

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Drug Use and Abuse

Multiple Choice

1. The cost of alcohol abuse is _____ the social cost of all illegal drugs.

- a. about half as much as
- b. about the same as
- c. twice
- d. triple

ANSWER: c

2. Drunk driving is reputed to be the direct cause of _____ deaths in the United States annually.

- a. 1,000
- b. 6,000
- c. 11,000
- d. 10,000

ANSWER: d

3. Numerous definitions of drug abuse reflect _____, not scientific insight.

- a. social values
- b. legal specificity
- c. frequency and amount of use
- d. both a and b

ANSWER: a

4. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, drug addiction is:

- a. a chronic, relapsing brain disease characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use.
- b. a compulsive behavior that is driven by psychological factors.
- c. a behavior that drug addicts can stop at any time.
- d. the use of illegal substances or legal substances used in a disapproved manner.

ANSWER: a

5. What is the most frequently used legal drug in the stimulants category?

- a. ecstasy
- b. cocaine
- c. caffeine
- d. alcohol

ANSWER: c

6. MDMA is also known as _____.

- a. ecstasy
- b. cocaine
- c. caffeine
- d. amphetamines

ANSWER: a

7. Cannabis exhibits some of the characteristics of _____.

- a. hallucinogens
- b. depressants
- c. stimulants
- d. all of these

ANSWER: d

8. The word drug is derived from the fourteenth century French word *drogue*, meaning _____.

- a. illegal
- b. dry mouth
- c. dry substance
- d. dry herb

ANSWER: c

9. Offenses that are psychopharmacology induced, that is, the result of a response to the intoxicating effects of a drug are referred to as _____ offenses.

- a. compulsive
- b. lifestyle
- c. economic-compulsive
- d. pharmacological

ANSWER: d

10. Goldstein developed a _____ model for considering the relationship between drugs and crime.

- a. cause and effect
- b. multi-factorable
- c. bipartite
- d. tripartite

ANSWER: d

11. Crime driven by a need to buy drugs are referred to as _____ offenses.

- a. lifestyle
- b. economic-compulsive
- c. pharmacological
- d. economic

ANSWER: b

12. The most frequently used hallucinogens are _____; both are produced chemically, and neither has a legitimate medical use.

- a. codeine and amphetamine
- b. LSD and amphetamine

- c. Peyote and Psilocybine
- d. LSD and PCP

ANSWER: d

13. The repeal of Prohibition in 1933 _____ the murder rate in the United States.

- a. did not effect
- b. resulted in a slight decrease in
- c. resulted in a dramatic decrease in
- d. resulted in an increase in

ANSWER: c

14. _____ elevate mood—produce feelings of wellbeing—by stimulating the CNS.

- a. Stimulants
- b. Hallucinogens
- c. Depressants
- d. Opioid pain killers

ANSWER: a

15. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) reports that _____ dependence is the most common substance use disorder in the United States and tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States.

- a. cocaine
- b. alcohol
- c. nicotine
- d. heroin

ANSWER: c

16. According to Shiffman and Balabanis, both tobacco and alcohol share a role as _____ drugs that precedes most subsequent use of marijuana and cocaine.

- a. entry
- b. bridge
- c. gateway
- d. club

ANSWER: c

17. Substances that can reduce pain are known as ____.

- a. stimulants
- b. hallucinogens
- c. depressants
- d. club drugs

ANSWER: c

18. _____ is defined as “a chronic, relapsing brain disease that is characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences”.

- a. drug abuse
- b. illicit drug use
- c. drug addiction
- d. drug disease

ANSWER: c

19. Substances that alter perceptual functions are known as _____.

- a. stimulants
- b. hallucinogens
- c. depressants
- d. club drugs

ANSWER: b

20. National Survey on Drug Use and Health results are limited by _____.

- a. excluded segments of society (e.g., the homeless or the institutionalized)
- b. refusal to participate
- c. possibly biased subjects
- d. all of these

ANSWER: d

21. The Monitoring the Future collects data about drug use from _____.

- a. high-school students
- b. college graduates
- c. veterans
- d. arrestees

ANSWER: a

22. Two programs that were used to estimate drug use have been recently discontinued, Drug Abuse Warning Network and _____.

