1. Which drug is likely to have the most violence surrounding its distribution?
   a. heroin
   b. crack
   c. marijuana
   d. alcohol

2. The TOPS study found
   a. that treatment generally failed.
   b. that treatment generally worked.
   c. that outpatient therapy had the best results.
   d. that the longer the therapy, the better the results.

3. The increase in countries producing heroin for export is an example of
   a. centralization.
   b. economic privatization.
   c. increasing poverty in those countries.
   d. globalization.

4. When the government reports on the economic costs of illicit drugs, they are talking about
   a. the amount of money spent on the purchase of illegal drugs.
   b. the amount of money spent on the drugs and the crime costs.
   c. the amount of money spent on the drugs, crime costs, health costs, and economic productivity costs.
   d. the amount of money spent on the drugs and the enforcement of the drug laws.
5. Heroin is distributed according to what model?
   a. mixed model  
   b. pure chemical model  
   c. pure agricultural model  
   d. economic-compulsive model  
   Answer: D.

6. The number of domestic clandestine methamphetamine laboratories seized by the DEA ______ between 1994 and 2000.
   a. decreased slightly  
   b. increased dramatically  
   c. stayed about the same  
   d. increased slightly

7. Street level drug dealers are often of what economic class?
   a. extremely wealthy  
   b. upper middle class  
   c. lower middle class  
   d. poor

8. 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
9. According to the principle of supply and demand, reducing the availability of drugs on the street makes them

a. less costly  
b. more costly  
c. more socially unacceptable  
d. more accessible to young children

10. People who are aware of the problem but have not yet made a commitment to take action are in the _______ stage of change.

a. maintenance  
b. precontemplation  
c. contemplation  
d. preparation

11. The collapse of the Soviet Union increased drug trafficking because

a. prior to that, drug traffickers were executed without a trial.  
b. under Communism, drug users were sentenced to life in prison.  
c. under Communism, the state played a more repressive role in daily life than it does now.  
d. none of these

12. Resilience is the inclination to resist _______ in one's life through the _______.

a. positive impact of risk factors; negative impact of protective factors
b. negative impact of risk factors; positive impact of protective factors
c. negative impact of risk factors; negative impact of protective factors
d. positive impact of risk factors; positive impact of protective factors
13. Progressive legalizers argue that

   a. the legal-illegal distinction should be dismantled.
   b. criminalization is appropriate for some drugs, like cocaine.
   c. drug use is a social problem that needs to be eradicated
   d. drug use is immoral.

14. Source control activities include all of the following except

   a. crop eradication
   b. support of political candidates who back U.S. drug policy
   c. the U.S. certification process
   d. control of precursor chemicals

15. 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%

16. ATOD prevention refers to

   a. Ativan, Thorazine, and other drug prevention
   b. amphetamines, tobacco, and other drug prevention
   c. aspirin, Tylenol, and other decongestant prevention
   d. alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention

17. Which drug trafficking organization is believed to be responsible for the storming of Colombia's Palace of Justice and the murder of eleven Supreme Court justices?
a. the Cali Cartel
b. a CIA-trained Cuban guerrilla group
c. the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
d. the Medellin Cartel

18. Street-level drug law enforcement is the responsibility of

a. state agencies
b. federal agencies
c. local police and sheriff's departments
d. all of the above

19. Which of the following resulted from the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970?

a. an establishment of different levels of drug education designed to prevent drug abuse
b. an establishment of different levels of criminal penalties for behavior related to illegal drugs
c. a system of monitoring prescription drug use allowing no more than three refills per prescription
d. all of the above

20. If efforts are made to prevent drug-taking behavior from occurring when it has not occurred up to now, then these efforts are referred to as

a. primary prevention
b. tertiary prevention
c. secondary prevention
d. all of the above

21. For men, increased use of cocaine
22. The strict punitive argument says that

a. execution for drug offenses is appropriate.
b. rigorous enforcement of laws deters criminal behavior.
c. failure to punish drug offenders would increase use.
d. none of these

23. One defense of prohibition policies is that

a. prohibition likely limits demand to some extent.
b. prohibition will eventually wipe out all drug use.
c. prohibition makes drug use safer.
d. none of these

