1. According to the illegality definition, a drug is
   a. a substance that is illegal without a prescription.
   b. a substance that cannot be purchased at a pharmacy.
   c. whatever law enforcement and the laws say it is.
   d. none of these.

2. According to the NSDUH, the drug used by the largest percentage of the American population is
   a. Alcohol
   b. Tobacco
   c. Marijuana
   d. Cocaine

3. According to the selective interaction/socialization theory, which drug are users likely to use first?
   a. marijuana
   b. cigarettes/hard alcohol
   c. beer or wine
   d. other illegal drugs

4. A critique of the DAWN report is that
   a. there are no standardized rules for reporting incidents.
   b. people report what they thought they took, not what they actually ingested.
   * c. both of these

5. Acute effects of drugs are
   a. life threatening, serious side effects.
   b. short-term effects.
   c. long-term effects.
   d. indirect effects.

6. Adopted children have rates of alcoholism closer to those of their birth parents than to those of their adopted parents. Which theory explains this?
   a. social learning
   b. inadequate personality
   c. genetic theory
d. metabolic imbalance

7. A drug's capacity to treat the body or the mind refers to its:
   a. Medical utility
   b. Psychoactive properties
   c. Legality
   d. Acute effects

8. An example of illegal recreational use is
   a. taking Nyquil for a cold.
   b. taking Nyquil for the high.
   c. taking methamphetamine to stay awake for a test.
   d. taking methamphetamine to feel high.

9. An objective dimension of drug use would be:
   a. A clinician's determination of "excessive use"
   b. FDA determination regarding a drug's medical utility
   c. Effects of particular drugs on the body's neurochemistry
   d. Effects of drug use on individual well-being

10. A sociologist who attempts to explain why drug abuse is particularly devastating in poor minority communities would be likely to use which theory?
    a. sub-cultural
    b. social interactionist
    c. social control
    d. conflict

11. A weakness of the MTF survey is that
    a. it does not include all grades.
    * b) it does not include students who are absent or drop out.

12. Biological theories of drug use
    a. argue that specific physical mechanisms in a person influence that person to use drugs.
    b. argue that the biological properties of drugs influence drug use.
    c. explain why some people overdose and others do not.
    d. explain why some people develop dependence and others do not.

13. Chronic effects of drugs are
a. life threatening, serious side effects.
b. short-term effects.
c. long-term effects.
d. indirect effects.

14. Conflict theory states that
   a. drug use is dangerous and creates conflicts that lead to crime.
   b. drug use is a result of a conflict between subcultures.
   c. drug use is a result of conflict between parents and children.
   d. drug use is related to social class, income, and power.

15. Dave takes cocaine because of the euphoric feeling it gives him. He really likes the feeling and keeps using the drug. Which theory best describes his behavior?
   a. negative reinforcement
   b. self-control
   c. positive reinforcement
   d. inadequate personality

16. DAWN includes which of the following information?
   a. People who are arrested and people who are injured.
   b. Emergency department incidents, including suicide attempts.
   c. Phone respondent answers on the health related issues.
   d. Teachers perceptions of health issues.

17. Descriptive statistics show
   a. whether two things are related.
   b. whether one thing causes another thing.
   c. whether several factors cause another factor.
   d. none of the these

18. Drugs that have an antagonistic effect
   a. can be mixed safely.
   b. double the effects of each drug.
   c. enhance and multiply the effects of each drug.
   d. nullify each other.

19. During the 1930's, government efforts emphasized the dangers of:
   a. Alcohol
   b. Heroin
   c. Marijuana
20. During the late 1800's, morphine addiction in the U.S. was heavily concentrated among:

a. Middle class women  
b. Poor urban communities  
c. Black men  
d. Rural youth

21. Early opium legislation came about because

a. the government was concerned about people's health.  
b. the government was concerned opium would spread to the white upper classes.  
c. the government was concerned that opium use would lead to more addicting drug use.  
d. the government was concerned that the route of administration would cause disease.

