Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What were the questions *who*, *what*, *why*, *when*, *where*, *how*, and *how* *much* introduced to do?

Understand the dependence potential of a drug.

Help us evaluate whether a particular type of drug use is a problem.

Determine the toxicity of a drug.

Track arrest data for drug law violations.

1. If a substance is consistently used in a particular kind of situations (e.g., at parties, as opposed to when one is alone), what can it help us understand?

The amount of the substance being used.

The type of substance being used.

The reason the substance is being used.

Who is using the substance?

1. After reading the opening content of your textbook if you read an article that stated Indigenous South Americans who chew coca leaves absorb cocaine slowly over a long period. What investigative question has been introduced?

How long the drug has been taken.

How much of the drug has been taken.

Where the drug has been taken.

How the drug was taken.

1. The media has been reporting on drug use ranging from methamphetamine to ecstasy to glue sniffing. How have these various examples been described in the media?

The "drug du jour"

Drug use: a laissez-faire reality

Drugs that are always bad drugs

Drug use by celebrities

1. What did a 2019 survey of high school students in Ontario reveal regarding the use of ecstasy in the previous 12-month period?

Less than 1% of the students self-reported using ecstasy

2.3% of the students self-reported using ecstasy

5.4% of the students self-reported using ecstasy

15.4% of the students self-reported using ecstasy

1. According to your textbook in the mid-1980s, was the "drug du jour?

alcohol shots

crack cocaine

marijuana

speed

1. A survey completed regarding drug use and Aboriginals living on reserves in Canada reported that most youth who tried solvents did so by which age?

ten years

eleven years

thirteen years

fourteen years

1. How a drug exists is an important fact to consider. For instance, compared to smoking cocaine in the form of "crack", how will Indigenous South Americans who chew coca leaves absorb cocaine?

Quickly over a short period of time.

Slowly over a short period of time.

Slowly over a long period.

Quickly and continuously over a long period.

1. All of the following EXCEPT which one, are examples of harm reduction measures reflected in Canada's Drug Strategy, to reduce the damage associated with alcohol and drugs?

Television educational campaigns

Safe injection sites

Methadone maintenance therapy

Syringe exchange programs

1. What is one of the four principles of psychoactive drug use?

All psychoactive drugs should be banned.

Most people are unable to control their own drug use.

Every drug has an opposite drug that can counteract it.

Drugs, per se, are not good or bad.

1. One of the four principles of psychoactive drugs is that every drug has what?

effects on the heart

impurities

multiple effects

mind altering potential

1. According to the four principles of psychoactive drug use would state; "the effect of any psychoactive drug depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

the individual's history and expectations

its legal status

the user's diet

the user's unique brain chemistry

1. Which term describes use of prescribed drugs in greater amounts than, or for purposes other than, those prescribed by a physician or dentist.

Addiction

Drug misuse

Drug Abuse

Dependence

1. Which term is used to describe, the use of a substance in a manner, amount, or situation such that the drug causes problems or greatly increases the chances of problems occurring?

Addiction

Dependence

Abuse

Tolerance

1. Which term refers to a state in which an individual uses a drug so frequently and consistently that it would be difficult for the person to get along without using the drug?

Addiction

Dependence

Abuse

Tolerance

1. Which term describes a situation when a person's reaction to a psychopharmaceutical drug (such as a painkiller) decreases so that larger doses are required to achieve the same effect?

Addiction

Dependence

Abuse

Tolerance

1. Because drugs alter consciousness and thought processes, the affects experienced will depend on which of the following?

Expectations

Attitudes

Individual history

All of the answers are correct

1. How does the text define a drug that is unlawful to possess or use?

An illicit drug.

A narcotic.

An addictive drug.

An abused drug.

1. How long have drugs played a significant role in human society?

for thousands of years

for about the past 200 years

since the 1920s

only since the 1960s

1. In the past 100 years, the introduction of vaccines to prevent diseases and antibiotics to cure some infections laid the foundation for what?

Illicit drug markets.

Our acceptance of medicines as the cornerstone of our health care system.

Many dangerous drug interactions.

The need to create a "war on drugs" ethos.

1. In 2006, the Santo Daime church was granted an exemption under section 56 of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act to allow the religious ceremony to include which method involved using an illegal drug.

the drinking of a tea

smoking

vaping

snorting

1. In 2006, Santo Daime church was granted an exemption under section 56 of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, thereby allowing the church's members to import and use of \_\_\_\_\_.

cannabis

harmala alkaloids

peyote

LSD

1. Members of the Native American Church of Canada have also been granted a Schedule III drug exemption in the Controlled Drug and Substances Act, allowing which of the following?

cannabis

ayahuasca

peyote

psilocybin

1. Canada’s Drug uses four broad component which includes all the following EXCEPT which one?

Prevention

Treatment

Medical intervention

Law enforcement

1. Much of our information regarding drug use comes from survey questionnaires. What is one IMPORTANT limitation of questionnaires?

The sample sizes are too small.

People might not answer honestly.

The people who do the studies are biased.

The questionnaires don't ask questions about illicit drug use.

1. Despite the limitations of survey questionnaires, when can they be informative?

If they are done year after year, because we can then look for changes over time.

If they seek information regarding those who are not included in the survey.

If they ask questions regarding alcohol use, because it is not illegal.

If they ask about the misuse of prescription drugs.