24. The DEA estimates that up to 80% of the heroin in the United States is produced in ________, although that country accounts for no more than 5% of the world's total estimated production.

a. Mexico
b. Thailand
c. Colombia
d. Afghanistan

25. Raising the legal drinking age to twenty-one across all states has been carried out to
a. include a decision-making component in alcohol-abuse prevention
b. reduce the availability of drugs
c. impose punitive measures
d. impose scare tactics

26. Seriously considering taking action in the next thirty days is a sign of being in the ________ stage of change.
   a. contemplation
   b. preparation
   c. maintenance
   d. action

27. Which model explains why a drunk passenger might storm the cockpit of an airplane and ask to fly the pane?
   a. systemic
   b. cognitive-guidedness approach
   c. intensification
   d. pharmacological

28. Someone arguing that drug users should be treated medically and not prosecuted criminally would represent which political ideology?
   a. free market libertarians
   b. cultural conservative
   c. progressive legalizers
   d. progressive prohibitionists

29. Schedule I drugs are
a. drugs that can be possessed with a prescription.
b. legal drugs.
c. drugs that are completely illegal.
d. drugs that are safe to use for psychoactive purposes.

30. Objective-information approaches in drug-abuse prevention fit under the category of

   a. secondary prevention
   b. primary prevention
   c. tertiary prevention
   d. all of the above

31. Enhanced DARE differs from the DARE program because

   a. the enhanced program is used for college students
   b. the enhanced program is funded by the federal government and the DARE program is at the state level
   c. the enhanced program places a greater emphasis on student interaction
   d. the enhanced program involves more lectures by police officers

32. Which model is implicitly at work in media stories about turf wars and drive-by shootings related to drugs?

   a. intensification model
   b. psychopharmacological model
   c. systemic model
   d. economic-compulsive model

33. In middle school, Derek was antisocial. He dyed his hair purple and shoplifted small items. He began using drugs in high school and became more deeply involved in a life of crime. Which model best describes his behavior?
34. Permitting the sale of marijuana cigarettes to those over 21 is what type of policy?
   a. decriminalization
   b. harm reduction
   c. legalization
   d. maintenance

35. A program that reduces the likelihood of relapse among former heroin abusers would fit under the category of
   a. tertiary prevention
   b. secondary prevention
   c. primary prevention
   d. all of the above

36. The DATOS study
   a. confirmed the TOPS study, and also found that AIDS-risky behavior was also reduced.
   b. confirmed the TOPS study, but found that AIDS-risky behavior was not reduced.
   c. found that the length of the program had no impact on its effectiveness.
   d. found that treatment worked, regardless of the program.

37. When drug production is reduced in one nation or region of the world,
a. the nation or region in question prospers economically
b. there is an overall decline in that drug worldwide
c. other nations or regions fill in the vacuum
d. drug prices on the street decrease dramatically

38. A person entering a drug treatment program as a result of legal pressure

a. would almost certainly drop out of the program before completion
b. would be more likely to drop out of the program before completion than a person entering a drug treatment program without legal pressure
c. would be as likely to drop out of the program before completion as a person entering a drug treatment program without legal pressure
d. would be less likely to drop out of the program before completion than a person entering a drug treatment program without legal pressure

39. Critics of mandatory minimum sentencing point out that

a. prisons are filled with minor drug abusers rather than traffickers
b. prison is not rehabilitative
c. the likelihood of an individual developing a drug addiction is higher, the longer he or she remains in prison
d. it renders the judge's role superfluous

40. The research concerning the effectiveness of the LST prevention program indicates that

a. there are long-term effects but strangely enough fewer short-term effects
b. there are neither short-term nor long-term effects
c. there are short-term effects and long-term effects
d. there are relatively small short-term and more substantial long-term effects

41. The participation of police officers in DARE programs has emphasized a shift from their role in _______ toward a role in _______ with regard to drug-abuse prevention.
a. demand reduction; supply reduction
b. supply reduction; demand reduction
c. social counseling; law enforcement
d. external matters; internal matters

42. Showing scenes from "Reefer Madness" in a drug-abuse prevention program would fit under the category of

a. a punitive measure
b. classic film criticism
c. negative education
d. a supply/availability approach

