Chapter 2: Drugs in Contemporary Society

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	annually.	Drug Co	ontrol Policy pla	ces the l	nealth and social cost of drug use at		
	a. \$121 billion			c.			
	b. \$141 billion			d.	\$193 billion		
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 20		
2.		peo	ple are in Ameri		s on any given day for violating drug law.		
	a. 500,000b. 1,000,000				1,500,000 2,000,000		
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:			
	AND. A	115.	1	IXLI.	p. 20		
3.					to student deaths but also it has been associated with		
	a. weak academic pe	rformand	ce		vandalism		
	b. injuries			d.	all of the above		
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 21		
4.	Nearly Aı	mericans	die each year fr	om the ı	use of tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drugs.		
	a. 500,000				1.5 million		
	b. 1 million			d.	2 million		
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 21		
5.	A report from the Broo	king Ins	titute suggested	that the	debate over how to address the drug problem is based on		
	a. the strength of the	-		c.	speculation, not on fact		
	b. the strength of the	police for	orce	d.	J The state of the		
					problem		
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 23		
6.	Individuals who use drugs infrequently and due to curiosity are what type of user?						
	a. Social-recreational			c.	1		
	b. Circumstantial-situ	uational		d.	Intensified		
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 24		
7.		gs in a so	ocial environme	nt to sha	re pleasurable experiences among friends describes what		
	type of drug use? a. Experimental			c.	Social-recreational		
	b. Intensified			d.			
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 24		
0	m. 1.						
8.	Taking a drug on a sho use?	Taking a drug on a short-term basis to contend with immediate distress or pressure describes what type of drug use?					
	a. Intensified			c.	Social-recreational		
	b. Circumstantial-situ	uational		d.	Experimental		
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 24		

9.	When a person uses drugs on a steady, long-term basis to achieve relief from a persistent problem, what kind of use is this?							
		s unis? Intensified			c.	Circumstantial-situational		
		Compulsive			d.	Social-recreational		
	ANS	S: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 24		
10.	What	t type of drug use r	efers to	the user's lifests	ıle revol	ving around drugs?		
10.		Intensified	CICIS 10	the user's mesty		Social-recreational		
		Compulsive			d.	Circumstantial-situational		
	ANS	•	PTS:	1	REF:	n 24		
	AIN	э. Б	115.	1	KLI.	p. 24		
11.			e has be	en collected peri		from U.S. households since what year?		
	a. 1 b. 1					1971 1981		
	ANS	S: 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?						
		18-21	m wine	n age group.	c.	21-30		
		18-25				25-35		
	ANS	S: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 25		
10								
13.		ording to the 2010 I Marijuana	Monitor	ing the Future st		ich of the following drugs showed a decline in use? Cocaine		
		Amphetamines				All of the above		
		_						
	ANS	S: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 27		
14.								
		geriatric psychotro	_	et	c.	=		
	b. §	gerontology syndro	ome		d.	invisible epidemic		
	ANS	S: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 28		
16.	Subs	tance abuse in the	workpla	ce may result in				
	a. i	increased accidents	8		c.	increased absenteeism		
	b. i	increased health ca	re costs		d.	all of the above		
	ANS	S: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 29		
17.	It is estimated that employee drug abuse costs the workplace							
		\$15 billion)		c.	\$27.9 billion		
		\$25.6 billion			d.	\$30 billion		
	ANS	S: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 29		
18.	Most surveys showed that less than of workers used alcohol or other drugs on the job.							
		3%			c.	7%		
	b. 5	5%			d.	10%		
	ANS	S: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 29		

19. Many corporations have devised EAPs to help workers deal with problems to			deal with problems that affect job		
	performance.				health
	a. legalb. family				all of the above
	U. Tulling			u.	an of the above
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 30
20.	Most Americans view	drug test	ing as		
	a. degrading and deh			c.	a necessary procedure
	b. important and valu	ıable		d.	illegal
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 31
21.	Which of the following	g is a fast	t and inexpensive	e test use	ed in a drug screening?
	a. Gas chromatograp	hy		c.	5 5 1 5
	b. Immunoassay			d.	None of the above
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 32
22.	When a person tests po	sitive fo	r a drug even tho	ough the	re was no drug present in the body, it is termed
	a. inaccurate			c.	false positive
	b. false negative			d.	positive outlier
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 32
23	When a person tests no	gative fo	or a drug avan th	ough the	at drug is present in the body, it is termed
23.	a. negative outlier	gative ic	n a drug even th	C.	
	b. false negative			d.	
	•	DTC.	1		
	ANS: B	P15:	1	REF:	p. 32
24.	-	ito adole	scent alcohol use	reduce	the initiation and of alcohol use.
	a. cost			c.	
	b. frequency			d.	duration
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 33
25.	The most important dis	stinction	between drug us	ers and	non-users is the extent of
	a. their response to fa			c.	use of legal substances
	b. their responses to	peer pres	ssure	d.	conventionality
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 34
26	Honoin in Bulanta and	nin al 1 - 1	novion but NOT		
26.	Heroin is linked to crima. violent behavior	nınaı ber	navior, but NO1	0	community problems
	a. violent behaviorb. family problems			c. d.	financial problems
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 34
27.	The drug involved with	the mo	st violent incider	its is	
	a. heroin			c.	alcohol
	b. amphetamines			d.	LSD
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 34
28.	Which town refere to -	drug be:	na noisonesso		
∠0.	Which term refers to a a. Addiction	urug bel	ng poisonous?	C	Habituation
				C.	