22. Evidence that many major league baseball players use steroids has recently come to light. For many years, the players had actively resisted any efforts to ban the drugs or to test for their use. Which theory best describes why a baseball player might use steroids?

a. self-control theory  
b. sub-cultural theory  
c. social-control theory  
d. metabolic imbalance

23. Federal legislation in the 1980's did all of the following except:

a. Classified marijuana as a "Schedule I" substance  
b. Set mandatory minimum sentences for crack cocaine  
c. Established the Office of Drug Control Policy  
d. Expanded federal funding for substance abuse research

24. Frank wants lots of money. He never finished high school because he had to work to help support his family. He will never legitimately earn a lot of money. He turns to selling drugs. Which theory best explains his behavior?

a. problem-prone behavior  
b. social control theory  
c. anomie  
d. social disorganization

25. Genetic theories
26. Heather likes to drink. It makes her feel good. It is fun to her. She drinks when she wants and how much she wants with no regard to the consequences. Which theory best explains her behavior?

a. self-control theory  
b. subcultural theory  
c. social-control theory  
d. social learning theory

27. Impaired ability to drive is a ______ of alcohol

a. Direct acute effect  
b. Indirect acute effect  
c. Direct chronic effect  
d. Indirect chronic effect

28. In the "natural" era of drug use, drugs tended to be consumed

a. for religious purposes.  
b. for medicinal purposes.  
c. for both religious and medicinal purposes.  
d. for recreational purposes.

29. In the 1980s the news media reported that crack

a. was prepared freebase.  
b. was popular in the middle classes.  
c. caused instantaneous addiction.  
d. all of these

30. In the late teens and early 1920s, physicians sought to treat addicts by

a. the use of detox centers.  
b. psychotherapy.  
c. prescribing controlled doses of narcotics.  
d. treating withdrawal symptoms.

31. Jill has a good job, kids, and a house. She has been offered the chance to try cocaine. She chooses not to because she is afraid that it will hurt her job, kids and home. Her behavior is best explained by
a. self-control theory.
b. subcultural theory.
c. social-control theory.
d. social learning theory.

32. Jim's friends smoke cigarettes and drink alcohol. One day, Jim offers them some LSD. They get angry and chastise him for buying an illegal substance. Which theory best explains this situation?

a. self-control theory
b. sub-cultural theory
c. social-control theory
d. social learning theory

33. Knowing that people are likely to lie on surveys:

a. makes surveys invalid.
b. makes surveys unreliable.
c. makes the data useful in a relative sense.
d. makes the data useful in an absolute sense.

34. Max no longer feels the effects of cocaine. He decided to try methamphetamine, but he did not feel the effects of this drug either. This is an example of

a. pharmacological tolerance.
b. cross-tolerance.
c. behavioral tolerance.
d. reverse tolerance.

35. Most theories on drug use/abuse

a. need to be supplemented with other theories.
b. can stand alone and explain all behavior.
c. have no basis in reality.
d. are just educated guesses.

36. Nerve cells are also called

a. neurons.
b. neurotransmitters.
c. receptors.
d. synapses.

37. Neurotransmitters are

a. Drugs that have psychoactive properties
b. Chemical messengers inside the body
c. A form of brain cells
d. The latest form of illicit drugs

38. Over-the-counter drugs are

a. completely safe.
b. available only with a prescription from a physician.
c. strongly psychoactive.
d. rarely used recreationally.

39. Pharmacological tolerance refers to

a. the diminishing effect of the drug in all classes.
b. the ability of the user to compensate for the drug effects.
c. the neurons becoming insensitive to the drug.
d. the user reaching the LD.

40. Potency is

a. the quantity of the drug needed to produce the action.
b. the same as the effective dose.
c. the same as the lethal dose.
d. the quality of the drug.

41. Prescription drugs are

a. completely safe.
b. an insignificantly small source of illicit recreational drug use.
c. a multibillion-dollar industry
d. used only for their approved medical purposes.

42. Psychoactivity refers to

a. a drug's ability to affect the mind.
b. a drug's ability to affect the body.
c. a drug's ability to affect the mind and body.
d. a drug's ability to affect the environment.

43. Research indicates that drug courts and drug treatment are

a. completely ineffective.
b. slightly less effective than incarceration for non-violent offenders.
c. equally effective as incarceration for non-violent offenders.
d. more effective than incarceration for non-violent offenders.

44. Sampling refers to the
a. drugs people try.
b. way respondents are chosen.
c. way interviewers are chosen.
d. way the drugs that are going to be asked about are chosen.

