



Chapter 2: Impact of Substance Abuse on Families

1. An example of how substance abuse has distinct effects on different family structures could be a parent of small children who may attempt to _____ for deficiencies that his or her substance abusing spouse have developed as a consequence of the substance abuse.
 - a. ignore
 - b. compensate
 - c. assimilate
 - d. accommodate
2. Reilly (1992) describes all of the following as characteristics of patterns of interaction in families where the parent or child abuses substances EXCEPT _____.
 - a. positivity
 - b. negativism
 - c. miscarried expression of anger
 - d. parental denial
3. In couples where one partner abuses substances, the partner who is not using substances often _____ the provider role.
 - a. avoids
 - b. shares
 - c. assumes
 - d. disregards
4. Codependents Anonymous (CoDA) (1998) describes codependency as _____.
 - a. being overly concerned with the problems of another to the detriment of attending to one's own wants and needs.
 - b. being overly distracted to the problems of another to the detriment of attending to one's own wants and needs.
 - c. being overly avoidant of the problems of another for the benefit of attending to one's own wants and needs.
 - d. being concerned about the problems of another person while also being mindful of one's own wants and needs and ensuring they are be attended to.
5. According to CoDA (1998), all of the follow are a pattern of behaviors for codependent people EXCEPT _____.
 - a. typically have low self-esteem
 - b. often react in an overly sensitive manner
 - c. establish boundaries with those who attempt to control them in order to protect and meet their own emotional desires.
 - d. excessively compliant.
6. One of the lifelong problems for children who parents have an alcohol problem is _____.
 - a. increased learning capacity
 - b. propensity to develop substance use disorders
 - c. decreased divorce

- d. decreased marital discord risk
7. According to the text, _____ can become blurred when the child assumes the adult role and the parent who is abusing substances assumes the child role.
- a. boundaries
 - b. roles
 - c. dynamics
 - d. parentification
8. Anderson (1997) proposes all of the following as strategies for addressing substance abuse in a stepfamily EXCEPT _____.
- a. use of genograms
 - b. education of what family life can be like
 - c. development of current and mutually acceptable language for referring to family relationships,
 - d. limit historical work
9. One of the issues adolescent who are complete treatment need to be prepared for is the going back to a(n) _____ family.
- a. emeshed
 - b. disengaged
 - c. actively addicted
 - d. actively cohesive
10. When a client how abuses substances is receiving treatment for the substance use as well as family therapy concurrently, it is important that _____ does not occur.
- a. goal autonomy
 - b. goal diffusion
 - c. coordination of care
 - d. goal apathy