43. A criminal act committed by a drug abuser to obtain money to buy drugs is referred to as

a. economically associative crime
b. drug-supporting crime
c. economically compulsive crime
d. pharmacological crime

44. Tania engaged in petty property crime as a teenager. She began using crack in her late teens and eventually turned to prostitution and robbery to support her habit. Which model best describes her behavior?

a. predisposition model
b. intensification model
c. enslavement model
d. economic-compulsive model

45. Needle-exchange programs are an example of what type of policy?
a. decriminalization
b. harm reduction
c. legalization
d. maintenance

46. The Life Skills Training (LST) program was originally developed for youngsters in

a. New York City
b. California and Oregon
c. Kansas City
d. North Carolina

47. The principal criterion for a school-based prevention program's success is

a. the support it enjoys from parents and teachers
b. the extent to which drug-taking behavior shows a decline
c. the extent to which teachers and parents show a change in their pattern of drug-taking behavior
d. the support it enjoys from parents and students

48. Drug courts are

a. criminal courts set up to handle major drug dealers.
b. diversion courts that focus on treatment.
c. courts that sentence people to the mandatory minimum sentences.
d. none of these

49. The authors of Drug War Heresies conclude that drug penalties
a. could be reduced without necessarily leading to a significant increase in use.

b. should be increased to reduce use.

c. are ineffective at stopping use.

d. are working fine to reduce use.

50. The Criminal Forfeiture Act states that

a. drug dealers forfeit their right to a trial.

b. drug dealers forfeit their right to an attorney.

c. the police can seize assets related to drug dealing.

d. the police can seize suspected drug dealers.

51. The evidence that DARE has made an impact on drug use behaviors among students and parents is

a. weak

b. stronger in the South than the North

c. quite strong

d. stronger on the East Coast than the West Coast

52. DARE programs originated in 1983 as a police program in

a. Chicago

b. Kansas City

c. Los Angeles

d. New York City

53. Which drug is implicated in a majority of criminal killings?
54. Affective education refers to an approach in prevention programs that deals with

   a. poor interpersonal-communication skills
   b. poor decision-making skills
   c. low self-esteem
   d. all of the above

55. Specialized courts that handle nonviolent adult offenders with drug abuse problems, that incorporate supervised drug treatment programs as an alternative to standard sentencing

   a. treatment courts
   b. drug courts
   c. rehabilitative courts
   d. mediation courts

56. In which statement is drug use the dependent variable?

   a. Drug use is the result of criminal activity.
   b. Drug use and criminal activity are not related.
   c. Drug use causes criminal activity.
   d. none of these

57. Which of the following best describes the evidence surrounding the benefits of drug education programs?
a. They work best when utilizing "scare tactics" highlighting the consequences of drug use

b. They work best when integrated into broader prevention programs that target other social and behavioral factors

c. When appropriately implemented, they are highly effective in reducing long-term drug use among youth

d. They seem to have little or no impact on either short-term or long-term behaviors

58. When drug production is reduced in one nation or region of the world,

a. there is an overall decline in that drug worldwide

b. the nation or region in question prospers economically

c. drug prices on the street decrease dramatically

d. other nations or regions fill in the vacuum

59. The moderate punitive argument says that

a. execution for drug offenses is appropriate.

b. rigorous enforcement of laws deters criminal behavior.

c. failure to punish drug offenders would increase use.

d. none of these

60. A study of a delinquent gang in an inner-city neighborhood concluded

a. economic factors were not the only inducements to membership in a drug-selling gang.

b. that the wages were lower than minimum wage.

c. that drug dealing was extremely profitable for the gang.

d. that in setting wages, the gang leadership took into account the risk of death.

