

1. Drug effects on the individual have been intensified due to
 - A. development of more efficient and faster ways of putting drugs into the body.
 - B. more people discovering numerous plants that are psychoactive.
 - C. mixing alkaloids and psychoactive drugs.
 - D. none of the above.

2. The most popular psychoactive substance over the millennia has been
 - A. opium.
 - B. cocaine.
 - C. alcohol.
 - D. tobacco.

3. The natural form of the hallucinogen LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) is found in
 - A. the root of the mandrake plant.
 - B. a moss covering corn plants.
 - C. the seeds of the ephedra shrub.
 - D. a fungus which grows on rye/wheat plants.

4. Which of the following plants do not contain caffeine?
 - A. poppy and hemp
 - B. coca and kola nut
 - C. guarana and maté
 - D. tea and yoco

5. Which is not true about tobacco?
 - A. Columbus noted that the Native Americans used tobacco as a medicine.
 - B. The Portuguese introduced tobacco to Japan and China
 - C. Sir Walter Raleigh brought "tobacco smoking for recreation" to the court of Queen Elizabeth.
 - D. Even though tobacco was a common plant in Europe before Columbus came to the Americas, no one had ever smoked it.

6. The London Gin Epidemic was ultimately brought under control by

- A. prohibition of the selling or drinking of gin.
- B. heavy regulation on the production of alcohol.
- C. strict regulation of sales and stiff taxes on gin.
- D. all of the above.

7. Morphine is about _____ times more powerful than opium.

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 20

8. One of the earliest Americans to write about the health dangers of drinking and to recommend temperance was

- A. George Washington.
- B. Benjamin Franklin.
- C. Thomas Jefferson.
- D. Dr. Benjamin Rush

9. Which congressional act (that became the Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution) prohibited the manufacture and sale of any alcoholic beverage with above 0.5% alcohol?

- A. The Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
- B. The Opium Exclusion Act (1909)
- C. The Harrison Narcotic Act (1914)
- D. The Volstead Act (1920)

10. The sub group of sedative-hypnotics that came to dominate the prescription market because they were safer than barbiturates are called

- A. second-generation barbiturates.
- B. nonbarbiturate tranquilizers.
- C. benzodiazepines.
- D. nonbenzodiazepine tranquilizers.

11. The discovery of brain chemicals that acted like psychoactive drugs led to

- A. more understanding of the process of addiction.
- B. more understanding of the process of mental illness.
- C. new uses of therapeutic drugs to treat addiction and withdrawal states.

D. all of the above.

12. A common drug used at parties now, GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate), is classified as a

A. stimulant (upper).

B. sedative (downer).

C. pain killer (opiate downer).

D. psycho-stimulant (all rounder).

13. The most widely abused prescription opiate is

A. methadone.

B. OxyContin®.

C. Percodan®.

D. Vicodin®.

14. Which of the following is not a stimulant (an “upper”)?

A. opium

B. cocaine

C. amphetamines

D. caffeine

15. Psychiatric medications

A. work primarily on the endocrine system.

B. are actually powerful pain killers.

C. are used to rebalance irregular brain chemistry.

D. have no significant side effects.

1. Which is an intermediate product of alcohol metabolism?

A. acetaldehyde

B. GABA

C. acetone

D. methyl alcohol

2. The reason that initially alcohol seems like a stimulant is that it

- A. increases blood flow.
- B. releases norepinephrine.
- C. lowers serotonin.
- D. increases synapse activity.

3. Which is the best cure for a hangover?

- A. coffee
- B. carbonated sodas
- C. time
- D. raw eggs and potassium sulfate

4. The organ that absorbs the most alcohol after it is ingested is the

- A. liver.
- B. esophagus.
- C. stomach.
- D. small intestine.

5. A neurotransmitter most affected by alcohol is

- A. norepinephrine.
- B. acetylcholine.
- C. dopamine.
- D. GABA.

6. Which is NOT a direct effect of alcohol abuse?

- A. fatty liver
- B. malnutrition
- C. gastritis and ulcers
- D. asthma

7. The organ which metabolizes most of the alcohol consumed is

- A. the lungs.

