

1. Archaeological evidence suggests that _____ was used as early as 6400 B.C.

- a. morphine
- b. grape wine
- c. beer
- d. heroin

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 24

2. In ancient times, various plants were used primarily within religious or _____ contexts.

- a. political
- b. social
- c. medicinal
- d. none of these

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 24-25

3. _____ is a combustive process in which yeasts interact with the sugars in plants to produce an enzyme that converts the sugar into alcohol.

- a. distillation
- b. fermentation
- c. brewing
- d. hydrolysis

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 24

OTHER: WWW

4. _____ was used in Asia Minor around 5000 B.C. and was known as a "joy plant."

- a. *Cannibas sativa*
- b. The opium poppy
- c. Hemp
- d. Catnip

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 25

5. Which of the following drugs was not used in the Stone Age?

- a. morphine
- b. hashish
- c. cocaine
- d. opium

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 25

6. Which of the following drugs was not introduced to Europe from the Americas?

- a. tobacco
- b. hallucinogens
- c. cocaine
- d. hashish

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: page 25

7. Oriental drugs were introduced to Europe because of the Crusades and the expeditions of _____.

- a. Genghis Khan
- b. Marco Polo
- c. Alexander the Great
- d. Ferdinand Magellan

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 25

8. The trees producing the coffee bean were native to _____.
- a. Colombia
 - b. Bolivia
 - c. Italy
 - d. Ethiopia

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: page 25

9. Which of the following did European explorers bring to the Americas?
- a. alcohol
 - b. psilocybin
 - c. mescaline
 - d. tobacco

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 25

OTHER: WWW

10. The Opium Wars occurred because _____ attempted to control or eliminate imports of opium by _____ traders.
- a. Britain, Chinese
 - b. China, Indian
 - c. China, British
 - d. Britain, Indian

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 25

11. In what century did the Opium Wars occur?
- a. 17th
 - b. 18th
 - c. 19th
 - d. 20th

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 25

12. How was cannabis sativa used in ancient China?
- a. it was smoked in a pipe
 - b. it was brewed as tea
 - c. it was used as an herb in cooking
 - d. none of these

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 25

13. Which country had the highest national use of opium in the mid-1800s?
- a. Britain
 - b. China
 - c. India
 - d. the U.S.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 25

14. Who won the first Opium War?
- a. China
 - b. India
 - c. Britain
 - d. No one won

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 25-26

15. The Second Opium War ended in the Treaty of _____.

- a. Bombay
- b. Versailles
- c. Tientsin
- d. Cornwall

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 26

16. As a result of the first opium war, the British received rights to the port of _____.

- a. Shanghai
- b. Peking
- c. Manila
- d. Hong Kong

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: page 25-26

17. _____ is a hallucinogenic drug derived from the cactus plant.

- a. LSD
- b. psilocybin
- c. peyote
- d. ketamine

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 26

18. Into the middle of the 1800s, in the U.S., drugs could be obtained _____.

- a. through the mail
- b. at grocery stores
- c. without prescription
- d. all of these
- e. none of these

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: page 26

19. What did physicians in the mid-1800s refer to as "God's own medicine"?

- a. marijuana
- b. Godfrey's Cordial
- c. opium
- d. peyote

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 26

20. What was the "soldiers' disease" in the Civil War?

- a. morphine addiction
- b. alcoholism
- c. heroin addiction
- d. gangrene

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 27

OTHER: WWW

21. Who introduced the smoking of opium to the U.S.?
a. European explorers b. Central American immigrants
c. Native Americans d. Chinese laborers

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: page 27

22. What was the probable cause for the increase in popularity of marijuana in the 1920s?
a. the end of WWI b. the Depression
c. Prohibition d. the repeal of marijuana laws

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 27

23. _____ was named after the Greek god of sleep and dreams.
a. opium b. morphine
c. heroin d. rohypnol

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 27

24. _____ were used in the 1930s to treat depression.
a. Barbiturates b. Amphetamines
c. Tranquilizers d. Inhalants

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 27

25. The 1950s was the era of _____.
a. hallucinogens and tranquilizers b. marijuana and amphetamines
c. tranquilizers and inhalants d. cocaine and hallucinogens

