

1. Alcohol related health care costs include:
  - A. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
  - B. brief interventions
  - C. injury treatment
  - D. all of the choices
  - E. only Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and brief interventions
2. Since the 1980s when alcohol consumption \_\_\_\_, there has been a steady \_\_\_\_.
  - A. peaked; decline
  - B. declined; rise
  - C. dropped; decline
  - D. jumped; rise
3. Following Prohibition, per capita consumption:
  - A. changed little
  - B. rapidly increased by 50%
  - C. very slowly began to rise
  - D. actually declined because of the Depression
4. In terms of per capita consumption, of the total alcohol consumed from all beverages:
  - A. the proportions from beer, wine, and liquor are about equal
  - B. the proportion from beer is almost 75% of the total alcohol consumption
  - C. the smallest proportion of alcohol comes from liquor
  - D. the smallest proportion of alcohol comes from wine
5. In government surveys, a *current drinker* is defined as someone who:
  - A. has a drink at least once a week
  - B. has had a drink in the past month
  - C. has had a drink in the past four months
  - D. has alcohol in the home
6. In government surveys, a *binge drinker* is defined as:
  - A. having had five or more drinks on one occasion in the last month
  - B. having five or more drinks on one occasion in the past week
  - C. having five or more drinks in less than three hours
  - D. having five or more drinks, per occasion, at least twice a week
7. In government surveys, a *heavy drinker* is defined as:
  - A. having 3 or more drinks two days in a row
  - B. having 3 or more drinks at least 10 times a month
  - C. having 5 or more drinks twice in the past week
  - D. having had 5 or more drinks on at least five occasions in the past month
8. Comparing the per capita levels of alcohol consumption of different countries can be complicated by:
  - A. differences in the proportion of older and younger people in the populations
  - B. the time of year the survey is conducted
  - C. the types of beverage that are consumed
  - D. None of the above

9. What proportion of Americans drinks no alcohol?
  - A. approximately a tenth
  - B. approximately a quarter
  - C. approximately a third
  - D. approximately a half
10. Statistically, within the U.S. population, the proportion of drinkers:
  - A. increases as people get older
  - B. decreases as people are more well-educated
  - C. increases as income increases
  - D. is lower among whites as compared to Hispanics and African Americans
11. Social costs of alcohol use include:
  - A. tax revenues
  - B. alcohol manufacturing and sales income
  - C. treatment for alcoholism
  - D. philanthropic contributions by the alcohol industry
12. Alcohol-related deaths may account for as much as what percentage of deaths annually?
  - A. 5%
  - B. 10%
  - C. 20%
  - D. 25%
13. Perpetrators of violent crime are most likely to be using:
  - A. PCP
  - B. heroin
  - C. alcohol
  - D. crack cocaine
14. Alcohol use plays a significant role in which of the following?
  - A. suicide
  - B. drownings
  - C. neither of the choices
  - D. both of the choices
15. Less than 10% of the population consumes 50% of all the alcohol.  
True    False
16. Since data has been systematically collected, alcohol consumption in the U.S. peaked in the early 1980s.  
True    False
17. The South has the highest proportion of abstainers, and among drinkers, the highest rate of heavy drinkers.  
True    False
18. In international rankings, the United States is among the top five countries in per capita consumption.  
True    False
19. In a fatal accident involving a pedestrian, it is more likely that the pedestrian has been drinking than the driver.  
True    False
20. The family unit as well as the alcohol-troubled person has higher health-care costs.  
True    False
21. A major component of alcohol-related health care costs is alcohol treatment.  
True    False

22. Eradication of poppy fields in Afghanistan has reduced the crop by only 1-2%.  
True False
23. About 45-50% of the world's heroin comes from Afghanistan.  
True False
24. Alcohol related motor vehicle fatalities, involving an alcohol-impaired driver have been declining among younger drivers.  
True False
25. Less than 15% of alcohol related health care spending is on rehabilitation and treatment.  
True False
26. The higher the BAC, the higher the risk of injury from a fall.  
True False
27. Suicide is almost never successful when the individual has been drinking.  
True False
28. The proportion of those with alcohol abuse and alcoholism who receive treatment now surpasses 50%.  
True False

## 2 Key

1. Alcohol related health care costs include:
- A. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
  - B. brief interventions
  - C. injury treatment
  - D. all of the choices**
  - E. only Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and brief interventions

