

1. Pharmacologically, a drug is a substance that
 - a. alters the structure or functioning of a living organism when it enters the bloodstream.
 - b. positively or negatively affects the immune system of the human body.
 - c. has a direct effect on the user's physical, psychological, and/or intellectual functioning.
 - d. is physically addictive.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

2. Sociologically, the term "drug" refers to a chemical substance that
 - a. alters the structure or functioning of a living organism when it enters the bloodstream.
 - b. positively or negatively affects the immune system of the human body.
 - c. has a direct effect on the user's physical, psychological, and/or intellectual functioning.
 - d. is physically addictive.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

3. The most widely used illegal drug worldwide is
 - a. cocaine.
 - b. cannabis.
 - c. amphetamines.
 - d. opium.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

4. Worldwide, approximately ____ percent of the world's population ages 15-64 report using at least one illicit drug in the previous year.
 - a. less than one
 - b. 3.6 to 6.9
 - c. 20.3-31.6
 - d. over 45

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

5. Alcohol is least likely to be consumed in
- a. the United States.
 - b. Europe.
 - c. North Africa.
 - d. Australia.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

6. Eighty percent of the people who smoke cigarettes are from
- a. the United States.
 - b. the Middle East.
 - c. high income countries.
 - d. low and middle income countries.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

7. Using treatment and prevention strategies is a way of dealing with drug use from a(n)
- a. interdiction approach.
 - b. medical model perspective.
 - c. “war on drugs” perspective.
 - d. penalty approach.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

8. In the Netherlands, the use of such drugs as marijuana and hashish
- a. is viewed as a moral sin but not an illegal act.
 - b. is treated as a health issue, not a crime issue.
 - c. is prosecuted as a criminal misdemeanor, not a felony offense.
 - d. carries a penalty of life in prison.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

9. Great Britain historically used a _____
- a. medical model of drug use.
 - b. zero-tolerance policy toward drug use.
 - c. supply reduction strategy toward drugs.
 - d. “war on drugs” approach.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

10. In Great Britain today,
- a. marijuana is viewed as a more dangerous drug than alcohol or tobacco.
 - b. drug use is treated more harshly than it is in the United States.
 - c. heroin and cocaine are legally available for recreational use.
 - d. officials are thinking of returning to a medical model of drug treatment rather than punishment.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

11. Which of the following drugs was legally available in the United States in the 1800s and early 1900s?
- a. rohypnol
 - b. ecstasy
 - c. meth
 - d. opium

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

12. Of Americans age 12 and older, approximately _____% are current illicit drug users.
- a. 2
 - b. 9
 - c. 21
 - d. 32

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

13. Which of the following is considered drug abuse?
- a. drug use that does not violate acceptable social standards
 - b. drug use that results in an altered state of being
 - c. drug use that leads to arrest, divorce, or hospitalization
 - d. drug use that occurs on an infrequent basis

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

14. Which of the following distinguishes physical from psychological dependency?
- a. chemical dependency
 - b. drug addiction
 - c. withdrawal symptoms
 - d. needing the drug to achieve a feeling of well-being

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

15. Which of the following terms refers to a condition of compulsive drug use?
- a. chemical dependency
 - b. drug abuse
 - c. illicit drug use
 - d. illegal drug use

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

16. The structural-functional perspective is more likely than the conflict or symbolic interactionist perspective to view drug abuse as
- a. due to the weakening of norms in society.
 - b. a response to the inequality perpetuated by the capitalist system.
 - c. learned through interaction in small groups.
 - d. the consequence of a psychological predisposition to experience pleasure from drugs.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

17. Anomie explains drug abuse at the individual level by
- a. the ability of those in power to define a person's use of a particular drug as drug abuse.
 - b. the process by which a drug abuser becomes labeled as immoral or criminal.
 - c. learning from associates to define the ingestion of a particular drug as pleasurable.
 - d. feelings of estrangement and turmoil over appropriate or inappropriate behaviors.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

18. An example of anomie at the societal level that could lead to increased drug and alcohol consumption is
- a. an adolescent whose parents are experiencing divorce.
 - b. estrangement from work, family and friends as a result of oppression.
 - c. inconsistencies in media messages regarding drug and alcohol use.
 - d. manipulation of symbols for political and economic means.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