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 28

26. The 1960s was the era of _____.
a. LSD b. heroin
c. cocaine d. abstinence

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 28

27. Model cements, lighter fluids and lacquer thinner are examples of _____.
a. tranquilizers b. solvents
c. barbiturates d. stimulants

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 28

28. The first report of solvent abuse was in _____.

- a. 1860 b. 1922
- c. 1951 d. 1973

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 28

29. Dr. Timothy Leary, one of the chief proponents of LSD use, was _____ when he began to use the drug.

- a. a San Francisco surgeon
- b. a Harvard psychologist
- c. a member of the Jefferson Airplane
- d. part of President Kennedy's anti-drug task force

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 28

30. Ecstasy is also known as _____.

- a. MDMA b. LSD
- c. GHB d. Special K

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 28

31. The designer drug Rohypnol is commonly known as _____.

- a. ecstasy b. vitamin K
- c. ice d. roofies

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: page 29

32. _____ is an injectable anesthetic that has been approved for both human and animal use in medical settings.

- a. ketamine b. GHB
- c. XTC d. methamphetamine

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 29

33. Heroin was first developed in _____.

- a. Stone Age China b. 16th Century Peru
- c. the late 1800s d. 1952

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 28

34. Heroin use was a significant concern in which war?

- a. WWII b. the Korean war
- c. the Vietnam war d. the Gulf war

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 28

35. Which of the following is a way in which heroin is used?

- a. snorting
- b. smoking
- c. mixing with crack and smoking
- d. all of these
- e. none of these

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: page 28-29

36. Approximately _____ of first-time heroin users are under the age of 18.

- a. 5 %
- b. 15%
- c. 25%
- d. 50%

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 29

37. The purity of heroin sold on the street today is _____ it was in the 1980s.

- a. higher than
- b. lower than
- c. the same as

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 28

38. In the 1800s, the opiates were used _____.

- a. to calm crying babies
- b. as an anesthetic
- c. to treat colds
- d. all of these
- e. none of these

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: page 26
page 30

39. In the 1800s, cocaine was used to treat _____.

- a. depressed mood
- b. pain
- c. opiate addiction
- d. depressed mood or pain
- e. all of these

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: page 31

40. The San Francisco Ordinance involved _____.

- a. banning the importation of smoking opium
- b. banning the smoking of opium
- c. banning opium dens
- d. all of these

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 32

41. The Pure Food and Drug Act _____.

- a. barred the use of the opiates in patent medicines
- b. produced a substantial decrease in the number of addicts
- c. focused on reducing alcohol addiction
- d. forced the producers of medicines to indicate on the packaging the amount of drug contained therein
- e. all of these

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: page 32

OTHER: WWW

42. The Harrison Narcotics Tax Act _____.

- a. increased the number of addicts in the U.S.
- b. included cocaine as a narcotic
- c. allowed physicians to prescribe narcotics only in the course of their professional practice
- d. did not prohibit the legal supply of the opiates
- e. all of these

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: page 32-33

43. An unintended consequence of the Harrison Narcotics Tax Act of 1914 was that, in the years since its passage, the law served to shift opium addicts to _____.

- a. cocaine b. alcohol
- c. heroin d. barbiturates

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 32-33

44. Which of the following was not a result of Prohibition?

- a. a shift in drinking habits from distilled spirits to beer
- b. a takeover of alcohol distribution by organized crime
- c. a decrease in the rate of drinking in the states
- d. more extensive use of marijuana

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 34

45. When was the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (now the DEA) established?

- a. 1920 b. 1930
- c. 1940 d. 1950

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 35

46. A major thrust of the early Federal Bureau of Narcotics was its attempt to eradicate the use of _____.

- a. marijuana b. cocaine
- c. heroin d. alcohol

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 35

47. _____ is a slang expression used to describe a saloon operating without a license during Prohibition.

- a. tea pad b. speakeasy
- c. after-hours club d. whiskey bar

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 34

48. _____ is a hallucinogenic, historically used by the Mazatec Indians in Mexico, that has seen a recent problematic rise in use in the U.S.