61. Developing social and physical environments that facilitate an ATOD-free life-style would be considered as
a. minimizing the impact of risk factors in a person's life  
b. maximizing the impact of risk factors in a person's life  
c. minimizing the impact of protective factors in a person's life  
d. maximizing the impact of protective factors in a person's life

62. Consolidating a life-style free of drugs to avoid backsliding is a major aspect of the

a. preparation stage  
b. maintenance stage  
c. action stage  
d. contemplation stage

63. Forfeiture is a particularly helpful tool in drug-law enforcement because

a. it disrupts trafficking organizations by seizing vehicles, boats, planes and property used to transport or produce illicit drugs  
b. it reduces the financial incentive to reap the huge profits that can be involved in drug trafficking  
c. civil forfeitures can be pursued independently of criminal proceedings  
d. all of the above

64. An educational program that included "ways to say no" would fit under the category of

a. tertiary prevention  
b. primary prevention  
c. secondary prevention  
d. all of the above

65. Law enforcement activities that reduce or eliminate the cultivation and production of illicit drugs in foreign countries are known as
a. source control
b. targeted planning systems
c. ethnocentric eradication philosophy
d. Agricultural Drug Initiative (ADI)

66. Alex is generally a pretty mellow guy until he starts drinking. When he gets drunk, he becomes violent. Which model best describes his behavior?
   
a. intensification model
b. psychopharmacological model
c. systemic model
d. economic-compulsive model

67. The predominant method of "waging the war on drugs" is
   
a. education
b. propaganda
c. drug rehabilitation programs
d. law enforcement

68. A discussion about alternatives to drinking among high-school students already exposed to alcohol in some form would fit under the category of
   
a. secondary prevention
b. tertiary prevention
c. primary prevention
d. all of the above

69. Seriously considering taking action in the next thirty days is a sign of being in the ________stage of change.
70. Middle-class dealers are less likely to get arrested because

a. they have private places to conduct business.
b. they are dealing to the cops.
c. they only deal in small amounts.
d. they have better lawyers.

71. LSD manufacturing

a. is very decentralized.
b. is very centralized.
c. conforms to the agricultural model.
d. none of these

72. The majority of heroin in the United States comes from

a. Latin America.
b. Afghanistan.
c. Iraq.
d. China.

73. According to the supply and demand principle, a decrease in supply results in
74. If you examined the population of inmates incarcerated in federal prisons,

a. about 55 percent would be drug offenders
b. practically none of them would be drug offenders
c. all of them would be in some drug treatment program
d. many would have been transferred from state prison facilities

75. One study found that heroin abusers were likely to get the heroin they didn't purchase by

a. receiving it as gifts from friends.
b. stealing it.
c. working in the heroin distribution network.
d. none of these

76. The psychoactive drug with the most definitive link to violent behavior is

a. crack cocaine
b. PCP
c. heroin
d. alcohol

77. Analogy: Action is to maintenance as
a. illicit drug abuse is to licit drug abuse
b. permanent is to temporary
c. short-term is to long-term
d. male is to female

78. The drug court movement represents

a. a less expensive alternative to an overloaded traditional court system
b. a shift away from a criminal justice policy oriented towards punishment to a policy focused on treatment and recovery
c. a willingness to try cutting-edge techniques of addiction management
d. an acknowledgement of defeat in the war against drugs

79. Frank does not drink because he believes that alcohol will make reduce his inhibitions and make him violent. Which model is he operating under?

a. systemic
b. cognitive-guidedness approach
c. intensification
d. pharmacological

80. DARE, which encourages people to "just say NO" to drugs, is an example of which political ideology?

a. free market libertarianism
b. cultural conservativism
c. radical constructionism
d. progressive prohibitionism

81. Alternative development is a strategy aimed at:
a. Reducing incentives for farmers to cultivate illegal substances
b. Fostering recovery of individuals addicted to drugs
c. Preventing youth from experimenting with drugs
d. Facilitating street-level drug enforcement

82. Drug treatment programs have a failure rate of

a. 20-30 percent.
b. 30-50 percent.
c. 70-90 percent.
d. 95 percent.

