

## Chapter 2

1. Children's first exposure to alcohol and drugs is primarily through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. parents
  - b. television
  - c. relatives
  - d. all of the above**
  
2. Adolescence may view drug use as:
  - a. sophisticated
  - b. a rite of passage
  - c. attractive
  - d. all of the above**
  
3. For some adolescents, their first experience with alcohol and drugs may be:
  - a. Satisfying
  - b. Unsatisfying
  - c. both a & b**
  - d. a only
  
4. Because licit drugs are commonly used at social gatherings such as parties and celebrations, it is important that researchers:
  - a. Focus on only researching the benefits of licit drug use
  - b. Focus on only researching the harmful effects of licit drug use
  - c. Study both the benefits and harmful effects associated with licit drug use**
  - d. Focus only researching illicit drug use
  
5. Theories that focus on the role of pharmacological properties of drugs tend to \_\_\_\_\_ the role of \_\_\_\_\_ variables.
  - a. Include, physiological
  - b. Include, psychological
  - c. Ignore, physiological
  - d. Ignore, psychological**
  
6. The importance of examining psychological theories of drug use is that it allows us to see
  - a. What causes initial drug use

- b. What leads to initial drug use**
  - c. What results from initial drug use
  - d. What explains initial drug use
- 7. Social learning theory emphasizes expectancies about:
  - a. Effects of alcohol and other drugs formed by observation**
  - b. Effects of alcohol and other drugs formed through experience
  - c. Effects of alcohol and other drugs acquired from stereotypes
  - d. Effects of alcohol and other drugs predicted from theory
- 8. Social learning theory recognizes which of the following:
  - a. That we form beliefs about self efficacy in using drugs
  - b. Interactions between cognitive and affective states
  - c. The relationship of coping skills to drug use
  - d. All of the above**
- 9. How does classical conditioning play a role in the processes underlying expectancy effects?
  - a. We form associations between drug use and certain effects**
  - b. We expect to feel a certain way through varying dose levels of drugs
  - c. We form disassociations between drug use and certain effects
  - d. Classical conditioning does not play a role in the processes underlying expectancy effects
- 10. One limitation of the AEQ is that it examines only \_\_\_\_\_ expectancies
  - a. Direct
  - b. Indirect
  - c. Positive**
  - d. Negative
- 11. Negative expectations are said to possibly have \_\_\_\_\_ effects compared to positive expectations because they involve \_\_\_\_\_ consequences.
  - a. Stronger, delayed
  - b. Weaker, delayed**
  - c. Stronger, immediate
  - d. Weaker immediate
- 12. Which of the following is true about light vs. heavy drinkers:
  - a. Light drinkers typically drink when they're in a positive mood
  - b. Heavy drinkers typically drink when they're in a positive mood

- c. Heavy drinkers typically drink when they're in a negative mood
- d. **a & c**

13. Lab testing of implicit cognition using semantic priming have shown that:

- a. **More drinking will occur for heavy drinkers but not light drinkers when presented with alcohol cues**
- b. Less drinking will occur for heavy drinkers but not light drinkers when presented with alcohol cues
- c. More drinking will occur for light drinkers but not heavy drinkers when presented with alcohol cues
- d. More drinking will occur for both heavy drinkers but not light drinkers when presented with alcohol cues

14. In one study (Windle & Scheidt, 2004) with a large ethnically diverse sample of male and female alcoholic in-patients, which subtype had more serious alcoholism:

- a. **antisocial personality**
- b. negative affect
- c. mild course
- d. polydrug

15. Which of the following is true about peer selection:

- a. Adolescence who already use drugs seek out the company of those who are not involved in drugs
- b. Adolescence who already use drugs seek out the company of those who are involved in drugs
- c. Adolescence who disdain drug use seek out the company of those who also disdain drug use
- d. **b & c**

16. Compared to minimal exposure to nonalcohol-related words, viewing alcohol-related led to all but which of the following (Friedman et al, 2007)?

