

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

10. What type of drug use refers to the user's lifestyle revolving around drugs?
- a. Intensified
 - b. Compulsive
 - c. Social-recreational
 - d. Circumstantial-situational

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

11. Data regarding drug use has been collected periodically from U.S. households since what year?
- a. 1951
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1971
 - d. 1981

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

12. According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, the highest rate of binge drinking and the highest rate of heavy drinking were in which age group?
- a. 18-21
 - b. 18-25
 - c. 21-30
 - d. 25-35

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

13. According to the 2010 Monitoring the Future study, which of the following drugs showed a decline in use?
- a. Marijuana
 - b. Amphetamines
 - c. Cocaine
 - d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

14. Drug abuse by Americans aged 60 years and older has been referred to as
- a. geriatric psychotropic effect
 - b. gerontology syndrome
 - c. pharmaceutical pandemic
 - d. invisible epidemic

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

16. Substance abuse in the workplace may result in
- a. increased accidents
 - b. increased health care costs
 - c. increased absenteeism
 - d. all of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 29

17. It is estimated that employee drug abuse costs the workplace
- a. \$15 billion
 - b. \$25.6 billion
 - c. \$27.9 billion
 - d. \$30 billion

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 29

18. Most surveys showed that less than _____ of workers used alcohol or other drugs on the job.
- a. 3%
 - b. 5%
 - c. 7%
 - d. 10%

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 29

19. Many corporations have devised EAPs to help workers deal with _____ problems that affect job performance.
- a. legal
 - b. family
 - c. health
 - d. all of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 30

20. Most Americans view drug testing as
- a. degrading and dehumanizing
 - b. important and valuable
 - c. a necessary procedure
 - d. illegal

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 31

21. Which of the following is a fast and inexpensive test used in a drug screening?
- a. Gas chromatography
 - b. Immunoassay
 - c. Thin-layer chromatography
 - d. None of the above

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 32

22. When a person tests positive for a drug even though there was no drug present in the body, it is termed
- a. inaccurate
 - b. false negative
 - c. false positive
 - d. positive outlier

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 32

23. When a person tests negative for a drug even though that drug is present in the body, it is termed
- a. negative outlier
 - b. false negative
 - c. false positive
 - d. inaccurate

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 32

24. Family interventions into adolescent alcohol use reduce the initiation and _____ of alcohol use.
- a. cost
 - b. frequency
 - c. amount
 - d. duration

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 33

25. The most important distinction between drug users and non-users is the extent of
- a. their response to family problems
 - b. their responses to peer pressure
 - c. use of legal substances
 - d. conventionality

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 34

26. Heroin is linked to criminal behavior, but NOT
- a. violent behavior
 - b. family problems
 - c. community problems
 - d. financial problems

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 34

27. The drug involved with the most violent incidents is
- a. heroin
 - b. amphetamines
 - c. alcohol
 - d. LSD

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 34

28. Which term refers to a drug being poisonous?
- a. Addiction
 - b. Dependence
 - c. Habituation
 - d. Toxic

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 35

29. The difference between a safe and dangerous level of a drug is termed
- a. therapeutic index
 - b. margin of safety
 - c. therapeutic safety coefficient
 - d. safety coefficient

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 35

30. What type of toxicity refers to a drug's interference in one's ability to function?
- a. Acute
 - b. Chronic
 - c. Physiological
 - d. Behavioral

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 35

31. Which type of toxicity alludes to the danger from a single experimentation with the drug?
- a. Chronic
 - b. Acute
 - c. Physiological
 - d. Intensified

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 35

32. Which of the following refers to the toxicity danger resulting from repeated use of a drug?
- a. Acute
 - b. Intensified
 - c. Physiological
 - d. Chronic

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 35

33. The federal government monitors the rate of emergency room visits and fatal overdoses due to drugs through a network called
- a. FBIN
 - b. DEA
 - c. DAWN
 - d. ATF
- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 35
34. The data in DAWN reports reflects
- a. chronic overdoses
 - b. acute drug-related problems
 - c. only alcohol-related problems
 - d. only those needed to be hospitalized
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 36
35. Synthetic substances chemically similar to existing drugs are referred to as
- a. look-alike drugs
 - b. sound-alike drugs
 - c. designer drugs
 - d. quasi-synthetic drugs
- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 36
36. Cathinone is another name for
- a. bath salts
 - b. Ecstasy
 - c. cannabinoids
 - d. fentanyl
- ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 37
37. Which of the following is a designer drug?
- a. Heroin
 - b. MDMA
 - c. Wine coolers
 - d. Crack
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 37
38. _____ is a synthetic derivative of morphine.
- a. MDMA
 - b. Ecstasy
 - c. Meperidine
 - d. MDA
- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 37
39. Tactics for stopping the flow of drugs into the United States have proved
- a. effective
 - b. ineffective
 - c. cost effective
 - d. positive
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 39
40. Biphentamine is also known as
- a. the love drug
 - b. the date rape drug
 - c. herbal ecstasy
 - d. black widow
- ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 39
41. Political leaders from Central America have pledged to intercede in the drug trade, but the security forces in many of these countries are hampered by
- a. lack of funds
 - b. lack of access to good weapons
 - c. internal corruption
 - d. lack of technology
- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 40
42. Preventing drugs from entering the United States or reducing the amount of drugs grown in the country is
- a. hampered by a lack of technology
 - b. a matter of demand, not supply
 - c. largely a military effort
 - d. best done by local police
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 41