	b. Dependence d	Toxic
	ANS: D PTS: 1 REF	p. 35
29.		drug is termed therapeutic safety coefficient safety coefficient
	ANS: B PTS: 1 REF	p. 35
30.		one's ability to function? Physiological Behavioral
	ANS: D PTS: 1 REF	p. 35
31.	b. Acute d	Physiological Intensified
	ANS: B PTS: 1 REF	p. 35
32.		sulting from repeated use of a drug? Physiological Chronic
	ANS: D PTS: 1 REF	p. 35
33.	network called a. FBIN c.	y room visits and fatal overdoses due to drugs through a DAWN ATF
	ANS: C PTS: 1 REF	p. 35
34.	b. acute drug-related problems d	only alcohol-related problems only those needed to be hospitalized p. 36
35.	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	ngs are referred to as designer drugs quasi-synthetic drugs
	ANS: C PTS: 1 REF	p. 36
36.	Cathinone is another name for a. bath salts b. Ecstasy Cathinone is another name for a. bath salts Cathinone is another name for Cathinone is another name for another na	fentanyl
	ANS: A PTS: 1 REF	p. 37
37.	Which of the following is a designer drug? a. Heroin c. b. MDMA d	

	ANS: B	P15:	1	KEF:	p. 37
38.	a. MDMA b. Ecstasy	thetic deriva	ative of morphin	ie. c. d.	Meperidine MDA
	•				
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 37
39.	Tactics for stopping a. effective b. ineffective	the flow of	drugs into the U	nited St c. d.	cost effective
		DTC.	1		
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 39
40.	Biphetamine is also la. the love drug b. the date rape drug			c. d.	herbal ecstasy black widow
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 39
41.	many of these countr				intercede in the drug trade, but the security forces in
	a. lack of fundsb. lack of access to	agood ween	ons	c. d.	internal corruption lack of technology
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 40
42.	Preventing drugs from a. hampered by a lab. a matter of demandance. ANS: B	ack of techn	ology ply	c.	lacing the amount of drugs grown in the country is largely a military effort best done by local police p. 41
MATCHING					
	 a. Experimental dr b. Social-recreation c. Circumstantial u d. Intensified use e. Compulsive use 	nal use		f. g. h. i.	Physiological toxicity Behavioral toxicity Acute toxicity Chronic toxicity
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	 Infrequent use motivated by curiosity Drug use on a steady basis to relieve problems Drug use to share experiences Obsessive drug use Harm arising from drug's interference with one's ability to function Harm with single use Harm with repeated use 				
1. 2.	ANS: C ANS: A	PTS: PTS:			

4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	ANS: D PTS: ANS: B PTS: ANS: E PTS: ANS: G PTS: ANS: H PTS: ANS: I PTS: ANS: F PTS:	1 1 1 1 1
TRUI	E/FALSE	
1.	Nearly every American has use	ed a mind-altering substance.
	ANS: T PTS:	1
2.	Nearly 500,000 Americans die drugs.	each year from use of tobacco, alcohol and illegal
	ANS: T PTS:	1
3.	The age group most likely to us	se drugs is 25- to 34-year-olds.
	ANS: F PTS:	1
4.	The constitutionality of drug te	esting has been answered definitively.
	ANS: F PTS:	1
5.	Monitoring the Future refers to	a drug treatment program.
	ANS: F PTS:	1
6.	Biphetamine is also referred to	as "black widow."
	ANS: T PTS:	1
7.	EAPs help workers deal with p	personal problems.
	ANS: T PTS:	1
8.	There is a strong relationship b	etween drug use and deviant attitudes and behavior.
	ANS: T PTS:	1
9.	Heroin is linked to violent beha	avior, but not necessarily criminal behavior.
	ANS: F PTS:	1
10.	There is a clear connection bet	ween crime and drugs.
	ANS: T PTS:	1
11.	Drugs use reinforces a lack of i	interest in educational pursuits.

12.	Marijuana users have better school attendance rates than nonusers.						
	ANS: F	PTS:	1				
13.	It is unclear whether jo	b instab	ility results in drug use or whether drug use causes job instability.				
	ANS: T	PTS:	1				
14.	Toxicity does not reflect	ct the le	gal status of a drug.				
	ANS: T	PTS:	1				
15.	DAWN information is	collecte	d from every hospital in the United States.				
	ANS: F	PTS:	1				
16.	DAWN data cites alcol	nol as a	single drug entry.				
	ANS: F	PTS:	1				
17.	7. 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				
ESSA	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

Illegal drug use has a connection to crime

Majority of Americans view drugs as an extremely serious problem

ANS: T

PTS: 1

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

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PTS: 1