

Drugs and Hypnosis

1. According to Ernest Hilgard's hidden observer theory, people who are hypnotized and told to plunge one hand into a glass of painfully cold ice water with the suggestion they will not feel pain, will respond to the question "Do you feel pain?" by:
 - (A) Saying they do not feel pain
 - (B) Waking up from the hypnotic trance
 - (C) Screaming and removing their hand from the water
 - (D) Screaming but leaving their hand in the water
 - (E) Saying they do feel pain
2. Which of the following drugs are physically addictive?
 - (A) Morphine
 - (B) Cocaine
 - (C) Heroin
 - (D) All of these
 - (E) None of these
3. Which statement best defines dependency?
 - (A) The original dosage of the drug no longer produces desired effects.
 - (B) Behavioral patterns are marked by overwhelming desire to obtain and use the drug.
 - (C) A change in the nervous system occurs so that a person now needs to take the drug to prevent withdrawal symptoms.
 - (D) Painful physical and psychological symptoms occur after the drug is no longer in the system.
 - (E) Decompression from the peripheral nervous system begins after the drug enters the body.

4. Which of the following drugs block reuptake, leading to increased neural stimulation?
(A) Heroin
(B) Cocaine
(C) Morphine
(D) Amphetamines
(E) Methamphetamines
5. Which of the following drugs does not fall under the category of a stimulant?
(A) Cocaine
(B) Caffeine
(C) Nicotine
(D) Amphetamines
(E) Heroin
6. The reduction in the body's response to a drug, which may accompany continual drug use, is called:
(A) Withdrawal
(B) Addiction
(C) Dependency
(D) Tolerance
(E) Hallucinations
7. A teenage boy once described using this drug as "life without anxiety, . . . it makes you feel good." However, this boy eventually discovered the dark side of the drug. With constant use, dosages became larger and larger. Eventually getting high was almost impossible and normal functioning was out of the question. Which drug was he referring to?
(A) Cocaine
(B) Nicotine
(C) Heroin
(D) LSD
(E) Psilocybin

8. Hallucinogens are best defined as:
- (A) Psychoactive drugs that produce strange and unusual perceptual, sensory, and cognitive experiences
 - (B) Stimulants that produce arousals both physically and psychologically
 - (C) Designer drugs that cause three primary effects, pain reduction, euphoria, and tolerance
 - (D) Mild depressants that decrease heart rate and blood pressure
 - (E) Drugs that stimulate the central nervous system
9. In order for a person to be hypnotized, the hypnotist must do which of the following?
- (A) Suggest what the subject will experience during hypnosis
 - (B) Tell the subject what he or she will be doing while under hypnosis
 - (C) Tell the subject to count from ten to one
 - (D) Suggest that the subject enter a trance
 - (E) Tell the subject to relax and feel no stress
10. Which age group of people is most susceptible to hypnosis?
- (A) 20–24
 - (B) 17–20
 - (C) 15–19
 - (D) 8–12
 - (E) 45–49
11. Cold sweats, vomiting, convulsions, and hallucinations are all symptoms of what drug?
- (A) LSD
 - (B) Cocaine
 - (C) Methamphetamines
 - (D) Barbiturates
 - (E) Heroin
12. _____ are psychoactive drugs that depress the central nervous system, while _____ stimulate the central nervous system.
- (A) Opiates, barbiturates
 - (B) Opiates, amphetamines
 - (C) Barbiturates, amphetamines
 - (D) Amphetamines, barbiturates
 - (E) Amphetamines, opiates

13. What are the four major areas of impact of psychoactive drugs?
- (A) Appetite, behavior, sex drive, and perception
 - (B) Perception, behavior, moods, mental processes
 - (C) Perception, mental processes, appetite, digestion
 - (D) Appetite, perception, moods, mental processes
 - (E) Mental processes, moods, digestion, perception
14. Which of the following psychoactive drugs is *not* a depressant?
- (A) Alcohol
 - (B) Barbiturates
 - (C) Benzodiazepines
 - (D) Heroin
 - (E) Nembutal
15. This drug induces a number of physiological and psychological effects, some of which include dilated blood vessels in the eye, dry mouth, time distortion, euphoric feelings, sense of relaxation, and mild muscular weakness.
- (A) Alcohol
 - (B) Marijuana
 - (C) LSD
 - (D) Tranquilizers
 - (E) Cocaine
16. Which of the following is *not* a practical application of hypnosis?
- (A) Ease pain
 - (B) Stop smoking
 - (C) Remember a painful event
 - (D) Stop overeating
 - (E) Marriage counseling
17. In the 1700s a force called “animal magnetism,” later known as hypnosis, was introduced by:
- (A) Sigmund Freud
 - (B) Ernest Hilgard
 - (C) Wilhelm Wundt
 - (D) William James
 - (E) Anton Mesmer

18. In using hypnosis for pain reduction, patients highly susceptible to hypnosis were:
- (A) More likely to experience posthypnotic amnesia
 - (B) Less likely to participate in future studies
 - (C) More likely to report significantly lower pain levels
 - (D) Less likely to report lower pain levels
 - (E) Likely to respond more slowly to the induction method
19. All of the following are terms related to hypnosis *except*:
- (A) Posthypnotic amnesia
 - (B) Hidden observer
 - (C) Suggestibility
 - (D) Hypnotic analgesia
 - (E) Posthypnotic exhortation
20. Which of the following statements best describes opiates?
- (A) Opiates will not produce withdrawal.
 - (B) Opiates are not very addictive.
 - (C) Marijuana is an example of an opiate.
 - (D) Opiates are only psychologically addictive.
 - (E) Heroin is an example of an opiate.

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