MATCHING

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Experimental drug use | f. Physiological toxicity |
| b. Social-recreational use | g. Behavioral toxicity |
| c. Circumstantial use | h. Acute toxicity |
| d. Intensified use | i. Chronic toxicity |
| e. Compulsive use | |

1. Short-term use to relieve immediate distress
2. Infrequent use motivated by curiosity
3. Drug use on a steady basis to relieve problems
4. Drug use to share experiences
5. Obsessive drug use
6. Harm arising from drug's interference with one's ability to function
7. Harm with single use
8. Harm with repeated use
9. Physical harm due directly to drug use

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: G | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: H | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: I | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |

TRUE/FALSE

1. Nearly every American has used a mind-altering substance.
ANS: T PTS: 1
2. Nearly 500,000 Americans die each year from use of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs.
ANS: T PTS: 1
3. The age group most likely to use drugs is 25- to 34-year-olds.
ANS: F PTS: 1
4. The constitutionality of drug testing has been answered definitively.
ANS: F PTS: 1
5. Monitoring the Future refers to a drug treatment program.
ANS: F PTS: 1
6. Biphentamine is also referred to as "black widow."
ANS: T PTS: 1
7. EAPs help workers deal with personal problems.
ANS: T PTS: 1
8. There is a strong relationship between drug use and deviant attitudes and behavior.
ANS: T PTS: 1
9. Heroin is linked to violent behavior, but not necessarily criminal behavior.
ANS: F PTS: 1
10. There is a clear connection between crime and drugs.
ANS: T PTS: 1
11. Drugs use reinforces a lack of interest in educational pursuits.

- ANS: T PTS: 1
12. Marijuana users have better school attendance rates than nonusers.
ANS: F PTS: 1
13. It is unclear whether job instability results in drug use or whether drug use causes job instability.
ANS: T PTS: 1
14. Toxicity does not reflect the legal status of a drug.
ANS: T PTS: 1
15. DAWN information is collected from every hospital in the United States.
ANS: F PTS: 1
16. DAWN data cites alcohol as a single drug entry.
ANS: F PTS: 1
17. Designer drugs contain primarily over-the-counter substances.
ANS: F PTS: 1
18. MDMA is generally viewed as a safe drug.
ANS: F PTS: 1
19. Smoking or inhaling bath salts are often compared to ecstasy.
ANS: T PTS: 1
20. Fentanyl is a stimulant.
ANS: F PTS: 1

ESSAY

1. Discuss the impact of drug use and abuse.

ANS:

- Drug use is destroying the fabric of society
- Families and communities are undermined by drug use
- Majority of Americans view drugs as an extremely serious problem
- Illegal drug use has a connection to crime

PTS: 1 REF: p. 21-23

2. Discuss the key social implications of the results of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

ANS:

- Males had higher rates of drug use than females
- Highest rate of illegal drug use was in the 18- to 25-year-old age group
- Blacks had the highest monthly rate of illicit drug use
- 28.8 million people have driven in a car under the influence of alcohol

PTS: 1 REF: P. 25-26

3. What are the consequences of drug use on the family, education, and employment?

ANS:

- Drug use is associated with divorce
- Drug use is a factor in family stability
- There is a higher dropout rate from school for those who use alcohol, illicit drugs, and cigarettes

- Employed drug users have less stable job histories than nonusers
- Drug use is associated with higher accident rates on the job and lower productivity

PTS: 1

REF: p. 33-35

SHORT ANSWER

1. How have drugs impacted American families, culture, and politics? What examples can you cite that support your response?

ANS:

No Answer Given

PTS: 1

2. Do you think drug testing should be instituted at all organization levels — workplace and school? What would it accomplish?

ANS:

No Answer Given

PTS: 1

3. How is DAWN helpful? What other things might be done to complement DAWN and how would they help?

ANS:

No Answer Given

PTS: 1