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Internal Assessment Test 3 – April, 2023

Sub	:	Scientific Foundations of Health				Sub Code:	BSFHK158		
Date	: 01/04/2023	01/04/2023		Sem / Sec:	I / I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P	O	OBE		
A	All 50 questions are compulsory (MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER) Marks: 1 X 50								
Q1	Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is a form of psychological treatment that has been demonstrated to be effective for a range of problems including depression, anxiety disorders, alcohol and drug use problems, marital problems, eating disorders, and severe mental illness. It is generally considered that evidence-based CBT changes A) Thought processes B) Behavior C) Thought and Behavior D) Mood processes.							CO4	L1
Q2	According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) LISA substance use disorder (i.e. addiction) is classified as a								
Q3	is an international peer-led mutual aid fellowship meeting online and in-person dedicated to abstinence-based								
Q4	The main pharmacological action of cocaine is to: A) Act as a direct agonist at alpha-2 poradrenergic receptors B) Inhibit								
Q5	Caffeine is believed to produce its main pharmacological effect by A) Blocking adenosine recentors B) Stimulating								
Q6	Illegal psychedelic d	rug, LSD is A) Se	dative B) Stimu	ılant C) Tranquilize	r D) Ha	Illucinogenic.		1	
Q7	Most common subs							_	
Q8 Q9	Q8 After drinking alcohol, consumption of this leads to death A) Morphine B) Opium C) Barbiturates D) All of these. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) describes as a major public health problem. A) drug addicts B) drug abuse								
Q10	Transdermal drug administration means that a drug is A) absorbed through the skin. B) inhaled. C) injected into a vein. D) placed								
Q11	under the tongue. The most noticeable effect of THC (Tetrahydrocannabinol), the psychoactive substance in marijuana, is A) hyperactivity. B) slouching posture. C) bloodshot eyes. D) loss of appetite.								
Q12	PCP (also known as phencyclidine and angel dust) was originally developed as A) an experimental psychiatric medication. B) an anesthetic with which a person remains conscious but feels no pain. C) a drug to induce vomiting. D) an anesthetic used in veterinary practice.								
Q13	his/her need to drin	k. Nirmalya is e	chibiting A) lac	k of responsibility.	B) tole	rance. C) denial. D		1	
Q14	Alcoholism causing							_	
Q15	Process addictions include all of the following EXCEPT A) compulsive buying, both in stores and online. B) exercise addiction to the point of working out at least 3 hours a day. C) compulsive gambling that results in the need to borrow money. D) the use of Ritalin to help concentration when studying.								
Q16	The alcohol intoxicated individual has less cognitive capacity available to process all on-going information, and so alcohol acts to narrow attention and means that the drinker processes fewer cues less well. This is known as: A) Alcohol dependency B) Alcohol myopia C) Alcohol abuse D) Alcohol amnesia.							II	
Q17	Drugs of abuse create intense feelings because they A) degress the pervous system R) shut off								
Q18									
Q19	Which of the following are the consequences of vitamin and mineral deficiencies which can lead to dementia and memory disorders in alcohol abuse? A) Smirnoff's syndrome B) Helmert syndrome C) Korsakoff's syndrome D) Huynh-Feldt syndrome.								
Q20	The brain's reward						oinal cord D) all of these.	1	
Q21	Researchers, mental health professionals, problem gambling organizations, and the casino industry have a responsibility to the problem gamblers themselves to A) avoid bickering unnecessarily. B) Unite with a common goal of reducing the costs associated with gambling. C) Reach a consensus. D) Avoid unnecessary bickering and unite with the common goal of reducing the costs associated with gambling only.								
Q22									
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Q24	Behavioral Self-Control Training (BSCT) is based on conditioning principles. These include which of the following? A) Stimulus control B) Using rewards to reinforce abstinence C) Learning to be aware of when and how frequently drug taking occurs. D) All of the above.								
Q25	Local community drug prevention schemes have used which of the following? A) Peer-pressure resistance training B) Peer pressure C) Peer promotion D) Peer propaganda.								

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P.T.O.

