**Chapter 1 Test Bank**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

M/C Question 1  
Which of the following is an example of a licit drug?

a)   Cocaine

b)  MDMA

c)  Oxycontin

d)  LSD

ANS: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply What You Know

M/C Question 2  
Drugs whose manufacture, sale, or possession is illegal are labeled

a)  illicit drugs.

b)  licit drugs.

c)  club drugs.

d)  psychoactive drugs.

ANS: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 3  
During which historic period was opium extensively used within Western society and completely legal?

a)   Early 1900s to mid-1950s

b)  Late 1700s to mid-1870s

c)  Early 1980s to mid-2000s

d)  Late 1960s to early 1970s

ANS: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century.

Topic: Drugs in the Late Nineteenth Century

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 4  
Which statement regarding the recreational drug scene of post–World War II America is accurate?

a)  Tobacco use was frowned upon because it was considered a smelly and unattractive habit.

b)  Heroin and cocaine were legally available in patent medicines.

c)  Illicit drug use was common among the majority of American adults.

d)  The general public had little or no awareness that alcohol or tobacco use constituted drug-taking behavior.

ANS: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine.

Topic: Drugs in the Twentieth Century

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 5  
The Monitoring the Future study indicates that from 2016 to 2020, alcohol consumption rates among high school seniors

a)  was relatively steady.

b)  was lower than the rates of illicit drug use among high school seniors.

c)  was at record-high levels and a cause for grave concern.

d)  was increasing steadily.

ANS: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States.

Topic: Patterns of Drug-Taking Behavior in the United States

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 6  
According to the Monitoring the Future studies, what decade saw the highest illicit drug use amongst high school students?

a)  1990s

b)  1980s

c)  1970s

d)  2000s

ANS: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States.

Topic: Patterns of Drug-Taking Behavior in the United States

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 7  
The University of Michigan conducts what well-known survey of drug use among the American population?

a)   Drug Use in America study

b)  Monitoring the Future study

c)  Students and Drug Use study

d)  Michigan Drug Use and Abuse study

ANS: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States.

Topic: Patterns of Drug-Taking Behavior in the United States

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 8  
How is the data regarding national drug use statistics gathered?

a)  School and community records

b)  Hospital records

c)  Drug treatment records

d)  Surveys

ANS: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States.

Topic: Patterns of Drug-Taking Behavior in the United States

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 9  
How are factors such as extracurricular activities and parents as sources of social support related to an individual’s drug and alcohol use?

a)   They are unrelated to an individual’s drug or alcohol use.

b)  They are risk factors for experimenting with drugs and alcohol.

c)  They are protective factors regarding experimenting with drugs and alcohol.

d)  They are related to alcohol use only.

Ans: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior.

Topic: Making the Decision to Use Drugs

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply What You Know

M/C Question 10  
Aspects in an individual’s life that decrease the likelihood of involvement with drugs are called

a)  protective factors.

b)  risk factors.

c)  avoidance factors.

d)  individual factors.

Ans: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior.

Topic: Making the Decision to Use Drugs

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 11  
According to 2020 statistics, the number of people reporting they drank alcohol in the past month is \_\_\_\_ than the people who reported using tobacco products.

a) about four to five times fewer

b) about four to five times greater

c) about two to three times fewer

d) about two to three times greater

ANS: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States.

Topic: Patterns of Drug-Taking Behavior in the United States

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 12  
Chen has a prescription for Adderall. He shares his medication with his roommate so his roommate can stay up late to study. This behavior is considered

a)  drug use.

b)  drug abuse.

c)  drug misuse.

d)  drug dependence.

ANS: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are  
made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply What You Know

M/C Question 13  
Adele is a high school senior whose parents are concerned regarding the prevalence of certain drugs among Adele’s friends and classmates. Which illicit drug is most popular in this age group?

a)  Marijuana

b) Ecstasy

c)  Heroin

d)  Cocaine

Ans: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior.

Topic: Making the Decision to Use Drugs

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 14  
Benedict is an adolescent who spends his time with a group of other boys who smoke marijuana and drink alcohol. Which factor might help protect Benedict from drug and alcohol experimentation?

a)  A perception that most boys his age experiment with drugs and alcohol

b)  A tendency toward nonconformity

c)  A positive attitude toward drug and alcohol use fostered by his parents

d)  An intact home environment

Ans: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior.