83. Proactive policing refers to

a. responding to citizen complaints.
b. responding to political rhetoric.
c. police actively searching out criminals.
d. none of these

84. Cocaine is distributed according to what model?

a. mixed model
b. pure chemical model
c. pure agricultural model
d. economic-compulsive model

85. John, an alcoholic, does not believe he has a drinking problem, but he would like to stop drinking. He does well for a day or two but then goes back to drinking. John is in the ________ stage of change.
a. precontemplation
b. preparation
c. contemplation
d. maintenance

86. ATOD prevention should focus on

   a. minimizing the impact of risk factors
   b. maximizing the impact of protective factors
   c. eliminating both risk and protective factors
   d. both A and B

87. Substances required for the production of illicit drugs are known as

   a. antecedent chemicals
   b. precursor chemicals
   c. hot-button ingredients
   d. monitored substances

88. Currently, students who have a drug conviction within the last two years are ineligible for federal financial aid. The argument is that students who use drugs do not deserve aid. Which political ideology is represented by this policy?

   a. free market libertarians
   b. cultural conservative
   c. radical constructionists
   d. progressive prohibitionists

89. Violations of the laws that prohibit the possession, use, distribution or manufacture of illegal drugs are characterized as
a. drug-derived  
b. drug-associated  
c. drug-defined  
d. drug-related  

90. Anxiety and stress reduction is an important element in ATOD use prevention because  
a. it is important that adolescents understand federal and state penalties  
b. personal decision making is enhanced as a result  
c. adolescents often have inadequate coping skills to deal with anxiety  
d. peer-refusal skills are often overly developed  

91. The two major groups that controlled most illicit drug distribution in South America from the mid-1980s to the mid 1990s are  
a. the Cali and Medellin Cartels  
b. M-19 and FARC  
c. the Japanese Yakuza and the Jamaican Street Posse  
d. the Amando Carillo-Fuentes Organization and the Arellano-Felix Organization  

92. Several states have made possession of marijuana a civil infraction, like a traffic ticket. This policy is an example of  
a. decriminalization.  
b. harm reduction.  
c. legalization.  
d. maintenance.  

93. The categories of the certification process are (1) those countries that are fully compliant with U.S. counter-drug efforts ("certified"), (2) those countries that are not compliant with U.S. efforts ("decertified"), and (3) ________. 
a. those that are partially compliant ("partially certified")
b. those that are not compliant but certified based on vital U.S. national interests
c. those countries that are exempted from the evaluation process ("exempted")
d. those countries that are not yet compliant but are attempting and expected to become compliant ("provisional certification")

94. An example of a strategy for treatment that cuts across different forms of drug abuse is

a. disulfiram (brand name: Antabuse)
b. a twelve-step program
c. methadone maintenance
d. LAAM maintenance

95. Objective-information approaches in prevention programs tend to be more effective for

a. high-risk young people
b. tertiary interventions
c. low-risk young people
d. all age groups and circumstances

96. A program that reduces the likelihood of relapse among former heroin abusers would fit under the category of

a. tertiary prevention
b. secondary prevention
c. primary prevention
d. all of the above

97. In personam is a _______ forfeiture and in rem is a _______ forfeiture.
a. civil; criminal
b. criminal; civil
c. private; public
d. personal; business

98. Prevention of relapse is the goal for which category of prevention?

a. primary prevention
b. tertiary prevention
c. secondary prevention
d. all of the above

99. An examination of widely held myths about drugs in the LST prevention program would be considered a ______ component.

a. cognitive
b. decision-making
c. social skills and assertiveness skills
d. self-directed behavioral-change

100. What is the relationship between drug use in the prison and jail population and drug use in the general population?

a. The rates of drug use are roughly equal.
b. It is unclear.
c. The general population uses marijuana at higher rates than the prison population.
d. Prison inmates have much higher rates of drug use.

101. Violence that arises from the activities of drug dealing is characterized as
a. systemic violence
b. pharmacological violence
c. amoral violence
d. economically compulsive violence

102. Drug court programs have recently been expanded to

a. establish aftercare services
b. provide drug treatment
c. mandate drug testing
d. all of the above

103. Drug courts are generally

a. ineffective at accomplishing their goals.
b. effective at intervention.
c. ineffective at intervention, but effective for punitive purposes.
d. being phased out across the country.