Q26 Q27	In which age group, drug addiction is a major problem? A) Childhood B) Adolescence C) Adulthood D) Old Age.		RBT				
Q27	Which of the following is an example of a substance use disorder (SUD)? A) Alcohol related disorders B) Caffeine related disorders						
	C) Inhalant related disorders D) All of the above.						
	The term psychoactive refers to: A) A drug that alters mood, cognition and/or behavior. B) The psychology of physical activity.						
Q28	C) A particularly active psychopath. D) A drug-induced hallucination.						
	The fifth edition of diagnostic manual for clinicians that contains descriptions and symptoms of all mental disorders is known						
Q29	as A) The Diagnostic and Systematical Manual of Mental Disorders B) The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disease						
	C) The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. D) The Demonstrative and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.						
Q30	Alcohol abuse is greatest among which of these age groups? A) 15- to 17-year-olds B) 18- to 29- year-olds C) 30- to 54-year-olds						
Q30	D) 55 and older.						
Q31	Which of the following can be a result of drug or alcohol abuse? A) Coma and death due to failure of heart B) Reckless behavior,						
QJI	vandalism and violence. C) A combination of drugs and alcohol lead to overdosing and then to death. D) All of these.						
	Dependence of drugs can be: A) Tendency of the body to manifest a characteristic and pleasant withdrawal syndrome if the						
Q32							
	all social norms for all sufficient funds. D) There will be no social adjustment problems ultimately.						
	Addiction is A) Most severe type chronic substance use disorder with substantial gain of self-control B) Moderate type acute						
Q33	substance use disorder with substantial loss of self-control C) Most severe type chronic substance use disorder with substantial						
	loss of self-control. D) Mild type of chronic substance use disorder with loss of self-control.						
	The development and maintenance of drug addiction depends on A) age, financial, emotional and genetic factors B) Biological,						
Q34	psychological, social and environmental factors C) gender, financial, psychological and environmental factors D) age, gender,						
	financial, psychological and environmental factors.						
O2E	The term psychological dependence is used when: A) It is clear that the individual has changed their life to ensure continued use of the drug B) Their activities are centered on the drug and its use C) Leads to neglect of other important activities such as work,						
Q35							
Q36	social and family commitments D) All of the above. When is International Day Against Drug Abuse celebrated? A) 26th June B) 12th August C) 14th September D) 1st December.						
Q30	Chemicals that relay messages (impulses) from one nerve cell to another or to other cells are A) Chemoreceptors. B)						
Q37	Neurotransmitters. C) Enzymes. D) Synapses.						
	Which of the following is an important factor in substance abuse? A) Whether the family environment is rural or urban B)						
Q38	Whether you are a twin C) Whether the substances are regularly used by other family members. D) Whether you are born in the						
450	winter.						
	Which of the following is not a common problem of Adolescence? A) Spirituality B) Acne C) Post-traumatic Stress Disorder D)						
Q39	Mood Swings.						
Q40	Why do people take drugs? A) To feel good B) To do better C) Curiosity and peer pressure D) All of these.						
044	Consumption of this causes increase in the fat synthesis, dilation of blood vessels, low blood sugar and stomach-inflammation						
Q41	A) Alcohol B) drug addiction and tobacco C) tobacco D) drug addiction.						
Q42	What is protective factors for addictions A) Positive relationship B) Drug experimentation C) Community poverty D) All of the						
Q42	above.						
	This is a consequence of alcohol addiction A) psychosis, hypertension and fatty liver syndrome B) ulcers, all types of mental						
Q43	illness, vitamin deficiency, cardiovascular diseases C) cardiovascular diseases, hypertension and fatty liver syndrome D) all of						
	these.						
Q44	What parts of the brain are changed by drug use? A) Brain Stem B) Limbic system C) Cerebral cortex D) All of these.						
Q45	Which of the following cannot be a cause of drug abuse in adolescence? A) Stable family structure B) Peer pressure C) To escape						
	facing problems. D) To look cool and progressive.						
Q46	Drugs work in the brain because they have similar A) electrical charges as brain cells B) size and shape as natural brain						
	chemicals C) nerve cells as the brain D) None of these.						
Q47	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of addiction? A) Negative consequences B) Loss of control C) Habitual behavior						
	D) Denial.						
Q48	Types of addictive behavior A) Alcoholism B) Drugs-Opium C) Video gaming D) All of the above.						
040	Drug tolerance occurs when: A) Decreased sensitivity to a substance develops as a result of its continuous use B) A drug produced as a res						
Q49	more of an effect than it did previously. C) The sensitivity of cAMP is reduced D) It requires a smaller dose to repeat the initial						
	drug effect.						
050	Which of these treatments has been found to be most effective in treating addiction? A) Cognitive behavioral therapy and						
Q50	trans-theoretical model of behavioral change B) Mindfulness and meditation C) Drug therapies that reduce euphoric effects of						
	the drug and diminish craving D) These therapies are most effective when used in combination.						
	All 50 Questions are Compulsory (Mark ONLY ONE ANSWER)						
	May all beings be happy and peaceful!!						

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CCI HOD

CMR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OMR ANSWER SHEET

SFH Subject:

Time: 90 Minutes

IAT-3/2022-23/SEM-I: CMRIT COMPLET WITH A DESCRIPTION DATE: 01/04/2023

ROLL / USN NO.

SECTION

I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P

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