Topic: Making the Decision to Use Drugs

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply What You Know

M/C Question 15  
Janet is a middle-class 20-year-old college student who has recently started smoking. Although she has been warned by her health practitioner about the health risks, she does not make a serious effort to quit. Which of the following best explains Janet’s behavior?

a)  Janet underestimates the risks of smoking.

b)  Janet considers smoking an attractive habit.

c)  Janet is influenced by present-day culture.

d)  Janet believes that cigarettes are affordable.

ANS: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drug-taking behavior and society.

Topic: Understanding Drug-Taking Behavior and Society

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 16  
Stanley uses stimulant medication to stay awake and study for a test even though he does not have a prescription. What category of drug-taking behavior does Stanley’s behavior match?

a)  Instrumental and illicit

b)  Recreational and licit

c)  Instrumental and licit

d)  Recreational and illicit

ANS: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply What You Know

M/C Question 17  
According to the biopsychosocial model, how are biological, psychological, and social factors related to drug-taking behavior?

a) Biological factors tend to be the most important.

b) All three tend to be interrelated.

c) Social factors tend to be the least important.

d) All three tend to be hierarchically related.

ANS: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drug-taking behavior and society.

Topic: Understanding Drug-Taking Behavior and Society

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 18  
The criminal justice system can serve as a \_\_\_\_\_\_ “feedback loop.”

a) biological

b) physiological

c) sociological

d) behavioral

ANS: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drug-taking behavior and society.

Topic: Understanding Drug-Taking Behavior and Society

Difficulty: Remember the Facts

Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 19  
Omar has been using cocaine frequently and now is preoccupied with the drug to the detriment of his other responsibilities. He experiences intense cravings for the drug when he is not using and needs more to feel the same effect. What term best describes Omar’s situation?

a)  Drug dependence

b)  Drug misuse

c)  Drug abuse

d)  Drug use

ANS: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply What You Know

M/C Question 20  
Ammon is a shaman in the Amazon jungle. His treatment for illnesses involves ceremony and the use of what psychoactive substance?

a)  Hallucinogenic plants

b)  LSD

c)  Opium

d)  Marijuana

ANS: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3: Review the origins and history of drugs and drug-taking behavior.

Topic: Drugs in Early Times

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 21  
Regarding late nineteenth-century American culture, smoking opium was to Chinese immigrants as

a)   injecting heroin was to Europeans and Americans.

b)  smoking marijuana was to Europeans and Americans.

c)  drinking opium was to Europeans and Americans.

d)  snorting cocaine was to Europeans and Americans.

ANS: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century.

Topic: Drugs in the Late Nineteenth Century

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 22  
Why was Prohibition overturned in 1933?

a)  The undesirable social changes caused by Prohibition overshadowed the perceived benefits.

b)  The interwar period increased demand for alcohol consumption.

c)  People needed a legal way to relax and cope with the economic depression.

d)  Criminals who smuggled alcohol made so much money that they were able to bribe politicians to repeal Prohibition.

ANS: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine.

Topic: Drugs in the Twentieth Century

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 23  
Marijuana use in the 1960s symbolized the

a)   end of legal recreational drug use in America.

b)  decline of American youth.

c)  start of the drug war in America.

d)  new generation’s rejection of established values.

ANS: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine.

Topic: Drugs in the Twentieth Century

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 24  
A person who meets a minimum of two to three of the criteria of substance use disorder as defined by the *DSM-5* would be diagnosed as having \_\_\_\_ substance use disorder.

a) severe

b) moderate

c) mild

d) heavy

Ans: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior.

Topic: DSM-5: Defining and Diagnosing Drug-Related Problems

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 25  
President George W. Bush combined programs aimed at drug-abuse control with programs aimed at enhancing what?

a) Socialized healthcare

b) International trade

c) Social welfare

d) National security

ANS: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine.

Topic: Drugs in the Twentieth Century

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

**Short Answer Questions**

SA Question 26  
What are the characteristics of a drug? Why are nutrients usually considered a nondrug?

ANS: A drug is a chemical substance that, when taken into the body, alters the structure or functioning of the body in some way, excluding those nutrients considered to be related to normal functioning. A nutrient is usually not considered a drug because nutrients are considered to be related to normal functioning.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

SA Question 27

What is the difference between instrumental and recreational drug use?

