**Chapter 01**

**Drug Use: An Overview**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1.*(p. 4)* Methamphetamine, crack cocaine, ecstasy, and glue sniffing were given as examples of media reports on   
**A.** the "drug du jour."  
B. laissez-faire.  
C. drugs that are always bad drugs.  
D. drug use by celebrities.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

2.*(p. 4)* One of the general principles of psychoactive drug use is that   
A. all psychoactive drugs should be banned.  
B. most people are unable to control their own drug use.  
C. every drug has an opposite drug that can counteract it.  
**D.** drugs, per se, are not good or bad.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

3.*(p. 3)* One of the general principles of psychoactive drugs is that "every drug has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."   
A. effects on the heart  
B. impurities  
**C.** multiple effects  
D. a key to some part of the mind

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

4.*(p. 3)* One of the general principles of psychoactive drug use is that "the effect of any psychoactive drug depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."   
**A.** the individual's history and expectations  
B. its legal status  
C. the user's diet  
D. the user's unique brain chemistry

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

5.*(p. 5)* The use of a substance in a manner, amounts, or situations such that the drug causes problems or greatly increases the chances of problems occurring is   
A. addiction.  
B. dependence.  
**C.** abuse.  
D. deviance.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

6.*(p. 5)* Drug use that is not common within a social group and that is disapproved of by the majority, causing members of a group to take corrective action when it occurs, is   
**A.** deviant drug use.  
B. drug misuse.  
C. drug abuse.  
D. illicit drug abuse.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

7.*(p. 5)* A drug that is unlawful to possess or use is defined in the text as   
**A.** an illicit drug.  
B. a narcotic.  
C. an addictive drug.  
D. an abused drug.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

8.*(p. 6)* Drugs have played a significant role in human society   
A. for about the past 100 years.  
B. only since the 1960s.  
**C.** for thousands of years.  
D. only in Europe and North America.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

9.*(p. 6)* In the past 100 years, the introduction of vaccines to prevent diseases and antibiotics to cure some types of infections laid the foundation for   
A. illicit drug markets.  
**B.** our acceptance of medicines as the cornerstone of our health care system.  
C. many dangerous drug interactions.  
D. the "war on drugs."

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

10.*(p. 7)* Much of our information about rates of drug use come from survey questionnaires. One important limitation of such questionnaires is   
A. the sample sizes are too small.  
**B.** people might not answer honestly.  
C. the people who do the studies are biased.  
D. they don't ask questions about illicit drugs.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

11.*(p. 7)* Despite the limitations of survey questionnaires, they can be especially informative   
**A.** if they are done year after year, because we can then look for changes over time.  
B. about use among those who are not included in the survey.  
C. about alcohol use, because it is not illegal.  
D. about misuse of prescription drugs.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

12.*(p. 8)* Among college students, fewer than one-fourth have ever tried   
A. alcohol.  
B. cigarettes.  
C. marijuana.  
**D.** hallucinogens.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

13.*(p. 9)* Based on two large surveys, it appears that the percentage of young people reporting current marijuana use   
A. is at its highest point since the studies began over 30 years ago.  
**B.** is about half the percentage reporting current use in the late 1970s.  
C. has increased substantially during the past decade.  
D. is about 65 percent.

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

14.*(p. 10)* When we examine changes over the years in the percentage of high school seniors who say they have smoked marijuana, we find a clear *inverse* (mirror-image) relationship to   
A. alcohol use.  
B. perceived availability of marijuana.  
**C.** perceived risk of harm in using marijuana.  
D. the nation's economy.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

15.*(p. 12)* The National Survey on Drug Use and Health revealed that current alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine use   
A. is at the same level compared to 1980.  
B. is higher compared to 1980.  
C. is lower compared to 1992.  
**D.** hasn't changed much in the past 15 years.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

16.*(p. 13-15)* Factors that are correlated with higher rates of drug use are known as   
A. causal factors.  
B. drug profiles.  
**C.** risk factors.  
D. weaknesses.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

17.*(p. 13-15)* Factors that are correlated with lower rates of drug use are known as   
A. antecedents.  
B. gender and age.  
C. deviates.  
**D.** protective factors.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

18.*(p. 14)* One of the most important risk factors for drug use is   
**A.** having friends who use marijuana or other substances.  
B. being heavily involved in extracurricular activities.  
C. having lots of money.  
D. believing that your parents are a source of social support.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

19.*(p. 14)* One of the most important protective factors for drug use is   
A. having to work for your spending money.  
B. having been punished for fighting.  
C. knowing adults who use drugs.  
**D.** believing that there are strong sanctions against substance use at school.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

20.*(p. 14)* One very consistent finding is that students who report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are less likely to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, or use any type of illicit drug.   
A. having high self-esteem  
B. being well-off financially  
**C.** having more involvement with religion  
D. having lots of friends

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

21.*(p. 15)* According to results from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, which of these ethnic groups reports the highest rate of use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana?   
**A.** White  
B. African American  
C. Hispanic  
D. Asian

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

22.*(p. 15)* Compared to young adults who finished high school only, those with college degrees   
A. are more likely to use cocaine.  
**B.** are much more likely to drink alcohol and much less likely to use tobacco.  
C. are more likely to smoke marijuana.  
D. report similar rates of use of most substances.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