- a. Peyote b. Mezcal
- c. Salvia d. Psilocybin

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 39

49. Marijuana is a _____ drug.

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

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: page 38

50. Cocaine is a _____ drug.

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

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 38

OTHER: WWW

51. The Fair Sentencing Act of 2010 _____
- decriminalizes possession of synthetic compounds that are not intended for human consumption.
 - establishes harsher penalties for possession of crack cocaine than for powder cocaine.
 - gives judges more leeway in considering mitigating factors during sentencing.
 - establishes mandatory minimum sentences for possession of designer drugs.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: page 40-41

52. "Bath salts" are synthesized from various _____-like chemicals.
- marijuana
 - amphetamine
 - opiate
 - hallucinogen

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: page 41

53. Prior to the 20th Century, drug use was heavily restricted.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 25

54. The initial introduction to Europe of tobacco, coffee, and tea was met with much celebration.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 25

55. Marijuana was used as an all-purpose medicine in the 1800s.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 27

56. The Drug Policy Alliance is an advocacy group seeking to prevent the legalization of medical marijuana.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 27

57. Solvent inhalant abuse is especially problematic among teenage males.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 28

58. "Sudden sniffing death syndrome" is a recently reported phenomenon in which teenagers have suffered heart attacks after sniffing ketamine.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 28

59. Heroin has always been used primarily by lower socioeconomic groups.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 28

60. Soldiers who used heroin in Vietnam were usually able to give up their habit upon return to the U.S.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 28

61. The addictive properties of opiates were first recognized in the 1870s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 31

62. Although illicit drugs have often been used for medicinal purposes, it is very rare for drugs that are developed for medical reasons to be used in nonmedicinal ways.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 31

63. The more restrictive a drug law is, the more effective it is likely to be in the long run.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 31

64. The Marijuana Tax Act of 1937 outlawed the use of marijuana.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 35

65. The Drug Abuse Control Amendment of 1965 regulated several non-narcotic drugs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 35

66. There had been no legislative attention to treatment of drug abuse until the 1980s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 33

67. An advantage of the Controlled Substances Act is that it contains provisions for adding and rescheduling drugs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 36

68. Drugs with little or no abuse or dependence potential are not classified in the 1970 Controlled Substances Act.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 36

69. According to the Controlled Substances Act, the maximum penalty for a first offense for possession is greater for a Schedule I drug than for a Schedule V drug.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 36-37

70. The 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act established severe penalties for trafficking marijuana and hashish.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 36

71. Valium is a Schedule IV drug.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 38

72. One problem with the Controlled Substances Analogue Enforcement Act of 1986 is that the so-called "designer drugs" are still unclassifiable.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 37

73. One advantage of drug testing using radioimmunoassay procedures on hair samples is its reliability.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 40

74. One concern regarding the use of radioimmunoassay testing on hair strands is that individuals may test positively for marijuana simply from being around marijuana smokers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: page 40

75. Recent Supreme Court decisions have placed in doubt the constitutionality of random drug testing in the nation's schools.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 40

76. The Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 added Schedule VI to the Schedules of Controlled Substances, encompassing the newly developed synthetic drugs such as bath salts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: page 41

77. Describe the Opium Wars. What caused them? Who fought them? What were the results?

ANSWER: Answer not provided

REFERENCES: page 25-26

78. Briefly describe the targets and effects of the following:

- a) The San Francisco Ordinance
- b) Pure Food and Drug Act
- c) Harrison Narcotics Tax Act
- d) Marijuana Tax Act

ANSWER: Answer not provided

REFERENCES: page 32-35

79. What were the positive and negative outcomes of Prohibition? Why did it fail?

ANSWER: Answer not provided

REFERENCES: page 33-34

80. Briefly describe the five schedules of controlled substances determined by the Controlled Substances Act. Give one example of a drug classified in each schedule.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

REFERENCES: page 36-38

81. Describe some of the pros and cons of drug-testing in the workplace.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

REFERENCES: page 40

82. Describe the 2009 Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act. Discuss whether the mandated elements of this act will impact on smoking among children and young adults.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

REFERENCES: page 39-40