104. The legislative policy that has contributed most to the increase in the number of drug offenders in U.S. prisons is

a. the 1984 revision of the 1970 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention Act
b. the 1997 extradition law enacted by the Colombia National Assembly
c. mandatory minimum sentencing
d. criminal forfeiture

105. The hassle factor of the prohibitionist policy refers to:
a. the possibility of getting arrested.
b. the high of drugs.
c. the difficulty of finding the drugs.
d. all of these

106. The opposite concept in relationship to Harm Reduction is

a. benign neglect
b. the biopsychosocial model
c. pharmacological violence
d. zero tolerance

107. More prison inmates are serving time for _______ than for any other type of criminal offense.

a. organized crime drug offenses
b. drug-impaired offenses
c. drug-related offenses
d. drug-defined offenses

108. A component of the LST program in which the student is assigned to identify a skill or behavior that he or she would like to improve and sets a goal for achieving that skill or behavior would be considered a _______ component.

a. social skills and assertiveness skills
b. cognitive
c. decision-making
d. self-directed behavioral-change

109. Where is alcohol listed on the federal schedule?
a. Schedule I (with LSD and marijuana)
b. Schedule II (with cocaine)
c. Schedule III (with Xanax)
d. It is not on the schedule.

110. Prevention of relapse is the goal for which category of prevention?

   a. tertiary prevention
   b. secondary prevention
   c. primary prevention
   d. all of the above

111. The "just the facts ma'am" approach would fit under the category of

   a. negative education
   b. objective information approach
   c. affective education
   d. promotional campaigns

112. One effect of reducing the supply of a particular drug is that

   a. the incidence of abuse goes down
   b. the incidence of criminal behavior among drug abusers decreases
   c. the price of the drug is reduced
   d. the incidence of criminal behavior among drug abusers increases

113. Two examples of therapeutic communities are

   a. Alcoholics Anonymous and SMART recovery
   b. Daytop Village and Samaritan Village
   c. prisons and probationary programs
   d. employee assistance programs (EAPs) and prisons
114. Crimes involving illicit drugs can be placed into two general categories

   a. drug-influenced offenses and drug-impaired offenses
   b. drug-related offenses and drug-derived offenses
   c. individual offenses and organized crime offenses
   d. drug-defined offenses and drug-related offenses

115. If an individual lacks the serious intention to undergo change in the foreseeable future, that individual is in the ________ stage.

   a. precontemplation
   b. maintenance
   c. contemplation
   d. preparation

116. If efforts are made to prevent drug-taking behavior from occurring when it has not occurred up to now, then these efforts are referred to as

   a. primary prevention
   b. tertiary prevention
   c. secondary prevention
   d. all of the above

117. The goal of drug law enforcement is to control the supply of illegal drugs by interrupting the source, transit, and ________ of drugs.

   a. misuse
   b. addiction potential
   c. cost
   d. distribution

118. Which organization regularly monitors and tracks shipments of legal chemicals used to produce illicit drugs?
119. The French Connection bust had what effect on heroin distribution?

a. It moved from a centralized operation to a very decentralized operation.
b. It moved from a decentralized operation to a centralized operation.
c. It stopped all foreign production of heroin.
d. It shifted heroin production from France to Turkey.

120. Currently, which model is used to explain heroin users' violence?

a. intensification
b. systemic
c. economic-compulsive
d. psychopharmacological

121. Several studies have shown that recidivism rates for drug courts are _______ than recidivism rates for traditional incarceration programs.

a. higher
b. lower in the short term, about the same in the long term
c. lower in the short term, higher in the long term
d. lower

122. For charges of possessing equivalent amounts of crack cocaine and powder cocaine,
a. sentences would be longer in the case of powder cocaine
b. sentences would be longer in the case of crack cocaine
c. sentences would be equivalent in the two cases
d. sentences would be restricted to probationary status only

123. The preventive program approach that is based on emotions rather than behavior is

a. reefer madness
b. affective education
c. supply/availability
d. magic bullet

124. Crop eradication programs have been criticized for all of the following except

a. creating tensions between peasant farmers and local governments
b. disrupting the local economy of many rural regions in Latin America
c. eradicating legitimate crops along with the targeted illicit ones
d. causing significant ecological damage

125. For women, increased use of cocaine

a. increases violent behavior.
b. increases their chances of being victims of violent behavior.
c. increases the number of property crimes they commit.
d. has no effect of the violence they commit or suffer.