45. Schedule II drugs are those drugs that have

a. a high potential of abuse and no medical utility.
b. a high potential of abuse and some medical utility.
c. a low potential for abuse and some medical utility.
d. a low potential for abuse and no medical utility.

46. Sensationalism is relevant to which theory of media bias?

a. ruling elite 
b. bottom-up 
c. professionalism 
d. all of these 

47. Social control theory and self-control theory both assume that

a. people are naturally good.
b. people are naturally deviant.
c. structures in society make people good.
d. structures in society make people deviant.

48. Social control theory focuses on

a. why people do not engage in deviance.
b. what encourages people to engage in deviance.
c. what institutions prevent deviance.
d. how parents influence deviance in their children.

49. Sociological theories differ from psychological and biological theories because

a. sociology is not a science.
b. the psychological and biological theories have experiments and studies that support them.
c. sociology focuses only on society, not individuals.
d. sociology focuses on individuals and their relationship in society.

50. Tania has become addicted to heroin. When she tries to stop using it, she experiences great pain. She always goes back to heroin to relieve her suffering. Which theory explains her continued use?
a. self-control  
b. negative reinforcement  
c. metabolic imbalance  
d. conflict theory  

51. The "crack babies" stories in the 1980s were  
   a. all false.  
   b. based on bad science.  
   c. true-crack is likely to cause severe damage to the fetus.  
   d. about a huge problem that we are still facing today.  

52. The 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act did which of the following?  
   a. Regulated the use of narcotics for the first time  
   b. Required that over the counter remedies be labeled with their contents  
   c. Banned the use of alcohol in cold medicines  
   d. Established a schedule of controlled substances  

53. The 1970 Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act included provisions that:  
   a. Established the National Office of Drug Control Policy  
   b. Formally declared war on drugs  
   c. Banned the sale of alcohol to individuals under 21  
   d. Established a system for classifying controlled substances  

54. The ADAM program monitors  
   a. drug specialists.  
   b. high school students.  
   c. arrestees.  
   d. ER and ME data.  

55. The classical model of dependence  
   a. defines as addictive drugs only those that have withdrawal symptoms.  
   b. defines as addictive drugs only opiates.  
   c. explains why cocaine is more likely to produce behavioral dependence than alcohol.  
   d. none of these  

56. The DAWN program monitors  
   a. drug specialists  
   b. high school students  
   c. arrestees  
   d. ER and ME data
57. The ED/LD ratio of 1:1 means that

a. the effective dose will cause death.
b. the effective dose is very low.
c. the lethal dose is very low.
d. both the effective and the lethal doses are very low.

58. The fact that The Washington Post ran a fabricated story illustrates

a. selection bias.
b. institutional elitism.
c. professional subculture theory.
d. grass roots theory.

59. The grass roots theory of media bias states that

a. the news media only cares about the bottom line.
b. the news media promotes only those stories that serve the interest of the ruling elite.
c. the news media is controlled by the elite.
d. the new media only airs what the people want to hear.

60. The half-life of a drug refers to

a. how long someone will feel the effects.
b. how long the drug will stay fresh.
c. how long someone will use the drug.
d. how long it takes for half the drug to be removed from the system.

61. The Harrison Narcotics Act

a. stated that only physicians could distribute opium and cocaine.
b. banned the sale of opium and cocaine in all situations.
c. taxed anyone who sold drugs, even street dealers.
d. was declared unconstitutional.

62. The institutional dominance theory of media bias states that

a. the news media only cares about the bottom line.
b. the news media promotes only those stories that serve the interest of the ruling elite.
c. the news media is controlled by the elite.
d. the new media, a democratic institution, only airs what the people want to hear.
63. The main theme of media stories on LSD in the mid-1960s was

a. its therapeutic values.
b. its widespread use.
c. the psychotic episodes experienced by users.
d. its subculture.

64. The Marihuana Tax Act

a. banned marijuana completely.
b. created a sales tax for marijuana.
c. taxed the producers, sellers, and buyers of marijuana.
d. legalized the distribution of medical marijuana.

65. The media accounts of crack-related homicides

a. emphasized that innocent white bystanders were being killed.
b. correctly reported on the danger of random crack-related violence.
c. tied crack homicides with the gang problem.
d. none of these

66. The media portrayed marijuana in the 1930s as

a. a safe recreational drug.
b. a medicinal drug.
c. both a safe recreational drug and a medicinal drug.
d. neither a safe recreational drug nor a medicinal drug.