ANS: Instrumental use refers to when a person is taking a drug with a specific socially approved goal in mind. Recreational drug use involves taking a drug to acquire the effects of the drug itself, such as experiencing a pleasurable feeling or achieving a positive state of mind.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply What You Know

SA Question 28  
Because large-scale random drug testing is infeasible, what alternative do we have to understand patterns in drug use?

ANS: The only alternative we have is simply to ask large numbers of randomly selected people about their behavior through self-reports and surveys.

Learning Objective: LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States.

Topic: Patterns of Drug-Taking Behavior in the United States

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

SA Question 29

Provide an example of a biological risk factor that may result in a proclivity toward drug use.

ANS: Answers may vary. Genetic predisposition toward drug use, such as hereditary factors, may mean someone is more likely to engage in drug-taking behavior.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drug-taking behavior and society.

Topic: Understanding Drug-Taking Behavior and Society

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply What You Know

SA Question 30

What is drug dependence? Why is it considered to extend beyond drug abuse?

ANS: Drug dependence includes more intense drug experiences on the part of the user, such as feelings of intense craving for the drug and preoccupation in obtaining it. It is considered to be beyond the notion of abuse because repeated administrations of the drug have diminished effects and withdrawal symptoms may be present.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Analyze It

**Essay Questions**

Essay Question 31  
Compare and contrast drug dependence, drug misuse, and drug abuse. Give an example of each.

ANS: Drug misuse typically applies to cases in which a drug is used with an instrumental goal in mind but in an inappropriate manner, such as taking more of a recommended drug. Drug abuse refers to cases where taking a drug results in some form of physical, mental, or social impairment. Drug abuse takes place often with recreational drugs such as street drugs. Drug dependence involves feelings of intense cravings for the drug and a preoccupation in obtaining it. An example would be feelings of withdrawal when a user cannot access the drug.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

Essay Question 32  
Describe the changes in both attitudes and behaviors regarding drugs in America from 1900 to 2000. Include an analysis of the forces that influenced those attitudes and behaviors over time.

ANS: In the early 1900s, alcohol was not considered a drug. The Temperance movement convinced Americans to prohibit alcohol use, but the Prohibition amendment was repealed in 1933. Still, Prohibition supported the concept of restricting psychoactive drugs. The 1950s saw the use of drugs in psychiatry. In post–World War II America, cigarette consumption was considered cool and social drinking was at the height of acceptance. Events in the 1960s undermined confidence in American society and drug use was considered a way to both rebel against society and cope with a less optimistic future.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine.

Topic: Drugs in the Twentieth Century

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

Essay Question 33  
Defend the following statement: Prescription drug abuse is a greater concern for American society than medical marijuana use.

Ans: Drug misuse of prescription or nonprescription drugs can be dangerous and potentially lethal, particularly when alcohol is combined with medications that depress the nervous system. Furthermore, prescription drug use is particularly prevalent amongst the elderly, who take many individual medications and are vulnerable to the hazards of drug misuse. Medical marijuana does not impact as many people or have as devastating effects.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use.

Topic: Definitions and Distinctions

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

Essay Question 34  
What is the difference between a risk factor and a protective factor that influences drug-taking behavior? Provide an example of each.

Ans: A risk factor is any circumstance that increases the likelihood that a person might be involved with drugs. A protective factor is any circumstance that decreases the likelihood that a person might be involved with drugs. An example of a risk factor is antisocial behavior, whereas an example of a protective factor would be extracurricular activities.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior.

Topic: Making the Decision to Use Drugs

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Essay Question 35  
How does the *DSM-5* define social impairment?

Ans: A failure to fulfill a major role or obligation at school, work, or home may be a sign of social impairment. Further, substance use may be continued despite the persistence of social or interpersonal problems associated with the use of drugs. A person may also withdraw from activities as a result of substance abuse. All of these are examples of how the *DSM-5* uses criteria to define social impairment.

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior.

Topic: DSM-5: Defining and Diagnosing Drug-Related Problems

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

**Revel Quiz Questions**

The following questions appear at the end of the chapter in Revel.

Chapter 1 Revel Quizzes: Drugs and Behavior Today

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.1

The belief that risk factors for drug taking may include how we feel about ourselves, misleading or unsubstantial information gained through social media, and one’s own genetic history reflects

1. the biopsychosocial model.