126. Under federal law, marijuana is
a. legal for medicinal purposes.
b. decriminalized.
c. available for prescription.
d. always illegal.

127. The philosophy of the supply/availability approach is that

a. making drugs hard to get will discourage drug-taking behavior
b. money spent on treatment is preferable to money spent on drug interdiction at the U.S. border
c. increasing the drug supply will turn people off to drugs
d. all of the above

128. Which model explains why people who are drunk will get into fights if they are at a Red Sox-Yankees game, but not at a wedding?

a. systemic
b. cognitive-guidedness approach
c. intensification
d. pharmacological

129. Free-market libertarians argue for

a. some state control in markets.
b. state controlled markets.
c. no state control in markets.
d. democratically controlled markets.

130. Carol has tried to quit cocaine for the past year, but she has been unsuccessful. She plans to join a therapeutic community next Monday. Carol is in the ________ stage of change.
131. The structure of illegal drug trafficking is

a. highly centralized; one or two kingpins control all the distribution.

b. highly centralized, depending on the drug; that is, one kingpin controls all the cocaine, another all the heroin, etc.

c. highly centralized based on the nationality of the drug traffickers.

d. highly decentralized.

132. Where is the most methamphetamine produced for U.S. consumption?

a. Mexico

b. Columbia

c. U.S.

d. Peru

133. Presently, the percentage of illicit drugs interdicted at U.S. borders is

a. 100 percent for cocaine, about 50 percent for marijuana

b. 100 percent for cocaine and heroin

c. very small

d. nearly 90 percent across the board

134. In recent years the crime rate has
a. increased and so has the prison population.
b. increased and the prison population has decreased.
c. decreased and the prison population has increased.
d. decreased and so has the prison population.

135. Jane began using drugs and then started stealing to support her habit. Which model best explains her behavior?

a. predisposition model
b. intensification model
c. enslavement model
d. economic-compulsive model

136. The medical model states

a. that treatment is best done with replacement drugs (e.g., nicotine replacement therapy).
b. that treatment is best done in a medical, not a psychological, setting.
c. that the user is responsible for their immoral actions.
d. that users are sick and their sickness makes them unable to control their behavior.

137. 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

138. Which of the following professionals teach students about drug information and self-management techniques in the DARE program?
a. physicians  
b. former drug users  
c. school psychologists  
d. police officers

139. In which statement is drug use an independent variable?

a. Drug use is the result of criminal activity.  
b. Drug use and criminal activity are not related.  
c. Drug use causes criminal activity.  
d. none of these

140. The five stages of change in drug rehabilitation are, in order,

a. maintenance, precontemplation, contemplation, preparation, action  
b. precontemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, maintenance  
c. preparation, precontemplation, contemplation, action, maintenance  
d. contemplation, preparation, precontemplation, action, maintenance

141. The major foreign source for marijuana smuggled into the United States is

a. Colombia  
b. Mexico  
c. Canada  
d. Jamaica

142. Longitudinal studies have shown that for the majority of drug users
a. initial involvement in criminal activity began prior to drug experimentation
b. alcohol and marijuana use nearly always began prior to criminal activity
c. drug use preceded involvement with criminal activity
d. drug use and criminal activity began at approximately the same time

143. The relationship between crime and drug/alcohol use has been found to be
   a. anecdotal only
   b. ambiguous
   c. strongly correlated with alcohol only
   d. strongly correlated

144. Mandatory minimum sentencing laws have resulted in
   a. overcrowded prisons
   b. a decrease in drug trafficking in the United States
   c. an overloaded judicial system
   d. both A and C

145. In the United States, on which illegal drug is the most money spent?
   a. marijuana
   b. heroin
   c. methamphetamine
   d. cocaine

146. Analogy: Antabuse is to alcohol as methadone is to
147. If you decided to avoid behavior X because you did not want the negative consequences of doing X, then you would have been reacting to a message of

a. deterrence
b. tertiary prevention
c. psychological dependence
d. reward

148. Which of the following is not included in Goldstein's tripartite framework of drug-related crime?

a. economic-compulsive violence
b. hereditary violence
c. pharmacological violence
d. systemic violence

