therapy.

- A. MSD
- B. Psychological Dependence
- C. Psychiatrist
- D. Psychologist

81. Severe mental illnesses characterized by loss of contact with reality. Schizophrenia and severe depression are _____.

- A. Psychoactive Drug
- B. Psychological Dependence
- C. Psychiatrist
- D. Psychologist
- E. Psychosis

82. Therapy designed to help addicts by using a combination of individual psychotherapy and group (social) therapy approaches to rehabilitate or provide the interpersonal and intrapersonal skills needed to live without drugs.

- A. Psychoactive Drug
- B. Psychological Dependence
- C. Psychiatrist
- D. Psychologist
- E. None of the above

83. A large molecule that recognizes specific chemicals (normally neurotransmitters, hormones, and similar endogenous substances) and transmits the message carried by the chemical into the cell on which the receptor resides.

- A. Rehabilitate
- B. Receptor
- C. Proteins
- D. Psilocybin
- E. Psychedelic drug

84. Helping a person recover from drug addiction. _____ teaches the addict new behaviors to live life without drugs.

- A. Rehabilitate
- B. Receptor
- C. Proteins
- D. Psilocybin
- E. Psychedelic drug

85. It is caused by drug-induced changes that occur in the brain with the development of addiction and arises from a need of the brain to maintain a state of homeostasis that includes the presence of the drug.

- A. Relapse
- B. Route of administration
- C. Craving Hunger for Drugs
- D. Run
- E. Rush

86. In general, to fall back to a former condition. Here, resuming the use of a drug one has tried to stop using. _____ is a common occurrence in many chronic disorders that require behavioral adjustments to treat effectively.

- A. Relapse
- B. Route of administration
- C. Craving Hunger for Drugs
- D. Run
- E. Rush

87. The way a drug is put into the body. Eating, drinking, inhaling, injecting, snorting, smoking, and absorbing a drug through mucous membranes all are _____used to consume drugs of abuse.

- A. Relapse
- B. Route of administration
- C. Craving Hunger for Drugs
- D. Run
- E. Rush

88. A binge of (more or less) uninterrupted consumption of a drug for several hours or days. This pattern of drug use is typically associated with stimulants, but is seen with alcohol as well.

- A. Relapse
- B. Route of administration
- C. Craving Hunger for Drugs
- D. Run

89. Intense feelings of euphoria a drug produces when it is first consumed. Drug users who inject or smoke drugs describe their _____ as being sometimes as intense, or even more intense, than sexual orgasm.

- A. Relapse
- B. Route of administration
- C. Craving Hunger for Drugs
- D. Run
- E. Rush

90. The adjective derived from acetylcholine. A neuron that contains acetylcholine is a _____ neuron.

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Circuits
- C. Classical Conditioning
- D. Cognitive Functions
- E. Consciousness

91. A group of cortical fields or nuclei that are linked together by their axons to perform a specific brain function. Core components or circuits are constantly in touch with each other, whereas other components can be brought in as the need arises.

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Circuits
- C. Classical Conditioning
- D. Cognitive Functions
- E. None of the above

92. The form of implicit, unconscious learning in which a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a significant stimulus through repeated pairing of the two.

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Circuits
- C. Classical Conditioning
- D. Cognitive Functions
- E. None of the above

93. Higher brain functions involving the manipulation of information from the senses and from memory. They often require awareness and judgment, and they enable us to know and to analyze problems and plan solutions -- in short, to think.

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Circuits
- C. Classical Conditioning
- D. Cognitive Functions
- E. None of the above

94. Our own awareness of ourselves and the world; the mental processes that we can perceive; our thoughts and feelings.

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Circuits
- C. Classical Conditioning
- D. Cognitive Functions
- E. Consciousness

95. A mental health professional, such as a social worker, marriage and family counselor, or psychiatric nurse clinician who can give counseling and therapy to change behavior.

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Circuits
- C. Classical Conditioning
- D. Cognitive Functions
- E. None of the above

96. Formerly neutral stimuli that acquire the ability to elicit drug-craving through classical condition. Cues are also called _____.