Consider This: Risk factors reflect a complex interplay of drug-taking behavior and society itself. LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drugs and behavior

1. the placebo effect.

Consider This: Risk factors reflect a complex interplay of drug-taking behavior and society itself. LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drugs and behavior

1. shamanism.

Consider This: Risk factors reflect a complex interplay of drug-taking behavior and society itself. LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drugs and behavior

1. Ebers Papyrus.

Consider This: Risk factors reflect a complex interplay of drug-taking behavior and society itself. LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drugs and behavior

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drugs and behavior

Description: Understanding Drug-Taking Behavior and Society

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.2

A drug is a chemical substance that, when taken into the body, alters the body’s

a)  structure and function.

b)  function only.

Consider This: Medicines and nutrients also make changes in the body but would not be considered drugs. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

c)  function mostly, but some structure.

Consider This: Medicines and nutrients also make changes in the body but would not be considered drugs. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

d)  structure mostly, but some function.

Consider This: Medicines and nutrients also make changes in the body but would not be considered drugs. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

Description: Definitions and Distinctions

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.3

Which of the following drugs is considered a licit drug?

1. Alcohol
2. PCP

Consider This: By definition, criminal penalties are imposed on the possession of illicit drugs. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

1. Cocaine

Consider This: By definition, criminal penalties are imposed on the possession of illicit drugs. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

1. Heroin

Consider This: By definition, criminal penalties are imposed on the possession of illicit drugs. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

Description: Definitions and Distinctions

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.4

Which statement best reflects the biopsychosocial model of drug use?

a)  Drug use is the result of a complex interplay of circumstances.

b)  Some individuals may be biologically predisposed towards drug dependence.

Consider This: Biological, psychological, and social factors all impact drug use. LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drugs and behavior

c)  Drug use cannot be understood outside of the social context.

Consider This: Biological, psychological, and social factors all impact drug use. LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drugs and behavior

d)  Certain illicit drugs have a greater potential for creating drug dependence.

Consider This: Biological, psychological, and social factors all impact drug use. LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drugs and behavior

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.1: Review the two basic ways of looking at the relationship between drugs and behavior

Description: Understanding Drug-Taking Behavior and Society

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.5

Compared to a modern-day practitioner, an Egyptian healer consulting the Ebers Papyrus would be

a)  equally interested in using drugs to treat common ailments like constipation and headaches.

b)  more likely to rely on the placebo effect to bring about positive outcomes.

Consider This: The Ebers Papyrus contains more than 800 prescriptions for a wide range of ailments. LO 1.3: Review the origins and history of drugs and drug-taking behavior

c)  less likely to have access to medicinal ingredients such as natural laxatives and opium.

Consider This: The Ebers Papyrus contains more than 800 prescriptions for a wide range of ailments. LO 1.3: Review the origins and history of drugs and drug-taking behavior

d)  more likely to use hallucinogenic drugs to induce trances.

Consider This: The Ebers Papyrus contains more than 800 prescriptions for a wide range of ailments. LO 1.3: Review the origins and history of drugs and drug-taking behavior

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3: Review the origins and history of drugs and drug-taking behavior

Description: Drugs in Early Times

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.6

Which of the following terms describes a patient’s belief that they would be helped by a drug?

1. Placebo effect
2. Drug dependence

Consider This: Improvements in a patient’s condition cannot always be linked to their treatment. LO 1.3: Review the origins and history of drugs and drug-taking behavior

1. Shamanism

Consider This: Improvements in a patient’s condition cannot always be linked to their treatment. LO 1.3: Review the origins and history of drugs and drug-taking behavior

1. Neuroscience

Consider This: Improvements in a patient’s condition cannot always be linked to their treatment. LO 1.3: Review the origins and history of drugs and drug-taking behavior

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3: Review the origins and history of drugs and drug-taking behavior

Description: Drugs in Early Times

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.7

In the nineteenth century, Sigmund Freud promoted which substance as a “magical drug” and a cure for morphine addiction?

a)  Cocaine

b)  Opium

Consider This: Freud changed his mind when a close friend became heavily addicted. LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century

c)  Patent medicines

Consider This: Freud changed his mind when a close friend became heavily addicted. LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century

d)  Vaccines

Consider This: Freud changed his mind when a close friend became heavily addicted. LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century Learning Objective: LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century Description: Drugs in the Late Nineteenth Century

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.8

Compared to previous government policies on alcohol, Prohibition led to

a)  desirable health effects but undesirable social changes.

b)  desirable health effects and desirable social changes.

