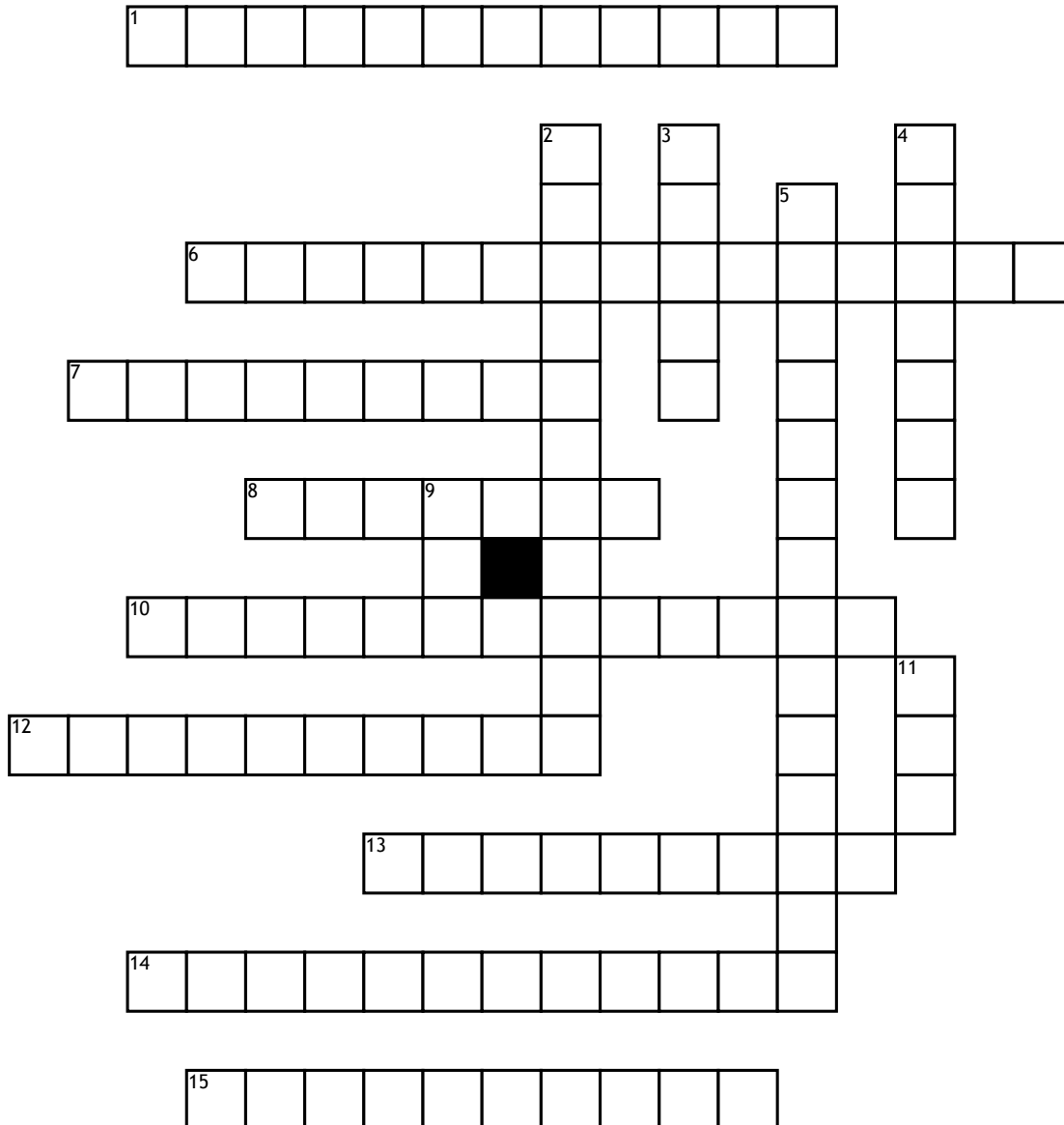


Ch. 3 Vocabulary



Across

1. drugs that depress the activity of the central nervous system, reducing anxiety but impairing memory and judgement.

6. a powerfully addictive drug that stimulates the central nervous system, with sped up body functions and associated energy and mood changes.

7. the diminishing effect with regular use of the same dose of a drug, requiring the user to take larger and larger doses before experiencing the same effect.

8. a synthetic stimulant and mild hallucinogen which produces euphoria and social intimacy, but with short term and longer-term harm to serotonin-producing neurons and to mood and cognition.

10. psychedelic drugs that distort perceptions and evoke sensory images in the absences of sensory input.

12. drugs that excite neural activity and speed up body functions.

13. compulsive drug craving and use, despite adverse consequences.

14. drugs that stimulate neural activity, causing sped up body functions and associated energy and mood changes.

15. the discomfort and distress that follow discontinuing the use of an addictive drug.

Down

2. drugs that reduce neural activity and slow body function

3. a sequence of images, emotions, and thoughts passing through a sleeping person's mind.

4. drugs such as morphine and heroin that depress neural activity and temporarily lessen pain and anxiety.

5. false sensory expectations, such as seeing something in the absence of an external stimulus.

9. the major active ingredient in marijuana; triggers a variety of effects, including mild hallucinations.

11. a powerful hallucinogenic drug; also known as acid.