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Circuits
- C. Classical Conditioning
- D. Cognitive Functions
- E. None of the above

97. Unconsciously refusing to admit that someone is addicted. _____ occurs among addicts themselves and among those who are close to them.

- A. Denial
- B. Dendrites
- C. Decondition
- D. Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- E. Dentate Gyrus

98. A key part of the hippocampus that contains one of the highest concentrations of cannabinoid receptors in the brain.

- A. Denial
- B. Dendrites
- C. Decondition
- D. Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- E. Dentate Gyrus

99. The chemical compound that makes up genes.

- A. Denial
- B. Dendrites
- C. Decondition
- D. Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- E. Dentate Gyrus

100. The unlearning of classically conditioned responses. Helping addicts identify and neutralize the cues of triggers they developed while they were addicted.

- A. Denial
- B. Dendrites
- C. Decondition
- D. Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- E. Dentate Gyrus

101. The branches that reach out from a neuron's cell body to receive messages from the axon terminals of other neurons.

- A. Denial
- B. Dendrites
- C. Decondition
- D. Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- E. Dentate Gyrus

102. Neurons are unique cells found in the brain and body that are specialized to process and transmit information.

- A. Neurochemicals
- B. Neural substrate
- C. Neurotransmitter
- D. Neurotransmission
- E. Neuron Nerve Cell

103. Substances that damage or kill neurons.

- A. Neurochemicals
- B. Neural substrate
- C. Neurotransmitter
- D. Neurotransmission
- E. None of the Above

104. The process that occurs when a neuron releases neurotransmitters to communicate with another neuron across the synapse.

- A. Neurochemicals
- B. Neural substrate
- C. Neurotransmitter
- D. Neurotransmission
- E. Neuron Nerve Cell

105. Chemicals produced by neurons to carry their messages to other neurons.

- A. Neurochemicals
- B. Neural substrate
- C. Neurotransmitter
- D. Neurotransmission
- E. Neuron Nerve Cell

106. The study of how the brain and nervous system work. _____ integrates more traditional scientific approaches such as anatomy, physiology, and biochemistry, along with newer fields such as molecular biology and computer science, to understand how the nervous system functions.

- A. Neurochemicals
- B. Neural substrate
- C. Neurotransmitter
- D. Neurotransmission
- E. None of the above

107. The set of brain structures that underlies specific behaviors or psychological states.

- A. Neurochemicals
- B. Neural substrate
- C. Neurotransmitter
- D. Neurotransmission
- E. Neuron Nerve Cell

108. Neurotransmitters and other brain chemicals produced by neurons.

- A. Neurochemicals
- B. Neural substrate
- C. Neurotransmitter
- D. Neurotransmission
- E. Neuron Nerve Cell

109. A hallucinogenic "**designer drug**" with psychedelic properties.

- A. DOM
- B. Dronabinol
- C. Ecstasy
- D. Dopamine Transporter
- E. Dopamine

110. The generic name of synthetic THC.

- A. DOM
- B. Dronabinol
- C. Ecstasy
- D. Dopamine Transporter
- E. Dopamine

111. A chemically modified amphetamine that has hallucinogenic as well as stimulant properties.

- A. DOM
- B. Dronabinol
- C. Ecstasy
- D. Dopamine Transporter
- E. Dopamine

112. A structure that straddles the cell membranes of axon terminals of dopamine-releasing neurons and rapidly removes dopamine from the synapse.

- A. DOM
- B. Dronabinol
- C. Ecstasy
- D. Dopamine Transporter
- E. Dopamine

113. The neurotransmitter that produces feelings of pleasure when released by the brain reward system.

- A. DOM
- B. Dronabinol
- C. Ecstasy
- D. Dopamine Transporter
- E. Dopamine

114. Intense pleasure. Drug-induced _____ is a "rush" or pleasurable feeling. It is caused by the release of the neurotransmitter, dopamine, within the brain reward system.