67. The media tends to

a. accurately portray the health concerns of various drugs.
b. dramatically overstate the actual number of drug users.
c. objectively report on the drug problem in America.
d. believe what the government tells them about drugs.

68. The medical utility definition of a drug states that

a. a substance is a drug if it has any medical utility.
b. only those substances with no medical utility are drugs.
c. a drug is a substance used to treat the body or mind.
d. only those substances that require a prescription are drugs.

69. The money machine theory of media bias states that

a. the news media only cares about the bottom line.
b. the news media promotes only those stories that serve the interest of the ruling elite.
c. the news media is controlled by the elite.
d. the new media only airs what the people want to hear.

70. The MTF program monitors
   a. drug specialists
   b. students
   c. arrestees
   d. ER and ME data

71. The MTF study surveys
   a. lifetime, annual, 30-day and daily use.
   b. only 30-day and annual use.
   c. only lifetime use.
   d. only that day use.

72. The National Household survey is good for understanding:
   a. the relationship between drugs and crime.
   b. the health consequences of drugs.
   c. the prevalence of drug use in the general population.
   d. the prevalence of drug use in students.

73. The NSDUH is similar to which other survey?
   a. DAWN
   b. ADAM
   * c) MTF

74. The numbers from ADAM are good for understanding:
   a. the relationship between drugs and crime.
   b. the health consequences of drugs.
   c. the prevalence of drug use in the general population.
   d. the prevalence of drug use in students.

75. The professional subculture theory states that
   a. the elite form a subculture that dictates material.
   b. the news media subculture cares about accuracy and human interest.
   c. the news media subculture cares about ratings.
   d. the news media subculture polices itself for accuracy.

76. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
a. was the first organic farming act in the country.
b. outlawed the sale of medicines that contained opiates and cocaine.
c. was the first criminal law aimed at medicines.
d. prohibited the sale of misbranded food and drugs.

77. The route of administration effects drug action because
   a. drugs only have one route of administration.
   b. it influences the effects the drugs have.
   c. it will hijack different neurotransmitters depending on how it is administered.
   d. it has no effect.

78. The suggestion that LSD causes chromosomal damage
   a. was proven in the 1960s.
   b. was something the media made up.
   c. was eventually disproved in the early 1970s.
   d. was just an urban legend.

79. Using over-the-counter cough syrup to experience a high is an example of:
   a. Legal recreational use
   b. Legal instrumental use
   c. Illegal recreational use
   d. Illegal instrumental use

80. When Janie first started drinking she would get very rowdy after one drink. Now it takes three drinks for her to get rowdy. This is an example of
   a. pharmacological tolerance.
   b. cross-tolerance.
   c. behavioral tolerance.
   d. reverse tolerance.

81. When people are asked about their drug behavior they are most likely to
   a. tell the truth.
   b. understate their use.
   c. overstate their use.
   d. deny all use.

82. Which of the following drugs is NOT on Schedule I of the Controlled Substance Act?
   a. heroin
   b. marijuana
83. Which of the following is NOT a limitation of the ADAM data?
   a. It only counts people arrested.
   b. Arrestees may not be an adequate sample of criminals.
   c. It is only conducted in the largest cities.
   d. The respondents are not included in the National Household Survey or in
      the MTF surveys.

84. Which president advocated the decriminalization of marijuana?
   a. Nixon
   b. Reagan
   c. Carter
   d. Bush

85. Which survey gives us information on attitudes surrounding drug use?
   a. NSDUH
   b. ADAM
   c. DAWN
   d. MTF

86. With respect to death and disease, the number one drug problem in the United
    States is
   a. heroin.
   b. cocaine.
   c. marijuana.
   d. tobacco.

87. An over-the-counter (OTC) cold remedy taken for a cold would be classified
    as a(n)
   a. illicit drug for instrumental use
   b. licit drug for instrumental use
   c. illicit drug for recreational use
   d. licit drug for recreational use

88. Physical dependence requires the presence of
   a. a physical response to the drug
   b. a set of physical withdrawal symptoms
   c. a craving for the drug
   d. none of the above
89. Cathy needs to stay awake to study for her psychology midterm, so she decides to take an amphetamine to keep from falling asleep. In this case, the drug had a(n) ________ use.

a. instrumental  
b. recreational  
c. uninstrumental  
d. precreational

90. Drug abusers continue to use drugs due to

a. a strong compulsion to continue taking the drug  
b. craving the pleasurable effects of the drug  
c. avoiding withdrawal symptoms  
d. all of the above

91. The DSM-IV of the American Psychiatric Association defines two fundamental conditions related to drug-taking behavior:

a. substance dependence and drug abuse  
b. substance dependence and substance abuse  
c. substance dependence and drug dependence  
d. drug dependence and drug abuse

92. According to the DSM-IV definitions, substance abuse implies that

a. there are specific problems that have arisen from the drug-taking behavior  
b. there must be withdrawal symptoms  
c. there are no psychoactive effects of the substance under question  
d. the individual is already dependent upon the substance

93. Instances in which a prescription or nonprescription drug is used in an inappropriate way are regarded as

a. drug abuse  
b. drug misuse  
c. illicit drug-taking behavior  
d. extremely rare

94. DAWN stands for the

a. Drug Abuse Warning Network  
b. District Attorney Wait-list Number (for arrests)  
c. Distribution of Abuse in White Non-adults  
d. Drug Abuse Wait-list Number (for treatment)
95. Drug-related medical emergencies are reported in terms of

a. ED mentions and a drug's margin of safety
b. ED mentions and ME mentions
c. ME mentions only
d. ED mentions following a drug-related death

96. ME mentions are

a. substances recorded during a given emergency-department episode
b. usually fatal
c. drugs reported to be involved in a drug-related death
d. the number of times a person has come to the emergency department for treatment regarding a drug-related problem

97. Instances of drug abuse involve

a. illicit drugs only
b. licit or illicit drugs
c. licit drugs only
d. instrumental use of drugs

98. Psychoactive drugs affect our behavior and experience

a. by purely psychological means
b. only if they are ingested orally
c. by altering the functioning of the brain
d. by adjusting our expectations toward a given response

99. Which route of administration provides the slowest absorption into the brain, in general?

a. oral
b. inhalation
c. absorption through skin or membranes
d. injection

100. Which of the following is NOT an illicit drug in the United States?

a. heroin
b. cocaine
c. nicotine
d. ketamine

101. Which of the following forms of drug administration is the fastest?
102. Drugs administered through smoking include

a. nicotine from cigarettes
b. opium
c. crystallized forms of methamphetamine
d. all of the above

103. Analogy: illicit drugs are to cocaine as licit drugs are to

a. ecstasy
b. crack
c. heroin
d. alcohol

104. Signs of drug dependence include

a. becoming preoccupied with drug-taking behavior
b. a need for increasingly greater quantities of the drug to get the same desired effect
c. intense cravings for the drug
d. all of the above

105. You have a better chance of staying within the therapeutic window with

a. a time-release form of the drug
b. an injection of the drug
c. an easily digested form of the drug
d. a tamper-proof drug container

106. If there is a very strong effect when two drugs are taken in combination, even though one of the drugs by itself has no effect and the other by itself has only a weak effect, then the combination effect is called

a. potentiation
b. additive
c. synergistic
d. subtractive

107. Which statement is true?

a. All psychoactive drugs produce dependence.
b. All dependence-producing drugs are illicit.
c. Only illicit psychoactive drugs produce dependence.
d. Some psychoactive drugs produce dependence.

108. The capacity of a drug dose to have a gradually diminished effect on the user as it is taken repeatedly is known as

   a. drug tolerance
   b. the placebo effect
   c. drug dependence
   d. drug interaction

109. Principles of Pavlovian conditioning have been used to explain which of the following drug-taking phenomena?

   a. a large number of ER mentions in the DAWN reports
   b. the placebo effect
   c. behavioral tolerance
   d. forms of tolerance tied to purely physiological effects

110. Developing a tolerance for a drug's effect resulting in tolerance for the effects of another drug never taken is known as

   a. cross-reference
   b. cross-induction
   c. cross-tolerance
   d. cross-dependence

111. Opium use in the nineteenth century was

   a. associated with practically everyone
   b. limited to the wealthy
   c. limited to infants and children
   d. primarily associated with the poor

112. The attraction of opium used prior to 1900 was related to its being

   a. legal
   b. easily available
   c. cheap
   d. all of the above

113. If you were alive in 1900, you would consider heroin to be

   a. a dangerous alternative to morphine
   b. safe and completely legal
   c. belonging to the cocaine family of drugs
   d. a menace to society
114. A laissez faire policy regarding drugs would involve

   a. well-reasoned procedures regarding regulation
   b. an emphasis upon controlling drugs from France
   c. little or no regulation
   d. extensive regulation

115. What is the reason why there were no major drug control policies in the nineteenth century?

   a. Federal laws limiting the use of drugs would have been seen as a serious challenge to states' rights.
   b. The United States did not have any agencies regulating the medical field.
   c. President Lincoln was opposed to any regulation of commercial enterprise.
   d. both A and B

116. Patent medicines in the nineteenth century contained

   a. opium, heroin, and nicotine
   b. opium, cocaine, and alcohol
   c. opium, cocaine, and nicotine
   d. alcohol, cocaine, and nicotine

117. An active public policy toward drug regulation and control

   a. once was prevalent early in U.S. history but no longer is the case today
   b. has been prevalent only in the twentieth century
   c. has declined substantially since 1950
   d. has been prevalent throughout U.S. history

118. The typical nineteenth-century drug abuser was

   a. a Mexican migrant worker
   b. an African American plantation worker
   c. a white middle or upper-middle class housewife
   d. a white middle or upper-middle class businessman

119. The significance of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was that it

   a. was repealed in 1914
   b. banned marijuana in 1937
   c. was enacted to control narcotic drug trafficking
   d. was the first regulatory act regarding drug consumption

120. The Harrison Act of 1914
a. reduced drug-taking behavior substantially
b. was designed to regulate drug abuse through taxation
c. made hallucinogens illegal
d. moved the emphasis in the field of drug abuse from a criminal one to a medical one

121. One example cited in the text of racism becoming interwoven with drug policy was

   a. the unrest over Native American use of peyote
   b. the identification of Chinese workers with opium smoking
   c. the theory that Italian or Irish truck drivers were using stimulants to stay awake
   d. the link between South American farm workers and drunkenness

122. Prior to the twentieth century, the only drug for which there was an organized social movement to control its consumption was

   a. heroin
   b. cocaine
   c. morphine
   d. alcohol

123. A recreational drug commonly used in the 1920s by Mexican farm workers in the Southwest was

   a. peyote
   b. cocaine
   c. marijuana
   d. mescaline

124. The Marijuana Act of 1937

   a. identified marijuana smoking to be equivalent to tobacco smoking
   b. imposed a tax on growers, sellers, and buyers of marijuana
   c. removed all regulations on the smoking of marijuana
   d. made it a federal offense to smoke marijuana

125. Harry J. Anslinger

   a. was a long-standing critic of tobacco smoking
   b. was a proponent of laissez faire policies
   c. was the director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN) for more than 30 years
   d. replaced J. Edgar Hoover as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
a. gave states the authority to pass their own laws regarding narcotic abuse
b. applied only to manufacturers of drugs
c. classified drugs into five classifications
d. outlawed sales of narcotics in the United States

127. The "war on drugs" in the United States was officially declared by President
a. Richard Nixon in 1971
b. Theodore Roosevelt in 1906
c. George Bush in 1990
d. Ronald Reagan in 1981

128. Which schedule of drugs is most restricted in U.S. society?
   a. Schedule I
   b. Schedule II
   c. Schedule III
   d. Schedule IV

129. The DEA was given responsibility for all of the following EXCEPT
   a. conducting drug investigations
   b. collecting intelligence about general trends in drug trafficking
   c. drug enforcement at borders and ports of entry
   d. coordinating efforts among different agencies

130. In the 1980s, cocaine was
   a. considered very glamorous
   b. very inexpensive
   c. getting a great deal of media attention
   d. both A and C

131. In 1979, about ______ of U.S. high school seniors had reported illicit drug use.
   a. 1/2
   b. 1/4
   c. 3/4
   d. 1/8

132. ______ is the primary active ingredient in opium.
   a. Nicotine
b. Cocaine
c. Heroin
d. Morphine

133. Methadone is a(n)
   a. synthetic opiate
   b. biochemical antagonist to heroin
   c. injectable derivative
   d. neurotransmitter

134. Psychoanalytic explanations of drug abuse are derived from this individual's work.
   a. Emile Durkheim
   b. Sigmund Freud
   c. Carl Jung
   d. Robert Merton

135. According to the moral model of drug abuse, drug taking behavior is
   a. a matter of personal choice
   b. a biological defect in the brain's locus of conscience
   c. a psychological dysfunction
   d. a result of a lack of religious upbringing

136. Substances that a neuron uses to communicate a message to excite or inhibit are
   a. neurotransmitters
   b. dopamine receptors
   c. proto-chemards
   d. dendrites

137. According to Freud, the personality system that continually seeks pleasure is the
   a. id
   b. ego
   c. superego
   d. instinctual impulse

138. Which Freudian personality construct represents the internalization of societal norms?
   a. id
   b. ego
c. superego
d. instinctual impulse

139. A 1988 Supreme Court decision held that crimes committed by an alcoholic were

a. the result of a disease
b. willful misconduct
c. not subject to the "three strikes and you're out" statute
d. due to extenuating circumstances

140. Behaviorist theory emphasizes the role of learning through

a. reinforcement
b. maintenance of self-esteem
c. sexual stimuli
d. social acceptability factors

141. Through Pavlovian conditioning, drug cravings are induced through

a. the ringing of a bell
b. associations with past pleasurable experiences
c. hypnosis
d. internal states such as hunger

142. Biological theories of drug abuse focus primarily on

a. genetic, psychological, and neurochemical factors
b. genetic, physiological, and neurochemical factors
c. physiological, psychological, and neurochemical factors
d. genetic, emotional, and physiological factors

143. For sociologists, the most crucial factor in drug abuse is

a. the drug of choice in a particular society
b. the social context of the war in which young soldiers served
c. the individual living within social structures
d. the individual's sense of self

144. "Anomie" can be translated into English as

a. frustration and alienation
b. social context
c. cultural goals and rules
d. psychological perspectives

145. Most studies concerning genetic factors in human drug-taking behavior have
focused on
   a. individuals with Down Syndrome
   b. chimpanzees
   c. neonates (newborns)
   d. alcoholics

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147. Retreatism, innovation, ritualism and rebellion are what Merton termed
   a. adaptations
   b. criminal responses
   c. dependencies
   d. harmonies

148. Aspiring to be a drug dealer is an example of the following adaptation:
   a. retreatism
   b. innovation
   c. ritualism
   d. rebellion

149. The most common mode of adaptation to anomie is
   a. innovation
   b. rebellion
   c. resignation
   d. conformity

150. Children of alcoholics are more likely than other children to become alcoholics because
   a. they are more likely to engage in multi-drug abuse
   b. alcoholism depends primarily on characterological factors
   c. of a genetic component
   d. they are habituated to the familial effects of alcohol dependency

151. Social control theory holds that all human beings are, by nature,
   a. liable to break rules
b. obedient to group leaders

c. hardworking

d. intelligent

152. Drug use is learned in interactions/communications with other individuals, according to

a. social control theory
b. differential association theory
c. communicable deviance theory
d. general deviance theory

153. Labeling theory holds that primary deviance is converted into secondary deviance by

a. secondary characteristics of the primary deviant tendencies
b. group attitudes and labeling of occasional users as "dope heads"
c. general acts of social and sexual deviancy
d. social bonding of the kind seen in cults

154. A theoretical perspective on drug use that recognizes numerous combinations of elements underlying drug-taking behavior and encourages an integrated approach to treatment:

a. the psychological combinatorial model
b. the biopsychosocial model
c. behavioral theory
d. differential association theory

155. Analogy: Risk factors are to protective factors as

a. daily drug use is to recreational drug use
b. more likely to use drugs is to less likely to use drugs
c. illicit drug use is to licit drug use
d. drug abuse is to drug misuse

156. Generally speaking, as the number of risk factors _______ the likelihood of drug use ______.

a. increases; decreases
b. increases; increases
c. decreases; increases
d. There is no relationship.

157. Which is NOT a protective factor for drug use?

a. easy availability of drugs in one's environment
b. closeness to an adult outside the family

c. parent's educational level

d. socially conforming attitudes