17.1 The Nature of Addiction and Risk Factors: Test Pack

AQA 7182 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Define dependence in addiction research and name its two broad forms.

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2 Identify one difference between physical and psychological dependence.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Identify and explain one ethical issue in genetic research on addiction vulnerability.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

4 Outline personality risk factors, mention impulsivity and the disputed addictive personality idea.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 17.1 The Nature of Addiction and Risk Factors: Test Pack

Question 1

states that dependence is a condition where a person needs/relies on a substance or behaviour to function normally oe — **B1**

identifies physical dependence as one form, involving physiological adaptation oe — **B1**

identifies psychological dependence as the other form, involving craving or compulsion to engage in the behaviour oe — **B1**

Answer: Dependence is a state where a person relies on a substance or behaviour to function; it can be physical dependence, involving physiological adaptation, and psychological dependence, involving craving and compulsive use.

Question 2

physical dependence involves physiological adaptations and withdrawal symptoms oe — **B1**

psychological dependence involves craving, compulsion or preoccupation without necessarily physiological withdrawal oe — **B1**

Answer: Physical dependence involves physiological adaptation and withdrawal symptoms, whereas psychological dependence involves craving and compulsive thoughts or behaviours without necessarily physiological withdrawal.

Question 3

identifies an ethical issue, e.g. potential for stigma, discrimination, or breach of genetic confidentiality oe — **M1**

explains how this could harm individuals, e.g. employers or insurers discriminating, or individuals experiencing fatalism/stigma oe — **A1**

ties the issue to research practice, e.g. need for careful consent, anonymisation and consideration of implications before applying genetic screening oe — **A1**

Answer: An ethical issue is potential stigma and discrimination from genetic findings; if someone is identified as genetically vulnerable they could face discrimination by employers or insurers and feel fatalistic. Researchers must ensure informed consent, confidentiality and consider wider implications before any screening is used.

Question 4

states that certain personality traits are linked to higher addiction risk, for example high impulsivity or sensation seeking oe — **M1**

explains impulsivity increases risk because it reduces self-control and increases risky decision making about use oe — **A1**

notes that the 'addictive personality' concept is disputed because findings are inconsistent and traits interact with environment oe — **B1**

may state that personality traits are correlational predictors rather than deterministic causes oe — **B1**

Answer: Personality traits such as high impulsivity or sensation seeking are associated with greater risk because they reduce self-control and increase risky choices; the idea of a single 'addictive personality' is disputed because research is inconsistent and traits interact with environmental factors, so they are risk correlates rather than deterministic causes.

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