149. Prior to the 1970s, which model was primarily used to explain heroin users' violence?

a. intensification
b. systemic
c. economic-compulsive
d. psychopharmacological

150. Several prominent organizations including the American Bar Association, the American Psychological Association and the U.S. Sentencing Commission have recommended that
a. forfeitures be eliminated  
b. mandatory minimums be increased  
c. forfeitures be increased  
d. mandatory minimums be eliminated

151. ATOD prevention should focus on

a. minimizing the impact of risk factors  
b. maximizing the impact of protective factors  
c. eliminating both risk and protective factors  
d. both A and B

152. Which is an example of the maintenance model of drug control?

a. prescribing Valium to control anxiety  
b. Prescribing methadone for narcotic addiction  
c. prescribing codeine for pain  
d. prescribing Prozac for depression

153. The premise behind crop eradication programs was

a. to compel farmers to turn to alternative crops  
b. that decreasing coca and poppy production would increase the price of cocaine and heroin and consequently decrease use  
c. to impoverish the growers, thus compelling the countries to step in with poverty relief programs, providing an alternative to dependence on crime organizations  
d. to destroy the land for all future crop use

154. Someone arguing against legalizing heroin but for an increase in methadone maintenance funding be increased would represent which political ideology?
a. free market libertarians
b. cultural conservative
c. radical constructionists
d. progressive prohibitionists

155. A discussion about alternatives to drinking among high-school students already exposed to alcohol in some form would fit under the category of

a. primary prevention
b. secondary prevention
c. tertiary prevention
d. all of the above

156. Todd needs money for speed. He decides to break into a house where he thinks no one is home. When he gets into the house, he is surprised to find the owner home. He shoots and kills the owner. Which model best describes his behavior?

a. intensification model
b. psychopharmacological model
c. systemic model
d. economic-compulsive model

157. Prescription drugs are

a. legal depending on how they are obtained.
b. always legal.
c. legal depending on how they are used.
d. legal only if used in an institution.

158. __________ is an integrated approach to drug treatment which recognizes that psychological, social, and biological factors play a role in drug abuse.
159. Someone who grows psychedelic mushrooms in his closet and sells to his buddies fits which model of drug distribution?

a. mixed model
b. pure chemical model
c. pure agricultural model
d. economic-compulsive model

160. Primary prevention programs are enhanced when education is combined with

a. secondary prevention programs
b. community action
c. drug-abuse rehabilitation
d. twelve-step programs

161. Prison-based substance abuse treatment

a. Often involves the therapeutic community approach
b. Both a and c
c. Has largely proven ineffective in reducing drug use upon release
d. Is required by Federal law

162. Structural victimization refers to
a. drug users being victimized by their dealers.
b. the lower class being locked out of the legitimate economy.
c. the poor being more likely to be victims of crimes.
d. the damage done to neighborhoods by the drug trade.

163. Mandatory minimum-sentencing laws for drug offenders have

a. increased the number of prisoners held for drug-related offenses
b. increased drug trafficking
c. reduced the amount of drugs smuggled into the country
d. reduced the percentage of drug-related offenses

164. Violent acts believed to be caused by the influence of a particular psychoactive drug

a. psychoactive violence
b. drug rage
c. felonious drug assaults
d. pharmacological violence

165. Cultural conservatives argue that

a. drug use is immoral.
b. drugs are private property.
c. criminalization keeps the poor in poverty.
d. drug policy should reduce the harm to the user.

166. The two types of forfeitures are
a. financial and material  
b. personal and business  
c. criminal and civil  
d. public and private  

167. Goode argues that the threat of arrest  
a. is irrelevant to the risk taking behavior of most people.  
b. is the strongest deterrent of drug use.  
c. is a deterrent to some people from using drugs.  
d. none of these  

168. Peer refusal training has been shown to be most effective for  
a. prison inmates  
b. religious education leaders  
c. high-risk youngsters  
d. high school dropouts  

169. A refinement of the "just say no" approach in primary prevention is  
a. the clarification of one's personal values  
b. the teaching of peer-refusal skills  
c. the instilling of purpose in an individual's life  
d. the examination of the reasons for low self-esteem