- a. Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring
- b. Prisoners Against Drugs
- c. Drug Use in the United States Survey
- d. National Drug Use Estimator

ANSWER: a

23. The relatively high rate of drug misuse among _____ can be explained by availability.

- a. males
- b. physicians
- c. students
- d. athletes

ANSWER: b

24. The use of psychoactive chemicals can objectively be labeled drug abuse when the

user becomes _____.

- a. beligerent
- b. intoxicated
- c. dysfunctional
- d. enlightened

ANSWER: c

25. Outside of social settings, the _____ drug user abstains and thereby remains in control of his or her drug use.

- a. teenage
- b. recreational
- c. systemic
- d. first-time

ANSWER: b

26. According to scientific and pharmacological data used to classify dangerous substances for the protection of society, _____ should be a Schedule II narcotic.

- a. aspirin
- b. alcohol
- c. nicotine
- d. metformin

ANSWER: b

27. According to Vaillant, no matter their class origin, most people who use narcotics have a greater tendency than their socioeconomic peers to be _____

- a. aggressive
- b. hungry
- c. delinquent
- d. employeed

ANSWER: c

28. The relationship between drugs and _____ has been consistently documented in both the popular press and in social scientific research

- a. violence
- b. crime
- c. socioeconomic status
- d. alcohol

ANSWER: a

29. A _____ drug user's life often revolves around obtaining, maintaining, and using a supply of drugs.

- a. new
- b. compulsive
- c. addicted
- d. recreational

ANSWER: b

30. A study of 9th and 10th grade male students found that for about _____ of those who used drugs, criminal behavior preceded use.

- a. 1/3
- b. 1/5
- c. 1/4
- d. 1/2

ANSWER: d

31. By 2014, about one in _____ adolescents were current smokers.

- a. twenty
- b. thirty
- c. ten
- d. twenty-five

ANSWER: a

True / False

32. The hallucinogen, peyote, may be lawfully used in some religious ceremonies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

33. The most frequently used hallucinogen is ecstasy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

34. The two extremes on the drug use continuum are nonuse and compulsive use.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

35. Preoccupation is a characteristic of addiction whereby the addict assigns a high priority to acquiring drugs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

36. The use of psychoactive chemicals, licit or illicit, can objectively be labeled drug addiction only when the user becomes dysfunctional as a consequence.

- a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

37. The three categories of drugs are depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

38. Both alcohol and tobacco function as introductory drugs that may lead to the use of other psychoactive drugs.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

39. Alcohol abuse is the most common substance abuse disorder in the U.S.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

40. A drug can have at least three different names: chemical, generic, and trade.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

41. Barbiturates are the most frequently used depressants.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

Completion

42. The term _____ rather than, for example, psychoactive or psychedelic, is a value-laden one.

ANSWER: hallucinogen

43. The most frequently used illegal stimulant is _____.

ANSWER: cocaine

44. _____ and nicotine are also seen as gateway drugs.

ANSWER: Alcohol

45. Drug abuse may be defined from a number of perspectives: "The _____ definition equates drug use with the mere act of using a proscribed drug or using a drug under proscribed conditions.

ANSWER: legal

46. The use of psychoactive chemicals, licit or illicit, can objectively be labeled drug _____ only when the user becomes dysfunctional as a consequence.

ANSWER: abuse

47. _____ offenses are the result of a response to the intoxicating effects of a drug.

ANSWER: Pharmacological

48. _____ distinguish between lawful drugs and illegal drugs.

ANSWER: Statues

49. Monitoring the Future (MTF) collects data from _____.

ANSWER: college students

50. The NSDUH survey collects drug use data _____.

ANSWER: annually

Essay

51. What is the drug use continuum and how can it help understand patterns of drug use?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary

52. What are the three categories of drugs of abuse and how do they differ from one another?

ANSWER: Depressants (reduce pain), Stimulants (elevate mood), Hallucinogens (alter perceptual functions)

53. Explain the tripartite model Goldstein developed for considering the question of drugs and crime.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary

54. Explain differences in drug use measurement between NSDUH and the MTF.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary

55. Explain the author's statement that "how society defines drug abuse determines how society responds to drug use."

ANSWER: Student responses will vary