- A. Euphoria
- B. Enabling
- C. Free Will
- D. Fight-or-flight Response
- E. Generalized Anxiety Disorder

115. People experience a constant state of anxiety and worry about things in their daily lives. This state lasts at least six months and can be accompanied by physical symptoms, such as muscle tension, headache, nausea and fatigue.

- A. Euphoria
- B. Enabling
- C. Free Will
- D. Fight-or-flight Response
- E. Generalized Anxiety Disorder

116. An automatic response of our body that prepares us to act to save ourselves when we become excited or scared.

- A. Euphoria
- B. Enabling
- C. Free Will
- D. Fight-or-flight Response
- E. Generalized Anxiety Disorder

117. Our ability to make choices and decisions that are not under the control of outside forces or prior causes.

- A. Euphoria
- B. Enabling
- C. Free Will
- D. Fight-or-flight Response
- E. Generalized Anxiety Disorder

118. Things that people who are close to addicts do unconsciously that either encourage, or at least do not interfere with, the addict's drug use.

- A. Euphoria
- B. Enabling
- C. Free Will
- D. Fight-or-flight Response
- E. Generalized Anxiety Disorder

119. Something produced by the brain or body.

- A. Endorphins
- B. Endogenous
- C. Enzymes

120. _____ with opiate-like effects that are made by neurons and used as neurotransmitters; one of the endogenous opioids that binds to opiate receptors.
- A. Endorphins
 - B. Endogenous
 - C. Peptides
 - D. Enkephalins
 - E. Enzyme
121. Peptides with opiate-like effects that are made by neurons and used as neurotransmitters; one of the _____ opioids that binds to opiate receptors.
- A. Endorphins
 - B. Endogenous
 - C. Ether
 - D. Enkephalins
 - E. Enzyme
122. A large molecule that living organisms use to facilitate the transition from one form of a chemical to another. _____ are used to build, modify, or break down different molecules.
- A. Endorphins
 - B. Endogenous
 - C. Ether
 - D. Enkephalins
 - E. Enzyme
123. An inhalant. _____ was one of the first anesthetics to be used in surgery, but has been replaced by more effective, safer anesthetics.
- A. Endorphins
 - B. Endogenous
 - C. Ether
 - D. Enkephalins
 - E. Enzyme
124. A neurotransmitter that acts to elicit an action potential or make it more likely that one will be elicited.
- A. Glucose
 - B. Glutamate
 - C. Excitatory Neurotransmitter
 - D. GABA
 - E. Glial Cells
125. The major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain. Gene Strands of DNA that contain the blueprint of all the molecules that make up our bodies.
- A. Glucose
 - B. Glutamate
 - C. Excitatory Neurotransmitter
 - D. GABA
 - E. Glial Cells

126. Tiny brain cells that support neurons by performing a variety of "housekeeping" functions in the brain.

- A. Glucose
- B. Glutamate
- C. Excitatory Neurotransmitter
- D. GABA
- E. Glial Cells

127. A simple sugar that the brain uses as its major source of energy.

- A. Glucose
- B. Glutamate
- C. Excitatory Neurotransmitter
- D. GABA
- E. Glial Cells

128. The most common excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain.

- A. Glucose
- B. Glutamate
- C. Excitatory Neurotransmitter
- D. GABA
- E. Glial Cells

129. The process of teaching the skills needed for successful living.

- A. Habilitate
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Hallucinogens
- E. Hippocampus

130. _____ helps people recover from addiction by teaching life skills that were never learned because drug use interfered with the learning and maturation process.

- A. Habilitate
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Hallucinogens
- E. Hippocampus

131. _____ is especially important for addicts who started drug use young.

- A. Habilitate
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Hallucinogens
- E. Hippocampus

132. A diverse group of drugs that alter perceptions, thoughts and feelings.

- A. Habilitate
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Hallucinogens
- E. Hippocampus

133. A brain structure that is involved in emotions, motivation, and learning. It plays an important role for short-term (working) memory and is crucial for our ability to form long-term memories.