19. Which of the following conditions might produce anomie at the individual level?
- a. conflicting messages about drugs in the media
 - b. an adolescent experiencing her parents' divorce
 - c. an adolescent being pressured by peers to try drugs
 - d. drug use as part of a cultural tradition

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

20. According to the conflict perspective, alcohol is legal because it
- a. is one of the safest drugs available.
 - b. is often consumed by those who have the power to define its acceptability.
 - c. plays an important role in relieving social stress.
 - d. provides a pleasurable experience to people when they first try it.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

21. Individuals who are poor and minorities may abuse drugs as a result of alienation from society due to unpleasant and low-paying jobs. This illustrates which of the following types of sociological explanations?
- a. structural-functionalist
 - b. conflict theory
 - c. symbolic interactionist
 - d. biological

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

22. How would conflict theorists explain the difference in sentencing between crack and cocaine?
- a. People of the upper classes are more likely to use cocaine and have access to lawmaking power.
 - b. Crack is more dangerous than cocaine.
 - c. More people use crack than cocaine.
 - d. Cocaine is a part of our culture.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

23. The criminalization of opium use in the United States can be traced to which of the following?
- a. the high rate of birth defects linked to the use of opium by pregnant women
 - b. the high rate of death among laborers who used opium while building U. S. railroads
 - c. the use of opium among Chinese immigrant laborers, who threatened white jobs
 - d. the fear that white American youth would learn the techniques and motivations to use opium

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

24. Which theoretical perspective suggests that the criminalization of substances follows a pattern of social control of the powerless, political opponents, and/or minorities?
- a. structural-functionalist
 - b. conflict
 - c. symbolic interaction
 - d. social pathology

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

25. Becker (1966) studied how marijuana users learn to ingest and enjoy the effects of marijuana. This study fits which theoretical perspective?
- a. symbolic interaction
 - b. conflict
 - c. structural-functional
 - d. social pathology

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

26. If an individual internalizes the label of a drug user, she is likely to
- a. quit using drugs of any kind.
 - b. seek treatment for drug abuse.
 - c. substitute legal for illegal drugs.
 - d. continue and sometimes escalate drug use.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

27. Which of the following perspectives is most concerned with the effects of labels like “crackhead”?
- a. feminist
 - b. functionalist
 - c. symbolic interactionist
 - d. conflict

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

28. According to the symbolic interactionist perspective, people who use drugs do so because
- a. they have learned to label the drug-using experience in positive terms.
 - b. they have a biological predisposition to drug addiction.
 - c. they have been exploited and alienated by a capitalistic society.
 - d. the society is in a state of anomie.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

29. A meta-analysis of the popular DARE program found
- a. the program was most effective in preventing drug use when it was started in kindergarten.
 - b. the program was most effective in preventing drug use among girls.
 - c. the program reduced drug use by 40% for all participants.
 - d. the program did not significantly prevent drug use among school-age children.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

30. The theoretical perspective that emphasizes that symbols can be manipulated and used for political and economic agendas is
- a. structural-functionalism.
 - b. conflict.
 - c. symbolic interactionism.
 - d. postmodernism.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

31. Biological research on alcohol abuse has focused on the influence of _____ on alcohol addiction.
- a. stress
 - b. physical body type
 - c. blood type
 - d. genetics

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

32. _____ theories propose that some individuals are predisposed to drug abuse.
- a. Conflict
 - b. Symbolic interaction
 - c. Biological
 - d. Psychological

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

33. Which of the following is most likely to illustrate a psychological explanation of drug abuse?

- a. feelings of alienation from society
- b. inconsistent cultural norms
- c. a personality type that is prone to anxiety
- d. the positive labeling of drug use

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

34. Psychological theories of drug abuse emphasize that drug use may be maintained by

- a. inconsistent messages from the media.
- b. a genetic predisposition to addiction.
- c. positive and negative reinforcement.
- d. the ability of the wealthy and powerful to define some drugs as acceptable.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

35. Many have argued that alcohol prohibition in 1920 was

- a. highly supported by the American population.
- b. a “moral crusade” against immigrant groups.
- c. modeled after a highly effective program in Canada.
- d. highly effective at reducing alcohol consumption.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