- a. High expectancy for alcohol tension reduction led to more cooperation with a stranger
- b. **High expectancy for alcohol tension reduction led to more willingness to be evaluated by an opposite sex stranger**
- c. High expectancy that alcohol releases aggression led to hostility toward someone who provoked them

- d. Low expectancy that alcohol reduced tension led to less willingness to be evaluated by an opposite sex stranger
17. According to the social development model, which of the following was a better predictor of alcohol problems:
- a. Perceived harmfulness of alcohol use
  - b. Peer alcohol initiation
  - c. Ethnicity
  - d. Social development as early initiation**
18. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ may be the primary motive for drug use rather than tension reduction.
- a. relaxation, control
  - b. power, relaxation
  - c. power, control**
  - d. relaxation, excitation
19. Which of the following theories propose that inborn temperament or acquired personality traits influences alcohol and drug use?
- a. Cognitive theories
  - b. Personality/temperament theories**
  - c. Social learning theories
  - d. Psychodynamic theories
20. A problem with psychoanalytic theories of the personality processes involved in drinking is that the formulations are \_\_\_\_\_ to test because they involve \_\_\_\_\_ about early experiences where there is usually no \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.
- a. Easy, stereotypes, objective
  - b. Easy, assumptions, personal
  - c. Difficult, stereotypes, personal
  - d. Difficult, assumptions, objective**
21. Which of typology is characterized as taking longer to develop, having less dependence, fewer alcohol related problems, and less psychopathology.
- a. Type A
  - b. Type B
  - c. Type 1
  - d. a & c**

22. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ theories emphasized individual differences in temperament.
- Personality/temperament, biologically based**
  - Personality/temperament, cognitive based
  - Typology, cognitive based
  - Personality/temperament, typology
23. A comprehensive model that examined the interrelationship among inherited tendencies toward alcoholism, localized brain functions, childhood behavior problems, and alcohol abuse demonstrates that predisposition to alcohol are stronger among \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.
- Adolescents, adults
  - Hispanics, non-Hispanics
  - Men, women**
  - Rich, poor
24. All but which of the following is true about self-awareness and alcohol?
- Individuals high in self-awareness react to alcohol cautiously because they came from families with a history of alcohol problems
  - Individuals low in self-awareness react to alcohol cautiously because they came from families with a history of alcohol problems**
  - Individuals low in self-awareness were less vigilant towards problems with alcohol in their family history and were more likely to develop alcohol problems
  - Individuals high in self-awareness recognize their higher risk towards developing alcohol problems because they came from families with a history of alcohol.
25. Causal inferences are difficult to predict between personality and drugs because:
- There is no connection between personality and drugs
  - There is a direct connection between personality and drugs
  - There is an indirect connection between personality and drugs**
  - The relationship between personality and drugs is unobservable
26. During the 1940's, smoking was often depicted as:
- Glamorous and sophisticated
  - A way to cope with stress
  - An enjoyable form of relaxation whether alone or at social gatherings
  - All of the above**

27. Which of the following contribute to the distinct aspects between alcohol intake and smoking?
- a. Smoking occurs periodically throughout the day, everyday for regular smokers
  - b. For most people alcohol is ingested on the weekends unless for highly dependent drinkers
  - c. The impact of smoking is much quicker than the effect of alcohol
  - d. All of the above**
28. The psychological effect of nicotine intake through smoking is paradoxical because people associate smoking with \_\_\_\_\_ when nicotine actually produces \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. tension, relaxation
  - b. relaxation, alertness**
  - c. alertness, relaxation
  - d. tension, alertness
29. Women who smoke have observed physical benefits such as:
- a. weight gain
  - b. weight loss**
  - c. hair loss
  - d. hair growth
30. Which of the following statements is true:
- a. Psychological factors initially activate smoking, but nicotine level becomes the major determinant during later stages in the development of smoking**
  - b. Sociological factors initially activate smoking, but nicotine level becomes the major determinant during later stages in the development of smoking
  - c. Psychological factors initially activate smoking, but serotonin level becomes the major determinant during later stages in the development of smoking
  - d. Nicotine level initially activate smoking, but psychological factors becomes the major determinant during later stages in the development of smoking
31. The \_\_\_\_\_ model assumes that psychological stressors are a major motivator of smoking.
- a. nicotine regulation
  - b. cognitive regulation
  - c. multiple regulation**

d. pharmacological regulation

32. Caffeine has been associated with all but which of the following disorders:

- a. restless legs syndrome
- b. depression
- c. attention deficit hyperactive disorder
- d. **antisocial personality disorder**

33. \_\_\_\_\_ theory focuses on individual differences as the cause of problem drug use.

- a. anti-social behavior
- b. personality/temperament
- c. **problem behavior**
- d. social personality

34. The developmental model of vulnerability to drug use proposed that:

- a. risk factors such as parental drug abuse or depressed mood decrease the likelihood that a child will develop drug abuse
- b. risk factors such as parental drug abuse or depressed mood increase the likelihood **that a child will develop drug abuse**
- c. risk factors such as peer drug abuse or depressed mood decrease the likelihood that a child will develop drug abuse
- d. risk factors such as age or depressed mood increase the likelihood that a child will develop drug abuse