Consider This: Despite some positive effects, Prohibition was overturned in 1933. LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

c)  undesirable health effects and undesirable social changes.

Consider This: Despite some positive effects, Prohibition was overturned in 1933. LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

d)  undesirable health effects but desirable social changes.

Consider This: Despite some positive effects, Prohibition was overturned in 1933. LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

Description: Drugs and Behavior in the Twentieth Century

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.9

In the 1960s, which of the following groups would be most likely to smoke marijuana?

1. College students
2. People over age 30

Consider This: Experimentation with drugs resulted from people searching for new answers to old problems. LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

1. Upper-class Americans

Consider This: Experimentation with drugs resulted from people searching for new answers to old problems. LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

1. People with young children

Consider This: Experimentation with drugs resulted from people searching for new answers to old problems. LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

Description: Drugs and Behavior in the Twentieth Century

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.10

According to the Monitoring the Future study, college students are most likely to report use of which drug?

a)  Marijuana

b)  Cocaine

Consider This: This drug is the most commonly used ever in lifetime, in the past 12 months, and in the past 30 days. LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States

c)  Hallucinogens

Consider This: This drug is the most commonly used ever in lifetime, in the past 12 months, and in the past 30 days. LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States

d)  Opiates

Consider This: This drug is the most commonly used ever in lifetime, in the past 12 months, and in the past 30 days. LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.6: Review the present-day patterns of drug use in the United States

Description: Patterns of Drug-Taking Behavior in the United States

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.11

As a school counselor, you are trying to predict which adolescents in your school district are most likely to have used marijuana in the past year. Which types of questions will be most helpful?

a)  Questions about antisocial behavior

b)  Questions about parents’ income

Consider This: Being a part of a deviant subculture is the most reliable set of risk factors. LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior

c)  Questions about religious beliefs

Consider This: Being a part of a deviant subculture is the most reliable set of risk factors. LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior

d)  Questions about friends’ attitudes about drugs

Consider This: Being a part of a deviant subculture is the most reliable set of risk factors. LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior

Description: Making the Decision to Use Drugs

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.12

According to the DMS-5, a person who takes a substance in larger amounts and for longer than intended and who wants to quit the substance but is not able to would be diagnosed with which of the following?

1. Mild substance use disorder
2. Moderate substance use disorder

Consider This: The DSM-5 determines the severity of the disorder by the number of criteria met. LO 1.8: Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior

1. Severe substance use disorder

Consider This: The DSM-5 determines the severity of the disorder by the number of criteria met. LO 1.8: Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior

1. Instrumental use disorder

Consider This: The DSM-5 determines the severity of the disorder by the number of criteria met. LO 1.8: Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior

Description: DSM-5: Defining and Diagnosing Drug-Related Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.13

According to the DSM-5, failing to fulfill a major role or obligation at work, at school, or at home falls under which group of problematic drug-related behavior?

1. Social impairment
2. Impaired control

Consider this: The DMS-5 includes eleven criteria under four categories of problematic drug-related behavior. LO 1.8: Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior

1. Risky use

Consider this: The DMS-5 includes eleven criteria under four categories of problematic drug-related behavior. LO 1.8: Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior

1. Pharmacological effects

Consider this: The DMS-5 includes eleven criteria under four categories of problematic drug-related behavior. LO 1.8: Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior

Description: DSM-5: Defining and Diagnosing Drug-Related Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.14

Which of the following reflects a change regarding drug terminology in the DSM-5?

1. The term “substance use” is used throughout rather than “drug use.”
2. The word “addiction” is used in all diagnoses related to drug use.

Consider This: Terminology used in earlier editions of the DSM (such as DSM- IV, published in 2000) has been updated in the DSM-5.

1. The distinct diagnoses of “substance abuse” and “substance dependence” were created.

Consider This: Terminology used in earlier editions of the DSM (such as DSM- IV, published in 2000) has been updated in the DSM-5.