36. Which of the following is a manifestation of a “new temperance” movement in the United States?

- a. mandatory sentences for illicit drug use
- b. legalization of medical marijuana in some states
- c. harsher penalties for crack than cocaine abuse
- d. federally mandated 21-year-old drinking laws

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

37. The most widely used and abused drug in America is
- a. tobacco.
 - b. marijuana.
 - c. alcohol.
 - d. heroin.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

38. The Department of Health and Human Services defines “heavy drinkers” as those drinking _____ or more drinks per occasion on 5 or more days in a one-month period.
- a. 3
 - b. 5
 - c. 7
 - d. 10

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

39. In the U.S., binge drinking tends to be higher among
- a. the employed compared to the unemployed.
 - b. ages 18-25 compared to ages 30-35.
 - c. college graduates compared to high school graduates.
 - d. Asians compared to other race/ethnic groups.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

40. Use of all tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipe tobacco, and cigarettes, is highest for
- a. white, non-Hispanics.
 - b. African Americans.
 - c. Hispanics.
 - d. Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

41. Tobacco advertisers have been found to target
- a. minorities and women.
 - b. college students.
 - c. the wealthy.
 - d. white men.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

42. Research shows that
- a. youth develop attitudes about smoking and tobacco at an early age.
 - b. smoking at young ages is relatively harmless.
 - c. despite concern, there is no evidence that tobacco advertising creates increased demand.
 - d. there is not much that can be done to prevent youth from smoking.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

43. _____ is a type of research that combines the results of several studies addressing a research question.
- a. Meta-analysis
 - b. Secondary research analysis
 - c. Time-lapse analysis
 - d. Organizational research

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

44. To study the patterns of tobacco use researchers examined 125 scientific papers that included thousands of respondents worldwide. This is an example of
- a. longitudinal research.
 - b. meta-analysis.
 - c. time-lapsed analysis.
 - d. interdependent research.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

45. In the United States, users of illegal drugs are disproportionately
- a. young, male and members of a minority group
 - b. over the age of forty, male and white
 - c. young, male and white
 - d. female and members of a minority group

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

46. _____ is the most commonly used illicit drug in the world.
- a. Marijuana
 - b. Opium
 - c. Heroin
 - d. Cocaine

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

47. Hashish
- a. is processed from opium.
 - b. comes from the coca plant.
 - c. comes from the top of the marijuana plant.
 - d. is less potent than marijuana.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

48. A drug that is believed to lead to the use of other drugs is referred to as a(n)
- a. gateway drug.
 - b. starter kit.
 - c. club drug.
 - d. illicit drug.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

49. In the current debate over the legalization of marijuana, many are concerned that it
- a. could increase the death rate due to high levels of overdose.
 - b. is a gateway drug.
 - c. will be used in ordinary food and drink products.
 - d. will be used to facilitate sexual assault.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

50. The active ingredient in marijuana is THC, which in varying amounts can act as a sedative or a
- a. club drug.
 - b. stimulant.
 - c. barbiturate.
 - d. hallucinogen.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

51. Cocaine
- a. produces feelings of excitement and alertness.
 - b. is produced from the poppy plant.
 - c. is the most widely used illegal drug in North America.
 - d. use has increased in recent years.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

52. More than any other single substance, _____ led to the present war on drugs.
- a. marijuana
 - b. cocaine
 - c. heroin
 - d. methamphetamine

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

53. Anti-cocaine sentiment in the United States emerged in the early 1900s in response to cocaine's heavy use among
- a. pregnant women.
 - b. teenagers.
 - c. European immigrants.
 - d. urban blacks.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

54. Which of the following substances was used in the original formula for coca-cola?
- a. methamphetamine
 - b. marijuana
 - c. cocaine
 - d. opium

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

55. Among the effects of cocaine is
- a. depression.
 - b. increased energy.
 - c. suicidal thoughts.
 - d. sluggishness.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

56. Which of the following is the crystallized product made by boiling a mixture of baking soda, water, and cocaine?
- a. MDMA
 - b. methamphetamine
 - c. hashish
 - d. crack

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

57. Methamphetamine

- a. is a central nervous system stimulant.
- b. is not addictive.
- c. is being increasingly used by middle and high school students.
- d. was not used or produced until the 21st century.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

