Mindful Continuing Education Social Media and Mental Health

1.	people world wide use social media.
Α.	one million
В.	eighty million
C.	one billion
D.	two billion
2.	Postives impacts social media can have on education include all except:
Α.	collaboration
В.	comparison
C.	active learning
D.	community connection
3.	is the assessment of one's standing and functioning in society.
Α.	social well-being
	social interaction
C.	peer support
	trolling
4.	When an outcome is unpredictable one is more likely to repeat the behavior leading to
Δ	FOMO
	OCD
	addiction
	cyberbullying
5.	Looking for online can cause one to replace real life meaningful connections.
Α.	validation
	self-esteem
C.	collaboration
D.	education

6 is defined as an individual's high degree of anxiety towards absence from meaningful, pleasurable, or momentous experiences enjoyed by their contemporaries.
A. rumination B. depression C. poor self-esteem D. FOMO
7. One way social media use before bed disrupts sleep is through
A. decreased cognitive arousal B. increased cognitive arousal C. stimulate melatonin production D. motivation boosting
8. Upward social comparison is linked to
A. diminished self-esteem B. increased self-esteem C. increased connections D. decreased connections
9. One study found that those with excessive social media use had higher biological markers for
A. depression
B. anxiety C. chronic inflamation
D. low melatonin
10 is using digital communication to harass a person or group.
A. sexting
B. sexual harassment C. harassment
D. cyberbullying
11. Social media use can impact school performance through all except
A. limits the time available for studying
B. causing a distraction and limiting focus
C. distractions make it difficult to remember what they are learning D. limiting sleep leading to students falling asleep in class

12. The earlier a teen starts using social media the greater the impact it has on their	
A. physical health	
B. mental health	
C. eduction D. social network	
D. Social network	
13. The Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale looks at core aspects of addiction. 2	
A. 2	
B. 4	
C. 6	
D. 8	
14. Deprioritizing self-care may be a regarding social media use.	
A. warning sign	
B. boundary	
C. FOMO	
D. risky interaction	
15. On average people spend hour(s) on social media a day.	
A. 1	
B. 2	
C. 3	
D. 4	
16. For best sleep quality one should stop using social media hour(s) before bed.	
A. 0.5	
B. 1	
C. 1.5	
D. 2	
17. One reason scrolling through social media upon waking is unhealthy is because	
A. it decreases motivation	
B. it increases cognitive distortions	
C. one can not control the information they will be exposed to	
D. one starts comparing immediately	

- 18. One limitation on social media research and well-being is
- A. technology changes faster than the research can keep up with
- B. people change their favorite social media platform frequently
- C. people are embarassed to talk about their social media usage
- D. there is lack of research volunteers who use social media
- 19. Social media offers LGBTQ+ persons the following benefits except
- A. identity development
- B. cyberbullying
- C. access to support they do not have offline
- D. access to resources
- 20. Reading about the experience of others diagnosed with the same illness, sharing details of their own medication and diagnosis, sharing and accessing medical knowledge are all examples of
- A. emotional support
- B. network support
- C. esteem support
- D. informational support

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