23.*(p. 16)* One personality variable that has been consistently associated with higher rates of substance dependence is   
A. low self-esteem.  
B. extraversion.  
**C.** high impulsivity.  
D. passivity.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

24.*(p. 17)* An example of a *longitudinal* study of drug use would be   
A. surveying high-school seniors every year.  
B. following each individual throughout the entire day.  
C. sampling drug use from different parts of the country.  
**D.** following the same group of people at intervals over several months or years.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

25.*(p. 17)* In one study, adolescents who smoked cigarettes were about twice as likely as nonsmokers to later use marijuana. For this reason, cigarettes have been referred to as   
A. addicting.  
**B.** a gateway substance.  
C. toxic.  
D. a correlate.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

26.*(p. 20)* Some drugs have the effect that, every time you take the drug, you increase slightly the probability that you will take it again. This process is referred to as   
**A.** reinforcement.  
B. altered perception.  
C. deviant drug use.  
D. drug misuse.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

27.*(p. 18-21)* Which type of factor probably plays a bigger role in determining whether a person will try a drug in the first place, as opposed to determining which of those who try it will become dependent?   
A. genetics  
B. personality  
C. individual reaction to the drug  
**D.** social

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

28.*(p. 5)* Suppose a person is prescribed an opioid medication (similar to heroin) to treat a painful injury. But after her injury heals, she takes the drug primarily to feel euphoria. Based on this information alone, what term would you use to describe her drug use?   
A. drug dependence  
B. deviant drug use  
C. drug abuse  
**D.** drug misuse

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

**True / False Questions**

29.*(p. 4)* Cocaine and methamphetamine are still used for medical purposes in the United States.   
**TRUE**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

30.*(p. 4)* There are some drugs that we should just define as being bad drugs.   
**FALSE**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

31.*(p. 5)* Deviant drug use is defined as use of a drug in greater amounts or for other purposes than intended by a prescribing physician.   
**FALSE**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

32.*(p. 7-13)* The best information we have about which illicit drugs are most widely used comes from police arrest reports.   
**FALSE**

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

33.*(p. 10)* According to data from Monitoring the Future, an effective public policy would be to increase the perception of the risk of marijuana use because increased perception of risk *causes* a decrease in marijuana use.   
**FALSE**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

34.*(p. 11)* It appears that the highest rates of use of alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs in the United States occurred from about 1979-1980.   
**TRUE**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

35.*(p. 14)* Being willing to fight seems to be an important protective factor against substance use.   
**FALSE**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

36.*(p. 5)* According to the text, the word "addiction" is a controversial term that has different meanings for different people.   
**TRUE**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

37.*(p. 7)* The Monitoring the Future survey collects drug use information from students ages 10 and older.   
**FALSE**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

**Essay Questions**

38.*(p. 5)* Explain the differences among the definitions of drug misuse, drug abuse, and deviant drug use.

*Misuse*: greater amounts or for other purposes than prescribed; *abuse*: drug use that causes problems for the user; *deviant*: not common in the larger society, and leads to corrective action by the society. *Bonus*: appropriate examples of each, and/or showing how these definitions may overlap in specific instances.

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

39.*(p. 7-13)* It is obviously important for us to monitor which illicit drugs are widely used and whether their use is increasing or decreasing. Describe the most important sources of information we have about drug use in the United States and the major limitations of that kind of information.

The Monitoring the Future study (large annual survey conducted in schools) and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (household survey). Limitations are possible sample bias (those most at risk are less likely to be sampled), and uncertainty about the honesty of people's responses. *Bonus*: in spite of these limitations, year-by-year comparisons are useful for spotting increases or decreases.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

40.*(p. 13-15)* In terms of substance use, what is meant by risk factors and protective factors? Provide at least two important examples of each.

Attitudes or social factors that correlate with either increased (risk) or decreased (protective) use of substances. Examples in Table 1.2, p. 14.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

41.*(p. 16)* Discuss how personality variables relate to substance use.

Most large surveys find little or no relationship to most personality measures, such as self-esteem. The most consistent correlations have been found for impulsivity. *Bonus*: distinguishing between studies of rates of use in the general population vs. comparisons with dependent users, with both impulsivity and personality disorders more strongly associated with dependence/abuse.

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

42.*(p. 17-18)* What is meant by gateway substances? What is one example of a gateway substance? What is wrong with assuming that use of a gateway substance *causes* increased use of other substances?

A substance (e.g., cigarettes) that is used before illicit substances AND use of which is associated with increased likelihood of later use of illicit substances. Assuming a person is generally more likely to engage in deviant or problem behavior, the apparent gateway substance might just be the easiest thing for a young person to start with, so it is most likely to be the first. *Bonus*: discussion of whether preventing or delaying cigarette smoking would reduce later use of marijuana or other substances.

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

43.*(p. 6-7)* Discuss two significant developments that have changed the way society views drugs.

One change has been the development of legal pharmaceuticals, which have laid the foundation for acceptance of medicines for diseases (for example, vaccines), and for reasons other than illness (for example, birth control). A second development has been the "war on drugs", which shifted societal focus to tight legal regulations and restrictions of drugs deemed to be relatively dangerous.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*