58. Heroin is

- a. an analgesic (painkiller).
- b. a derivative of cocaine.
- c. not physically addictive.
- d. increasing in popularity among American high school youth.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

59. Which of the following is a psychotherapeutic drug?

- a. heroin
- b. OxyContin
- c. marijuana
- d. LSD

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

60. The most common nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs is for

- a. tranquilizers.
- b. pain relievers.
- c. stimulants.
- d. sedatives.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

61. Which of the following is a synthetic hallucinogen?

- a. LSD
- b. marijuana
- c. peyote
- d. cocaine

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

62. K2 and Spice are forms of synthetic

- a. marijuana.
- b. hallucinogens.
- c. stimulants.
- d. opiates.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

63. "Bath salts" are highly addictive

- a. psychotherapeutic drugs.
- b. synthetic stimulants.
- c. hallucinogens.
- d. opiates.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

64. Which drug is called the "white horse?"

- a. cocaine
- b. inhalants
- c. heroin
- d. ecstasy

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

65. It is estimated that in the U.S. _____ children under age 18 live with at least one parent in need of treatment for drug or alcohol dependency.
- a. 1 in 50
 - b. 1 in 35
 - c. 1 in 10
 - d. 1 in 4

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

66. Children who live with at least one parent in need of treatment for drug and alcohol dependency are more likely to
- a. live in a conflict-free environment.
 - b. avoid a similar fate when they are adults.
 - c. be unaffected by the parent's behavior.
 - d. suffer physical illness.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

67. Children of alcoholics are
- a. likely to suffer from mental health consequences that persist into adulthood.
 - b. likely to resist alcohol when they grow up.
 - c. usually happier than might be expected.
 - d. are unhappy as children but do not seem to suffer from long-term effects.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

68. Which of the following statements is true regarding drug use and crime?
- a. Surveys of prisoners show that nearly two-thirds were under the influence of drugs when they committed their offense.
 - b. Experimental studies show that individuals are twelve times more likely to commit a crime when under the influence of drugs.
 - c. Sociologists disagree on whether drugs cause crime, criminal activity leads to drug involvement, or some other factor is related to crime and drug use.
 - d. A meta-analysis of research studies shows no relationship between drug use and crime.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

69. Some sociologists argue that drug use and crime may be linked because both are related to
- a. mental disorders.
 - b. intelligence.
 - c. education.
 - d. poverty.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

70. The most common drug-related crime is
- a. robbery.
 - b. driving while intoxicated.
 - c. burglary.
 - d. assault.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

71. In the U.S., most federal money spent on substance abuse goes toward
- a. prevention.
 - b. regulation.
 - c. research.
 - d. repairing damages caused by abuse.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

72. _____ is characterized by serious physical and mental handicaps as a result of maternal drinking during pregnancy.
- a. Sudden infant death syndrome
 - b. Fetal alcohol syndrome
 - c. Infant gateway syndrome
 - d. Down syndrome

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

73. Kylee's baby was born addicted to cocaine and soon after birth suffered from symptoms of withdrawal. Kylee's baby experienced
- a. neonatal abstinence syndrome.
 - b. fetal alcohol syndrome.
 - c. fetal alcohol spectrum disorder.
 - d. the baby blues.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

74. Which term refers to an addicted fetus going through withdrawal after birth?
- a. fetal alcohol syndrome
 - b. neonatal abstinence syndrome
 - c. baby addiction stress
 - d. birth-related addiction stress

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

75. _____ is the leading preventable cause of death and disease worldwide.
- a. Alcohol use
 - b. Cigarette smoking
 - c. Cocaine use
 - d. Heroin use

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

76. Use of _____ kills more people than AIDS, tuberculosis, or violence.
- a. alcohol
 - b. cocaine
 - c. methamphetamine
 - d. pharmaceutical drugs

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

77. Illegal production of which of the following results in 5 to 6 pounds of toxic waste for every pound of the drug produced?
- a. ecstasy
 - b. methamphetamine
 - c. mescaline
 - d. opium

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

78. Most inpatient treatment programs for drug dependence last from
- a. 3 to 6 days.
 - b. 30 to 90 days.
 - c. 6 to 9 months.
 - d. 1 to 2 years.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