- A. Habilitate
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Hallucinogens
- E. Hippocampus

134. The process of keeping the internal environment of the body stable while the outside world changes.

- A. Habilitate
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Hallucinogens
- E. Hippocampus

135. The part of the brain that controls many bodily functions, including feeding, drinking, and the release of many hormones.

- A. Habilitate
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Hallucinogens
- E. Hippocampus

136. The memories acquired through unconscious learning processes, such as operant and classical conditioning.

- A. Implicit Memory
- B. Intoxication
- C. Inpatient Treatment
- D. Intervention Counselor
- E. None of the above

137. Any drug administered by breathing in its vapors. Most _____ are organic solvents such as glue and paint thinner, or anesthetic gases such as ether and nitrous oxide.

- A. Implicit Memory
- B. Intoxication
- C. Inpatient Treatment
- D. Intervention Counselor
- E. None of the above

138. A neurotransmitter that acts to prevent a neuron from firing an action potential.

- A. Implicit Memory
- B. Intoxication
- C. Inpatient Treatment
- D. Intervention Counselor
- E. None of the above

139. Residential treatment for drug addiction in a hospital or clinic.

- A. Implicit Memory
- B. Intoxication
- C. Inpatient Treatment
- D. Intervention Counselor

140. A person who conducts an intervention with an addict and the addict's family and close friends.

- A. Implicit Memory
- B. Intoxication
- C. Inpatient Treatment
- D. Intervention Counselor
- E. Intervention

141. The act of interrupting addiction and persuading the addict to enter treatment.

- A. Implicit Memory
- B. Intoxication
- C. Inpatient Treatment
- D. Intervention Counselor
- E. Intervention

142. Being under the influence of, and responding to, the acute effects of a psychoactive drug. _____ typically includes feelings of pleasure, altered emotional responsiveness, altered perception, and impaired judgment and performance.

- A. Implicit Memory
- B. Intoxication
- C. Inpatient Treatment
- D. Intervention Counselor
- E. Intervention

143. Information from our muscles and joints that tells us where our body is in space and how its various parts are oriented in relation to each other. _____ is crucial for making accurate movements.

- A. Kinesthetic Information
- B. Maintenance Treatment
- C. Maladaptive Behaviors
- D. Ligand
- E. Limbic System

144. Treatment for opiate addiction that involves giving the addict a synthetic opiate (methadone or LAAM) to prevent the withdrawal and craving that often provoke relapse.

- A. Kinesthetic Information
- B. Maintenance Treatment
- C. Maladaptive Behaviors
- D. Ligand
- E. Limbic System

145. Behaviors acquired by drug users that hinder them from succeeding in the normal, non-drug-using world.

- A. Kinesthetic Information
- B. Maintenance Treatment
- C. Maladaptive Behaviors
- D. Ligand
- E. Limbic System

146. Any chemical that binds to a receptor. _____ may be agonists or antagonists.

- A. Kinesthetic Information
- B. Maintenance Treatment
- C. Maladaptive Behaviors
- D. Ligand
- E. Limbic System

147. A set of brain structures that generates our feelings, emotions, and motivations. It is also important in learning and memory.

- A. Kinesthetic Information
- B. Maintenance Treatment
- C. Maladaptive Behaviors
- D. Ligand
- E. Limbic System

148. A principal of brain organization that states that specific places (circuits) in the brain carry out specific functions.

- A. Locus Coeruleus
- B. Long-Term Memory Circuit
- C. Long-Term Effects
- D. Long Term Memory
- E. Localization of Function

149. A group of neurons (nucleus) that is the source of all of the neurotransmitter norepinephrine in the brain.

- A. Locus Coeruleus
- B. Long-Term Memory Circuit
- C. Long-Term Effects
- D. Long Term Memory
- E. Localization of Function

150. Enduring memories about things, places, and events.

- A. Locus Coeruleus
- B. Long-Term Memory Circuit
- C. Long-Term Effects
- D. Long Term Memory
- E. Localization of Function

You are finished with your assignment.

Thank you for your business....