B. the kidneys.

C. the liver.

D. the small intestine.

8. Which is NOT a direct effect of alcohol abuse?

A. lower esophageal bleeding

B. tuberculosis

C. cirrhosis

D. raised then lowered blood sugar

9. Which of the following is usually NOT an alcohol-related disease or disorder?

A. Alzheimer's disease

B. Wernicke's encephalopathy

C. Korsakoff's psychosis

D. ARND (alcohol-related Neurological disorder)

10. Which is a symptom of severe alcohol withdrawal?

A. convulsions and seizures

B. slurred speech

C. blackout

D. respiratory depression

11. Alcohol is more likely to cause violence in a person who

A. has a history of violence.

B. has been using another downer at the same time.

C. is allergic to alcohol.

D. is a long-term alcoholic.

12. What percent of motor vehicle fatalities in 2001 involved alcohol use?

A. 20%

B. 30%

C. 40%

D. 50%

13. Which of the following is NOT true for African American use of alcohol?

- A. Medical problems brought on by heavy drinking among Blacks are more severe than for Whites.
- B. Heavy use of alcohol was lower among Blacks than among Whites or Hispanics.
- C. Peak drinking for Blacks occurred after the age of 30 whereas drinking among Whites peaked at a younger age.
- D. More White women abstain from alcohol than Black women.

14. What percent of the adult American population drank alcohol in the last month?

- A. 42%
- B. 52%
- C. 62%
- D. 72%

1. Which of the following routes of administration acts the slowest upon the brain?

- A. injecting
- B. inhaling
- C. oral ingestion
- D. contact (transdermal) absorption

2. When a drug is injected, how long does it take for the drug to reach the brain?

- A. instantly
- B. 7-10 seconds
- C. 15 to 30 seconds
- D. 3 to 5 minutes

3. Another word for putting powdered cocaine under the tongue is

- A. contact absorption.
 - B. sublingual.
 - C. buccal.
 - D. insufflation.
4. The main barrier that drugs have to cross to affect the body is the
- A. blood-brain barrier.
 - B. aorta barrier.
 - C. lymphatic barrier.
 - D. drug-brain barrier.
5. A child's circulatory system contains about how much blood?
- A. 3–4 quarts of blood
 - B. 5–6 quarts of blood
 - C. 7–8 quarts of blood
 - D. 9–10 quarts of blood
6. How many nerve cell connections are in the nervous system?
- A. 100 million.
 - B. 10 billion
 - C. 100 billion
 - D. 100 trillion
7. Which of the following is a function of the new brain?
- A. emotional memories
 - B. drug craving
 - C. heart rate
 - D. creativity
8. Which of the following is a part of a neuron?
- A. blood-brain barrier
 - B. terminals

- C. capillaries
- D. synaptic gap

9. The gap between neurotransmitters is the

- A. synapse.
- B. vacuole.
- C. axon.
- D. soma.

10. Within the neuron, what is stored in vesicles?

- A. mitochondria
- B. neurotransmitters
- C. axons
- D. sodium ions

11. When a substance originates outside the body, it is

- A. endogenous.
- B. exogenous.
- C. synthetic.
- D. all of the above.

12. The mechanism that accepts neurotransmitters is a

- A. neuron.
- B. receptor.
- C. antagonist.
- D. agonist.

13. Drugs that bind to receptors and block the effects of neurotransmitters are

- A. agonists.
- B. inverse agents.
- C. antagonists.
- D. reverse agents.

14. Which is NOT a type of tolerance?

- A. select tolerance
- B. pharmacodynamic tolerance
- C. delayed tolerance
- D. dispositional tolerance

15. Which is NOT a type of withdrawal?

- A. pharmacodynamic withdrawal
- B. purposive withdrawal
- C. nonpurposive withdrawal
- D. delayed withdrawal

16. Which is a NOT a desired effect of psychoactive drugs?

- A. to alleviate emotional pain
- B. to get energy
- C. to get a rush
- D. to increase depression

17. In levels of use terminology, abuse means

- A. drug-seeking behavior.
- B. a definite pattern of use.
- C. continued use of the drug despite negative consequences.
- D. to experience compulsion of use.

18. The T in SPECT scans stands for what?

- A. topography
- B. topical
- C. television
- D. tomography

19. Which is NOT a genetic research technique?

- A. twin studies
- B. retrospective studies
- C. biologic family records
- D. liver biopsies

20. Which will NOT cause a sober mouse to become an alcoholic mouse?

- A. nutrition
- B. genes
- C. stress
- D. excess alcohol