79. All of the following are associated with failure to complete drug treatment EXCEPT
- a. history of significant problems with their mother
 - b. recent problems with sexual partners
 - c. long periods of incarceration
 - d. being older in age

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

80. Which of the following is required for acceptance into Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous?
- a. referral from a physician or mental health professional
 - b. having lost a job or been arrested due to alcohol and/or drug use
 - c. the desire to stop using drugs or alcohol
 - d. recommendations from a member of the organization

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

81. Therapeutic communities
- a. are half-way houses located in most U.S. cities.
 - b. comprise the organizations of Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.
 - c. are organizations designed to help the families of drug addicts.
 - d. help participants develop marketable skills.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

82. Which of the following is a Twelve-Step program?
- a. Drug Court
 - b. Narcotics Anonymous
 - c. NIMH
 - d. standard in-patient treatment

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

83. Symbolic interactionists attribute patient behavioral changes that occur within therapeutic communities to
- a. close supervision by hospital staff.
 - b. alternate drug therapy.
 - c. work and recreation routines keep the patients involved.
 - d. revised self-definitions.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

84. John lives in a house with thirty-five other recovering addicts. He is receiving counseling and worker training. John is most likely in
- a. a therapeutic community.
 - b. Narcotics Anonymous group.
 - c. a methadone clinic.
 - d. enhanced out-patient care.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

85. Drug courts are designed to
- a. ensure the prosecution of drug-related crimes.
 - b. assist the families of drug-addicted felons.
 - c. divert drug offenders to treatment programs.
 - d. develop guidelines for the legal sale and distribution of drugs.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

86. A _____ policy entails using treatment and prevention.
- a. demand reduction
 - b. supply reduction
 - c. zero-tolerance
 - d. legal sanction

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

87. Research has suggested that all of the following are promising strategies for reducing alcohol and tobacco use EXCEPT
- a. government regulation.
 - b. severe punishment for users.
 - c. economic incentives.
 - d. legal action.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

88. The federal government declared a “war on drugs” in the
- a. 1960s.
 - b. 1970s.
 - c. 1980s.
 - d. 1990s.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

89. Which of the following is an example of the harm reduction approach to drug use?

- a. disrupting drug production in other countries
- b. longer sentences for drug dealers
- c. adding greater numbers of law enforcement officers to detect illicit drug use
- d. distributing clean syringes to reduce the risk of HIV infection

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

90. A government approach to drug use that is a punitive strategy focusing on reducing availability of drugs through international efforts, interdiction and domestic law enforcement is called

- a. harm reduction.
- b. demand reduction.
- c. supply reduction.
- d. quality reduction.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

91. The Rockefeller Drug Laws

- a. are an example of a harm reduction approach to drug abuse.
- b. require minimum prison sentences for almost all drug offenders.
- c. impose economic sanctions on countries that knowingly supply illegal drugs to the United States.
- d. are criticized for being too lenient, according to your text.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

92. Which of the following is NOT part of the U.S. government “war on drugs”?

- a. harm reduction
- b. zero tolerance
- c. demand reduction
- d. supply reduction

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

93. The war on drugs has
- a. resulted in a significant amount of collateral damage.
 - b. reduced other social problems such as unemployment, gang violence, and the spread of AIDS.
 - c. saved the U.S. government more money than the program costs.
 - d. ended in the late 1990s.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

94. Proponents of _____ of drugs promote individual rights to make informed choices.
- a. deregulation
 - b. legalization
 - c. decriminalization
 - d. harm reduction

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

95. Using marijuana for medical purposes is an example of
- a. deregulation.
 - b. legalization.
 - c. decriminalization.
 - d. medicalization.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

96. Which of the following was NOT cited as a reason high school students are less likely to drive drunk than in the past?
- a. extension of the learner's driving license period
 - b. nighttime driving restrictions
 - c. stricter drunk driving laws
 - d. public humiliation of drunk drivers

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

97. All of the following are arguments for the legalization of drugs EXCEPT

- a. the number of distributors would decrease.
- b. drug taxes would produce revenues to benefit all citizens.
- c. drugs would be safer.
- d. drug-related crimes would be reduced.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

98. _____ involves removing the penalties for certain drugs.

- a. Deregulation
- b. Legalization
- c. Decriminalization
- d. Medicalization

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

99. _____ promotes a medical rather than criminal approach to drug use by encouraging users to seek treatment and adopting preventive practices.