1. Diagnoses around specific drugs have been combined into a general diagnosis.

Consider This: Terminology used in earlier editions of the DSM (such as DSM- IV, published in 2000) has been updated in the DSM-5.

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Review the criteria listed in the DSM-5 that form the basis for a clinical diagnosis of problematic drug-taking behavior

Description: DSM-5: Defining and Diagnosing Drug-Related Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.15

Whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was socially acceptable in the United States and Europe during the nineteenth century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as introduced by Chinese immigrants, was considered degrading and immoral.

a)  drinking laudanum; smoking opium

b)  smoking opium; drinking laudanum

Consider This: Views about specific patterns of drug use can be reflective of broader views about ethnic groups. LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century

c)  smoking coca leaves; injecting cocaine

Consider This: Views about specific patterns of drug use can be reflective of broader views about ethnic groups. LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century

d)  injecting cocaine; smoking coca leaves

Consider This: Views about specific patterns of drug use can be reflective of broader views about ethnic groups. LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century

Description: Drugs in the Late Nineteenth Century

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.16

Which of the following is an example of drug misuse?

a)  Taking a double dose of a prescribed pain reliever to help with a toothache

b)  Having an alcoholic drink to relax before dinner

Consider This: Drug misuse typically applies to cases in which a drug is used with an instrumental goal in mind but in an inappropriate manner. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

c)  Drinking coffee to feel more awake in the morning

Consider This: Drug misuse typically applies to cases in which a drug is used with an instrumental goal in mind but in an inappropriate manner. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

d)  Taking LSD to experience hallucinations

Consider This: Consider This: Drug misuse typically applies to cases in which a drug is used with an instrumental goal in mind but in an inappropriate manner. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

Description: Definitions and Distinctions

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.17

Which of the following is an example of drug abuse?

1. Taking ketamine at a dance club
2. Taking a prescription drug for its intended use

Consider This: Drug abuse is typically applied to cases in which a licit or illicit drug is used in ways that produce some form of physical, mental, or social impairment. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

1. Smoking cigarettes

Consider This: Drug abuse is typically applied to cases in which a licit or illicit drug is used in ways that produce some form of physical, mental, or social impairment. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

1. Drinking a glass of wine with dinner

Consider This: Drug abuse is typically applied to cases in which a licit or illicit drug is used in ways that produce some form of physical, mental, or social impairment. LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Discuss the definitions and distinctions that are made in describing drugs and forms of drug use

Description: Definitions and Distinctions

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.18

Which of the following is an example of a protective factor?

a)  Participating in extracurricular activities

b)  Having friends who use drugs

Consider This: Protective factors decrease the likelihood of involvement with drugs. LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior

c)  Having poor school performance

Consider This: Protective factors decrease the likelihood of involvement with drugs. LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior

d)  Engaging in drug-taking behavior

Consider This: Protective factors decrease the likelihood of involvement with drugs. LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7: Review the principal risk and protective factors that influence drug-taking behavior

Description: Making the Decision to Use Drugs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.19

The emergence of a new branch of science in the 1970s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, led to the identification of receptors in the brain that are tailored specifically to respond to drugs.

a)  neuroscience

b)  biochemistry

Consider This: The field is interested in the scientific study of the nervous system. LO1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

c)  pharmacology

Consider This: The field is interested in the scientific study of the nervous system. LO1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

d)  psychiatry

Consider This: The field is interested in the scientific study of the nervous system. LO1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Examine the growth of problems related to drug dependence in light of advancements in medicine

Description: Drugs and Behavior in the Twentieth Century

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Multiple choice question**

Lev9\_Chapter\_1\_EOC\_Q1.20

In the 1890s, remedies sold through advertisements, peddlers, or general stores that contained opium, alcohol, and cocaine were called

1. Patent medicines
2. Chlorpromazine

Consider This: These drugs were promoted as answers to virtually all common medical and nonmedical complaints. LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century.

1. Illicit drugs

Consider This: These drugs were promoted as answers to virtually all common medical and nonmedical complaints. LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century.

1. Recreational drugs

Consider This: These drugs were promoted as answers to virtually all common medical and nonmedical complaints. These drugs were promoted as answers to virtually all common medical and nonmedical complaints. LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century.

**ANS:** a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4: Discuss the extent of drug use in the nineteenth century

Description: Drugs in the Late Nineteenth Century

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy