1. Tranquilizers are primarily prescribed for

   a. people with schizophrenia.
   b. people with ADD/ADHD.
   c. people with anxiety.
   d. people with depression.

2. Which drug is used most frequently?

   a. alcohol
   b. marijuana
   c. Ritalin
   d. tobacco

3. Which structural variable is most strongly correlated to marijuana use?

   a. socioeconomic class
   b. age
   c. gender
   d. education

4. According to U.S. federal regulations, marijuana is a

   a. Schedule I drug
   b. Schedule II drug
   c. Schedule III drug
   d. Schedule IV drug
5. How do people typically start using heroin?
   
   a. Drug dealers push it on them.
   
   b. They try it in isolation, afraid of what their peers will think.
   
   c. Their friends show them how.
   
   d. They learn about it from music videos and the internet.

6. Tranquilizers are
   
   a. sedatives.
   
   b. barbiturates.
   
   c. antipsychotics.
   
   d. antidepressants.

7. There are far more African American drug offenders serving prison terms of five years or more than there are white drug offenders serving similar terms primarily because
   
   a. African Americans are more likely to be arrested for drug use
   
   b. the penalties for crack cocaine (favored by African Americans) are much more severe than those for powder cocaine (favored by whites)
   
   c. whites are more likely to have better legal representation
   
   d. the drug with the shortest mandatory minimum is methamphetamine, which is used primarily by rural whites

8. Crack cocaine use
   
   a. has remained stable since the 1980s.
   
   b. has declined since the 1980s.
   
   c. has increased since the 1980s.
   
   d. increased sharply in the late 1990s but has now stabilized.
9. Vin Mariani was
   a. a popular mixture of coca and wine
   b. a popular mixture of opium and cocaine
   c. a famed Sicilian restaurateur of the nineteenth century
   d. a popular mixture of opium and wine

10. "Ice" is another name for
    a. heroin and methamphetamine used in combination.
    b. methamphetamine.
    c. amphetamine.
    d. cocaine and speed used in combination.

11. MDMA is chemically analogous to
    a. amphetamines.
    b. LSD.
    c. opiates.
    d. marijuana.

12. Which of the following is a subjective effect of LSD?
    a. synesthesia
    b. dilated pupils
    c. increased heart rate
    d. chromosomal damage
13. What percentage of heroin addicts does the CDC estimate are infected with HIV?

   a. 100 percent
   b. 75 percent
   c. 50 percent
   d. 25 percent

14. Experts believe that alcohol accounts for what percentage of deaths in the United States?

   a. 5 percent
   b. 10 percent
   c. 15 percent
   d. 20 percent

15. The primary effect of alcohol on the brain is

   a. stimulation
   b. dissociation
   c. activation
   d. depression

16. Impressions of great creativity while under LSD

   a. usually are not borne out when the LSD has worn off
   b. are often genuine
   c. has produced some of the great artworks of the 1960s.
   d. are even greater when LSD has worn off
17. Marijuana is
   a. a sedative
   b. a stimulant
   c. a hallucinogen
   d. none of the above

18. When given cocaine, laboratory animals will
   a. self-regulate its administration.
   b. go through withdrawal symptoms when it is stopped.
   c. forego food, sex, and water for cocaine.
   d. self-administer an overdose.

19. Which of the following effects are typical of barbiturates?
   a. euphoria
   b. depression of the CNS (central nervous system)
   c. relaxation
   d. all of the above

20. Endorphins are special molecules that function like
   a. amphetamines
   b. dopamine
   c. morphine
   d. phenylphenols
21. In 1957, the American Medical Association
   a. began to sponsor Alcoholic's Anonymous meetings
   b. officially recognized alcoholism as a disease
   c. reported a decline in alcoholism cases in the United States
   d. prohibited treatment of alcoholics by medical professionals

22. In 2005 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that
   a. state-controlled farms will be allowed to grow marijuana for medical purposes
   b. legalization of medical marijuana at the state level does not supersede federal regulations
   c. legalization of medical marijuana at the state level takes precedence because of humanitarian concerns
   d. the laws of interstate commerce allow the sale of medical marijuana provided that taxes are paid to the appropriate states whenever state lines are crossed

23. During the 1970s, two widely over-prescribed antianxiety medications were
   a. Valium and Librium
   b. Quaalude and aspirin
   c. heroin and cocaine
   d. BuSpar and GABA

24. Tobacco use in the country has
   a. remained at a constant level throughout the last 100 years.
   b. increased recently.
   c. recently increased sharply among teenagers.
   d. decreased over the last few years.
25. When comparing the profile of a cocaine abuser in 1983, the cocaine abuser in 1988

   a. was taking cocaine through an intranasal administration
   b. was more often unemployed
   c. was more often better educated
   d. was more often well-off financially

26. The higher one's socioeconomic status, the more likely one is to

   a. abstain from alcohol.
   b. be an alcoholic.
   c. drink alcohol.
   d. binge drink.

27. Heroin overdoses can be attributed to

   a. the uncertain purity of the drug on the street.
   b. the drug itself.
   c. the user intentionally overdosing.
   d. none of these

28. By the mid-1960s, marijuana smoking was suddenly

   a. a fixture in urban ghettos
   b. causing increases in ER mentions in urban hospitals
   c. scorned by almost all levels of society
   d. affecting a wide cross-section of the U.S.
29. The Marijuana Tax Act of 1937 led to

a. establishment of the Harrison Act  
b. greater availability of *Cannabis sativa* products  
c. all of the U.S. states making possession of marijuana illegal  
d. marijuana smoking being frowned upon, yet tolerated

30. Prevalence rates for high school seniors smoking marijuana in the past year or in the past month in 2004

a. were significantly higher than those surveyed in 1990 and 1991  
b. were comparable to those surveyed in 1990 and 1991  
c. were significantly lower than those surveyed in 1990 and 1991  
d. were above levels in the late 1970s

31. Heroin addicts are often skinny because

a. they spend all their money on the drug and not food.  
b. heroin causes wasting disease.  
c. heroin suppresses appetite.  
d. It is a myth that heroin addicts are skinny.

32. Which of the following is a common adverse effect of opiate use?

a. heart attack  
b. loss of sex drive  
c. seizures  
d. loss of hair
33. Psilocybin is to _______ as opium is to _______.

a. leaves; mushrooms  
b. mushrooms; leaves  
c. flowers; mushrooms  
d. mushrooms; flowers

34. Which of the following statements about Prohibition is not true

a. Many states had active prohibition laws well before the passage of federal prohibition  
b. Prohibition contributed to the growth of organized crime  
c. Prohibition's passage was partially an outgrowth of anti-immigrant sentiment  
d. Prohibition had no effect on alcohol consumption

35. A principal factor in the movement of public opinion with respect to marijuana in the 1930s was

a. the glorification of organized crime in the movies  
b. the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt  
c. the advent of radio  
d. the migration of Mexicans into the U.S.

36. Narcotics are

a. drugs that produce a dream-like effect  
b. any drug that causes some degree of dependence  
c. any illicit psychoactive drug  
d. both A and B
37. 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

38. Which statement is TRUE?

   a. Heroin and morphine are absorbed equally as fast into the brain.
   b. Heroin is absorbed into the brain faster than morphine.
   c. Heroin and morphine cannot be absorbed into the brain because neither can pass the blood-brain barrier.
   d. Morphine is absorbed into the brain faster than heroin.

39. A drug often referred to as Ecstasy is

   a. DOM
   b. LAW
   c. DMT
   d. MDMA

40. A prominent nineteenth century advocate of cocaine use was

   a. Edward Jenner
   b. Sigmund Freud
   c. Alexander Fleming
   d. Louis Pasteur
41. The key psychoactive factor in *Cannabis sativa* comes from
   a. the grainy center of the stalk
   b. the roots of the plant
   c. the resin that accumulates on the leaves
   d. the leaf itself

42. The withdrawal symptoms of barbiturates closely resemble the withdrawal symptoms of
   a. alcohol
   b. heroin
   c. cocaine
   d. nicotine

43. 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

44. THC is one of eighty or so
   a. types of hemp plant
   b. varieties of marijuana
   c. sinsemillas
   d. compounds called cannabinoids
45. There are virtually no long-term chronic users of LSD, partly because

   a. the users age out of the experience.
   b. the supply is limited and the drug is expensive.
   c. tolerance for the drug builds up very rapidly.
   d. The statement is false: there are long-term chronic users of the drug.

46. 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

47. The name of the legislation that set up the enforcement of Prohibition was

   a. the Volstead Act
   b. the Harrison Act
   c. the National Prohibition Act
   d. the McKinley Act

48. Ordering opiates from strongest to least strong would be the following:

   a. codeine, morphine, thebaine
   b. morphine, codeine, thebaine
   c. thebaine, codeine, morphine
   d. codeine, thebaine, morphine
49. The idea that marijuana leads to abusing other drugs is known as

   a. the gateway hypothesis  
   b. the pyramid hypothesis  
   c. the snowball hypothesis  
   d. the copycat drug hypothesis 

50. Tranquilizers are most frequently referred to by a more current term:

   a. antidepressants  
   b. sedative-hypnotics  
   c. antianxiety drugs  
   d. psychotropic medication 

51. Inhalant abuse is the only form of abuse that

   a. involves adolescents  
   b. involves eighth-graders more than high-school seniors  
   c. involves college students more than high-school students  
   d. has behavioral as well as physiological risks 

52. GHB was once on the legitimate market for ________ effects.

   a. analgesic and mind-expanding  
   b. antitussive and analgesic  
   c. hallucinogenetic  
   d. steroid-enhancing and growth-hormone stimulating
53. The plant from which marijuana is derived was originally used for making

a. an aromatic perfume
b. a bitter-tasting wine
c. rope and twine
d. a cinnamon-flavored drink

54. Methadone is a(n)

a. synthetic opiate
b. biochemical antagonist to heroin
c. injectable derivative
d. neurotransmitter

55. Which of the following is a common effect of cocaine?

a. relaxation
b. confidence
c. psychosis
d. the feeling of bugs crawling on skin

56. Decriminalization of marijuana

a. is equivalent to legalization
b. considers marijuana possession to be a civil rather than a criminal offense
c. has yet to be adopted by more than one or two U.S. states
d. none of the above
57. Binge drinking for men is generally defined as

   a. a consumption of beer combined with liquor
   b. two drinks in two minutes
   c. five or more drinks in a row
   d. ten or more drinks in a row

58. The actual discoverer of LSD in 1943 was

   a. Richard Alpert
   b. a Navajo shaman in Arizona
   c. Adam Sert
   d. Albert Hofmann

59. The use of coca leaves dates back

   a. 100-200 years.
   b. 2,000-5,000 years.
   c. 10,000 years.
   d. 20,000 years.

60. Marijuana and other cannabis products are classified as Schedule I drugs

   a. along with barbiturates
   b. despite the possible medical uses
   c. because of the possible medical uses
   d. along with codeine and antihistamines
61. Which school of thought argues that marijuana users are more likely to use other drugs because of the activities, friends, and acquaintances of the user?

   a. sociocultural school  
   b. pharmacological school  
   c. predisposition school  
   d. gateway school

62. Marijuana has been effective in treating all but which of the following conditions?

   a. weight loss  
   b. glaucoma  
   c. epilepsy  
   d. asthma

63. Which of the following is not an opiate?

   a. Oxycontin  
   b. heroin  
   c. Demerol  
   d. absinthe

64. In the 1800s, the two most prominent inhalants were _______ and _______.

   a. acetone; nitrous oxide  
   b. hexane; ether  
   c. nitrous oxide; ether  
   d. hexane; acetone
65. Which statement illustrates the rule of equivalency?

a. 1 beer = 1 glass of wine = 1 oz of gin
b. 1 beer = ½ glass of wine = 2 oz of gin
c. 2 beers = 2 glasses of wine = 2 oz of gin
d. 2 beers = 1 glass of wine = 2 or 2 1/2 oz of gin

66. The primary form of amphetamine abuse in recent years is

a. Dexedrine
b. methamphetamine
c. l-amphetamine
d. d-amphetamine

67. 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)

68. Which of the following is a subjective effect of marijuana use?

a. decreased motor skills
b. increased heart rate
c. blood shot eyes
d. relaxation
Answer: D
69. Barbiturates are

   a. antidepressants.
   b. antipsychotics.
   c. sedatives.
   d. none of these

70. The term "alcoholic proof" refers to the

   a. volume of the drink.
   b. percentage of pure alcohol in the beverage.
   c. rule of equivalency measurement.
   d. amount, in ounces, of pure alcohol in the beverage.

71. The high from crack cocaine is

   a. shorter and more intense than with powder.
   b. longer and more intense than powder.
   c. shorter and less intense than powder.
   d. longer and less intense than powder.

72. The scientific evidence regarding damage from MDMA is

   a. conclusive: MDMA does long term damage to the brain.
   b. conclusive: MDMA does long term damage to the spine.
   c. inconclusive on all counts: there is not enough information.
   d. inconclusive on all counts, because the studies have been seriously flawed.
73. Leading the antimarijuana crusade in the 1930s was

a. the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
b. the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN)
c. Benny Goodman, along with other popular band leaders
d. the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

74. One theory of the origin of the Salem witch trials in 1692 is that

a. peyote had been ingested by young girls in the community
b. Albert Hofmann had poisoned the water supply
c. town residents were infected with ergot-infected rye grain
d. all of the above

75. Controlled users differ from compulsive users in what way(s)?

a. Controlled users rarely use more than once a day.
b. Controlled users do not use the drug to avoid depression.
c. Controlled users do not use the drug to escape.
d. all of these

76. Coca-Cola stopped including cocaine in its product because

a. of the harmful effects of the drug.
b. because the government made it illegal.
c. because of pressure from the white Southerners fearful of blacks using the drug.
d. none of these
77. Heroin was first introduced commercially by the same people who had marketed

a. Sydenham's Laudanum
b. Tylenol
c. Bayer's aspirin
d. Dover's Foot Powder

78. Methadone maintenance can be considered an option when

a. we are treating individuals having less than six months experience with heroin
b. heroin abusers are female rather than male
c. we are dealing with a hard-core subpopulation of heroin abusers
d. heroin abusers are very young

79. Type 2 alcoholics are greatly affected by

a. marital status
b. body size
c. family drinking history
d. socioeconomic status

80. LSD dosages are typically expressed in terms of

a. nanograms
b. milligrams
c. micrograms
d. grams
81. Which is of the following drugs is the most toxic?

   a. heroin
   b. alcohol
   c. LSD
   d. marijuana

82. The THC content of marijuana found on the street is usually

   a. 8-10 percent.
   b. 3-6 percent.
   c. 10-20 percent.
   d. over 50 percent.

83. The dominant illicit drug in U.S. society today is

   a. marijuana
   b. benzodiazepines
   c. opiates of various types
   d. alcohol

84. Needle exchange programs

   a. increase the use of drugs.
   b. increase the rate of infection.
   c. decrease the rate of infection.
   d. have no effect on the rate of infection.
85. Inhalant abuse is

a. mostly restricted to certain racial or ethnic subgroups
b. highly susceptible to media messages on TV
c. particularly susceptible to peer influence
d. all of the above

86. Methamphetamine is a popular stimulant of abuse in which regions of the U.S.?

a. north and northeast
b. Pacific coast
c. central and western
d. Atlantic seaboard

87. ER visits related to club drugs between 1994 and 2001

a. stayed the same.
b. increased slightly.
c. increased dramatically.
d. decreased slightly.

88. Recreational use of prescription sedatives has

a. increased for tranquilizers but not for barbiturates.
b. decreased for both tranquilizers and barbiturates.
c. increased for both tranquilizers and barbiturates.
d. decreased for tranquilizers but not for barbiturates.
89. Club drugs are used
   a. widely in the population.
   b. by a fairly small minority of teenagers and young adults.
   c. by a majority of teenagers and young adults.
   d. by the highest percentage of people under the age of 25.

90. Most of the "speed freaks" of the 1960s
   a. stopped using the drug because they aged out of it.
   b. mostly went insane.
   c. stopped using the drug in favor of heroin.
   d. stopped using all drugs.

91. Which of the following influences the effects of alcohol?
   a. sex or gender
   b. the presence of food and water in the stomach
   c. the size of the drinker
   d. all of these

92. Chronic cocaine abuse results in
   a. irritability
   b. paranoia
   c. depression
   d. all of the above
93. Which drug is used by more people than any other drug?

   a. marijuana
   b. tobacco
   c. Ritalin
   d. alcohol

94. Which characteristic is not a physiological effect of cocaine?

   a. increased appetite
   b. dilated pupils
   c. increased heart rate
   d. sweatiness and a pale appearance

95. A decline in memory recall is

   a. largely a myth with respect to marijuana smoking
   b. a characteristic feature of marijuana smoking
   c. an effect that is limited to chronic marijuana smokers
   d. associated ironically with an improvement in overall memory

96. LSD was made illegal

   a. in 1966
   b. as early as 1957
   c. as late as 1981
   d. at no time. It is still technically legal.
97. Cocaine and amphetamines are both classified as

a. major depressants
b. major stimulants
c. drugs having stimulant properties similar to nicotine and caffeine
d. drugs having both stimulant and depressant properties

98. Methamphetamine is stronger than d-amphetamine because

a. it is less susceptible to abuse
b. it bears no resemblance to dopamine or norepinephrine
c. it can cross the blood-brain barrier more easily
d. it more nearly resembles levoamphetamine

99. Present-day smoked PCP is sometimes mixed with

a. opium
b. amphetamines
c. paregoric
d. tobacco and marijuana

100. Methamphetamine is

a. less potent than amphetamines.
b. more potent than amphetamine.
c. as potent as amphetamine.
d. another term for cocaine.
101. PCP and ketamine can best be described as

   a. CNS stimulants with analgesic properties  
   b. dissociative anesthetic hallucinogens  
   c. CNS depressants with hallucinogenic properties  
   d. none of the above

102. One of the reasons for the potentially acute lethal effects in taking heroin is

   a. the relatively complex nature of heroin  
   b. the relatively high LD/ED ratio  
   c. the presence of naloxone in typical street heroin  
   d. the relatively small LD/ED ratio

103. A crack user is likely to

   a. try it once and become addicted.  
   b. use it regularly, but not necessarily every day.  
   c. use it several times a day.  
   d. none of these

104. Amphetamine withdrawal symptoms include all of the following, except for

   a. intense depression  
   b. anxiety  
   c. agitation  
   d. mild euphoria
105. By the late 1990s

   a. there was a heroin epidemic.
   b. the purity of heroin increased.
   c. the potency of heroin increased.
   d. the average dose of heroin increased.

106. Which of the following is NOT a slang term for methamphetamine?

   a. speed
   b. prank
   c. crank
   d. meth

107. What is the most characteristic reaction when using cocaine?

   a. a calming sleep-like sensation
   b. disorientation
   c. a powerful burst of energy
   d. a hallucinogenic state

108. Benzodiazepines were different from earlier attempts to treat anxiety because

   a. they did not suppress respiratory centers in the brain
   b. they reduced anxiety and sedated the body
   c. they were far more dangerous
   d. they had a selective effect on anxiety
109. A recreational drug commonly used in the 1920s by Mexican farm workers in the Southwest was

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

110. Cocaine has

   a. a longer high than speed.  
   b. a shorter high than speed.  
   c. more of a "body high" than speed.  
   d. the same type of high as speed.

111. Cocaine is listed on what federal schedule?

   a. I  
   b. II  
   c. III  
   d. IV

112. Black tar is the name for

   a. a form of crack cocaine disguised to avoid detection  
   b. a sticky substance used to induce euphoria  
   c. a type of hallucinogen introduced in 1992  
   d. a relatively pure and inexpensive form of heroin
113. The major classification of barbiturates is based upon

   a. the depth of sleep induced by the drug
   b. how long the effects of the drug last
   c. how powerful the drug is on the user
   d. all of the above

114. According to the National Household Survey, binge drinking has

   a. increased.
   b. decreased.
   c. stayed the same.
   d. It is not recorded on the survey.

115. Nearly all U.S. states have adopted a blood-alcohol concentration of ________ as the standard for being legally drunk.

   a. 0.08%
   b. 0.06%
   c. 0.05%
   d. 0.10%

116. Amphetamines have which of the following instrumental uses?

   a. staying awake
   b. going to sleep
   c. gaining weight
   d. relaxation
117. One reason why LSD is unlikely to show drug dependence is

   a. its short-acting effects
   b. its unpredictability
   c. its pleasant effects
   d. that it produces little or no tolerance

118. Which school of thought argues that marijuana users are more likely to use other drugs because there is something inherent in marijuana that leads to the use of more dangerous drugs?

   a. sociocultural school
   b. pharmacological school
   c. predisposition school
   d. gateway school

119. A client comes into a drug rehab clinic presenting the following symptoms: behavioral fixations, paranoia, and the sense of bugs crawling on the skin. Which drug is the client likely to be using?

   a. LSD
   b. cocaine
   c. speed
   d. heroin

120. Marijuana has the following effects on the male reproductive system:

   a. an increase in the level of testosterone
   b. a decrease in the percentage of abnormally formed sperm
   c. a decrease in sperm count
   d. all of the above
121. The term "narcotic" comes from the Greek word meaning

   a. death
   b. painlessness
   c. stupor
   d. illegal

122. Which school of thought argues that marijuana users are more likely to use other drugs because of their personality and behavior?

   a. sociocultural school
   b. pharmacological school
   c. predisposition school
   d. gateway school

123. Psilocybin is found in

   a. tainted water
   b. moldy rye grain
   c. mushrooms
   d. gelatin chips

124. Morphine, codeine, and thebaine are all natural components of

   a. opium
   b. heroin
   c. CNS depressants
   d. coca leaves
125. Freebased cocaine is

a. more pure than powder.
b. less pure than powder.
c. as pure as powder.
d. the same as crack.

126. Amphetamines can be administered in which of the following ways?

a. by smoking, orally, and intravenously
b. smoking, orally, and intranasally
c. orally or smoking only
d. smoking, orally, intravenously, and intranasally

127. Valium shows a lower potential for abuse, relative to cocaine or alcohol, because

a. there is no sudden "rush" when taking Valium
b. Valium has a weaker reinforcing effect
c. Valium has a slow onset
d. all of the above

128. Which is an example of an illegal instrumental use for amphetamines?

a. often as a user's primary drug of choice for a user.
b. often in combination with other drugs.
c. mostly for instrumental purposes.
d. mostly for recreational purposes.
129. Controlled users of opiates are

   a. patients receiving methadone for treatment.
   b. those that take opiates by prescription.
   c. those that use the drug on a controlled basis.
   d. nonexistent.

130. Heroin is a ________ drug.

   a. Schedule I
   b. Schedule II
   c. Schedule III
   d. Schedule IV

131. The only legitimate medical use of cocaine is as a(n)

   a. treatment for congestive heart disease
   b. bronchial dilator
   c. antidepressant
   d. local anesthetic

132. Marijuana can stay in the user's system for as long as

   a. 2-3 weeks.
   b. 3 hours.
   c. 3 months.
   d. 3 days.
133. It was originally thought that oxycodone (brand name: OxyContin) was

   a. useless for treating pain
   b. safe from potential abuse
   c. more addictive than Vicodin
   d. a useful treatment for skin itching

134. ________ is the primary active ingredient in opium.

   a. Nicotine
   b. Cocaine
   c. Heroin
   d. Morphine

135. A decline in alcohol consumption in the United States coincided with the

   a. the beginning of the twentieth century
   b. traumas of the Civil War
   c. the advent of World War II
   d. growing influence of the temperance movement

136. What do the terms BAC and BAL mean?

   a. BAC is the amount of alcohol in someone's breath; BAL is the amount in someone's blood.
   b. They are ways to determine how many drinks a person has had.
   c. The terms refer to the total volume of alcohol in a person's body.
   d. The terms both refer to the percentage of the volume of a person's blood that is alcohol.