- a. Deregulation.
- b. Decriminalization.
- c. Legalization.
- d. Harm reduction.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

100. Recent state initiatives regarding drug use along with some federal initiatives supported by President Obama, such as needle exchange programs, are beginning to place more emphasis on _____ than in the past.

- a. zero tolerance
- b. demand reduction
- c. supply reduction
- d. harm reduction

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

101. Alcohol use and smoking have decreased over the last two decades.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

102. In some countries, drug violations can result in the death penalty.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

103. Over the last decade, Americans have become increasingly concerned about drugs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

104. The conflict perspective analyzes the impact of social inequalities and oppression on drug use.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

105. The popular DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program has been universally praised for its effectiveness.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

106. Psychological theories emphasize that negative reinforcement, as well as positive reinforcement, can maintain drug use.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

107. Biological theories focus on a connection between genes and a predisposition for drug use.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

108. The younger the age a person begins drinking, the higher the probability is that an individual will develop a drinking problem.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

109. Most Americans who drink alcohol do so moderately and experience few negative effects.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

110. Americans between the ages of 18 and 22 years old who are not enrolled in college are more likely to use alcohol in the past month, binge drink, and drink more heavily than their peers who are enrolled in college full-time.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

111. Female college students are more likely than male college students to engage in binge drinking.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

112. Use of all tobacco products is higher for high school graduates than college graduates.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

113. People who use marijuana are less likely to use other drugs than people who do not use marijuana.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

114. Heroin use has increased in the United States in recent years.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Illegal Drugs

115. The study reported in “Research Up Close” found that parents should never drink around their children.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

116. Drugs and alcohol are often related to violent crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

117. Americans who smoke cigarettes are more than twice as likely to develop heart disease than those who don't smoke.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

118. Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of disease and death in the world.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

119. Unlike synthetic drugs, the production of marijuana and opium has no appreciable negative effect on the environment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

120. Alcoholics Anonymous is a Twelve-Step program.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

121. One method to reduce alcohol and tobacco use is to simply increase the cost of the product.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

122. Research shows that harsher penalties for drug users significantly reduces the rate of drug use and abuse.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

123. The United States' "war on drugs" reflects a harm reduction position toward solving drug problems.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

124. Most people in the U.S. think the War on Drugs has been a failure.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

125. What are the three major aspects of the sociological definition of the term "drug"?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

126. What is the "new temperance" movement in the United States and what are its characteristics?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

127. What characteristics of individuals are associated with binge drinking?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

128. What has the tobacco industry done to keep tobacco sales high despite federal restrictions on radio and television advertising?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Frequently Used Legal Drugs

129. How do children raised in homes with a drug or alcohol dependent parent differ from other children? What conclusions can we draw from studying drug and alcohol use in families?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

130. What is fetal alcohol syndrome?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

131. What are the treatment alternatives for persons interested in overcoming chemical dependency?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

132. What variables predict success of a person in a drug treatment program?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Treatment Alternatives

133. Distinguish between the harm reduction and zero-tolerance approaches to control drug use and give an example of each.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

134. Distinguish between the demand reduction and supply reduction strategies to fight drugs and give an example of each.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

135. Distinguish between the concepts of deregulation, legalization and decriminalization and given an example of each.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

136. In what way has the war on drugs been criticized as racist?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

137. What are the global differences in drug use and abuse? What factors explain these differences?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Drug Use and Abuse

138. How would a conflict theorist explain why alcohol, tobacco, and caffeine are legal, whereas cocaine and heroin are illegal in the United States?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

139. How do symbolic interactionists explain continued drug use, and how do they account for the success of treatment plans?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

140. Explain how anomie influences drug and alcohol use and abuse and the conditions under which we might expect to see a rapid increase in abuse.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Drug Use and Abuse

141. Discuss the complex relationship between crime and drug use.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

142. What kinds of economic costs are caused by drug and alcohol abuse?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

143. Describe the physical and mental health costs of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Societal Consequences of Drug Use and Abuse

144. Discuss the arguments that support and oppose the “war on drugs.”

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds

145. Compare and contrast the following government approaches to drug use, using at least one example for each: zero-tolerance, deregulation, and legalization.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: America Responds