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2. Since the 1980s when alcohol consumption \_\_\_\_, there has been a steady \_\_\_\_.
- A. peaked; decline**
  - B. declined; rise
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3. Following Prohibition, per capita consumption:
- A. changed little
  - B. rapidly increased by 50%**
  - C. very slowly began to rise
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4. In terms of per capita consumption, of the total alcohol consumed from all beverages:
- A. the proportions from beer, wine, and liquor are about equal
  - B. the proportion from beer is almost 75% of the total alcohol consumption
  - C. the smallest proportion of alcohol comes from liquor
  - D. the smallest proportion of alcohol comes from wine**

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5. In government surveys, a *current drinker* is defined as someone who:
- A. has a drink at least once a week
  - B. has had a drink in the past month**
  - C. has had a drink in the past four months
  - D. has alcohol in the home

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6. In government surveys, a *binge drinker* is defined as:
- A. having had five or more drinks on one occasion in the last month**
  - B. having five or more drinks on one occasion in the past week
  - C. having five or more drinks in less than three hours
  - D. having five or more drinks, per occasion, at least twice a week

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7. In government surveys, a *heavy drinker* is defined as:
- A. having 3 or more drinks two days in a row
  - B. having 3 or more drinks at least 10 times a month
  - C. having 5 or more drinks twice in the past week
  - D. having had 5 or more drinks on at least five occasions in the past month**

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8. Comparing the per capita levels of alcohol consumption of different countries can be complicated by:
- A. differences in the proportion of older and younger people in the populations
  - B. the time of year the survey is conducted
  - C. the types of beverage that are consumed
  - D. None of the above

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9. What proportion of Americans drinks no alcohol?
- A. approximately a tenth
  - B. approximately a quarter
  - C. approximately a third
  - D. approximately a half

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10. Statistically, within the U.S. population, the proportion of drinkers:
- A. increases as people get older
  - B. decreases as people are more well-educated
  - C. increases as income increases
  - D. is lower among whites as compared to Hispanics and African Americans

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11. Social costs of alcohol use include:
- A. tax revenues
  - B. alcohol manufacturing and sales income
  - C. treatment for alcoholism
  - D. philanthropic contributions by the alcohol industry

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12. Alcohol-related deaths may account for as much as what percentage of deaths annually?
- A. 5%
  - B. 10%
  - C. 20%
  - D. 25%

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13. Perpetrators of violent crime are most likely to be using:
- A. PCP
  - B. heroin
  - C. alcohol
  - D. crack cocaine

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14. Alcohol use plays a significant role in which of the following?
- A. suicide
  - B. drownings
  - C. neither of the choices
  - D. both of the choices

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15. Less than 10% of the population consumes 50% of all the alcohol.  
TRUE

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16. Since data has been systematically collected, alcohol consumption in the U.S. peaked in the early 1980s.  
**TRUE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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17. The South has the highest proportion of abstainers, and among drinkers, the highest rate of heavy drinkers.  
**TRUE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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18. In international rankings, the United States is among the top five countries in per capita consumption.  
**FALSE**
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19. In a fatal accident involving a pedestrian, it is more likely that the pedestrian has been drinking than the driver.  
**TRUE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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20. The family unit as well as the alcohol-troubled person has higher health-care costs.  
**TRUE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Kinney - Chapter 02 #20*
21. A major component of alcohol-related health care costs is alcohol treatment.  
**FALSE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Kinney - Chapter 02 #21*
22. Eradication of poppy fields in Afghanistan has reduced the crop by only 1-2%.  
**TRUE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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23. About 45-50% of the world's heroin comes from Afghanistan.  
**FALSE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Kinney - Chapter 02 #23*
24. Alcohol related motor vehicle fatalities, involving an alcohol-impaired driver have been declining among younger drivers.  
**TRUE**
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Kinney - Chapter 02 #24*
25. Less than 15% of alcohol related health care spending is on rehabilitation and treatment.  
**TRUE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Kinney - Chapter 02 #25*
26. The higher the BAC, the higher the risk of injury from a fall.  
**TRUE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Kinney - Chapter 02 #26*
27. Suicide is almost never successful when the individual has been drinking.  
**FALSE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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28. The proportion of those with alcohol abuse and alcoholism who receive treatment now surpasses 50%.

**FALSE**

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## 2 Summary

| <u>Category</u>                    | <u># of Questions</u> |
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