1. According to the 2004 Canadian Addiction Survey, what percent of Canadians produce their own wine or beer at home?

6.7%

10.7%

18.7%

32.7%

1. The 2004 Canadian Campus Survey (CCS), revealed what percentage of the Canadian undergraduate, population had used Cannabis within the previous 12 months period?

10%

20%

30%

40%

1. If a professional told you they were collecting data from the following surveys, the CCS, the ACHA, and the OSDUHS, which population would they be studying?

General population in Canada and the United States

Incarcerated men

Older Canadians

Youth

1. What does the 2019 (ACHA) National College Health Assessment data provide?

A snapshot of current use patterns among postsecondary students.

A snapshot of the number of drug overdose emergency room admissions.

A one day snapshot survey of the number of youth 18-24 presently admitted in some form of drug/alcohol treatment program.

A snapshot of the current college/university support services offered across the country.

1. Which statement best describes the Drug use among Ontario Students (OSDUHS) survey?

Began in 1977, and is the longest ongoing school-based survey in Canada.

Began in 1977, and is the longest ongoing school-based survey in North America.

Recently launched in 2015, in response to the growing concern regarding the opioid use in North America.

Recently launched in 2015, in response to the growing concern regarding the opioid use in Canada.

1. In 2019, the substance most readily available to students was

alcohol.

cannabis.

methamphetamine.

cigarettes.

1. In the 2019 OSDUHS, when students in grades 7–12 were asked about their perceptions of the risks associated with selected drug-use behaviours, they identified the greatest risk of physical harm to be associated with which substance?

OxyContin

cocaine

methamphetamine

ecstasy

1. Who is included and how is the OSDUHS conducted?

Interviews include thousands of students every second year from elementary and secondary schools across Ontario

Interviews include thousands of students every second year from secondary schools across Ontario

Interviews include thousands of students from colleges and universities every second year from across Ontario was

Interviews include thousands of students every second year from colleges and universities, and elementary and secondary schools, across

1. Which Canadian survey examining trends in drug use, has been conducted every year since 2008?

Canadian Addiction Survey

Canadian Campus Survey

Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey

The National Survey of Drug use in Canada

1. The Canadian Campus Survey indicated that between 1998 and 2004 the use of cannabis declined in the Western provinces but increased *where* in Canada?

Quebec

Ontario

British Columbia

Atlantic Canada

1. What was a significant change made to the CTADS survey beginning in 2015 compared to previous years?

Data was collected for residences of the Yukon

The CTADS used cell phones in its sampling frame

Data was collected using an internet questionnaire

Data was collected for residences of the Nunavut

1. According to CAS's CANNABIS 2004 and 2019 data presented in your textbook, on the LIFETIME and 12-Month Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use, Canadians Ages 15+, which statement is the most accurate?

Males surveyed reported an increase in cannabis consumption use from 2004 to 2019.

Females surveyed reported a decrease in cannabis consumption from 2004 to 2019.

Females surveyed reported increased cannabis consumption, but men reported a decrease from 2004 to 2019.

Males surveyed reported increased cannabis consumption, but females reported a decrease from 2004 to 2019.

1. According to the CAS's data regarding the use of ALCOHOL and CANNABIS during 2019 only, which reflects the facts published by the Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use, Canadians Ages 15+?

Females consumed more Alcohol than males, but males consumed more cannabis than Females.

Males consumed more Alcohol than Females, but females consumed more cannabis than Males.

Males consumed more Alcohol and cannabis than females.

Females consumed more Alcohol and cannabis than males.

1. According to the CAS's data regarding the use of ALCOHOL during 2019 only, which reflects the facts published by the Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use, Canadians Ages 15+?

Males surveyed reported an increase in alcohol consumption use from 2004 to 2019.

Females surveyed reported a decrease in alcohol consumption from 2004 to 2019.

Females surveyed reported increased alcohol consumption, but men reported a decrease from 2004 to 2019.

Males surveyed reported increased alcohol consumption, but females reported a decrease from 2004 to 2019.

1. The CTADS survey does not collected from the residences in all the following regions of Canada except which one?

Northwest Territories

Nunavut

Prince Edward Island

Yukon

1. Is you were a social worker working with elementary and secondary students within a school system, according to the 2019 OSDUHS results, which substance might you be most concerned with due to its availability?

Alcohol

Cigarettes

Marijuana

OxyContin

1. The 2019 ACHA National College Health Assessment data provided a snapshot of use patterns among postsecondary students. For example, those studied indicated in the past-30-day use of \_\_\_\_\_ was 62.8 percent.

Alcohol

Cannabis

Cigarettes

Ecstasy

1. The 2019 OSDUHS results indicated that students in grades 7–12 identified the greatest risk of physical harm by trying was which of the following substances?

Nonmedicinal prescription opioids

Ecstasy

Methamphetamine

Cocaine.

1. When adolescents have a socially supportive family, are interested in school and sports activities and perceive marijuana use being strongly opposed by their school, these factors correlate with lower rates of marijuana use which are commonly referred to as what?

Antecedents

Causal factors

Deviates

Protective factors

1. Much of the research on correlates of drug use has used which substance as an indicator?

Alcohol

Methamphetamine

Marijuana smoking

Steroids

1. Which of the following describes one of the MOST important risk factors for drug use?

Having friends who use marijuana or other substances.

Being heavily involved in extracurricular activities.

Having lots of money.

Believing that your parents are a source of social support.

1. What is one of the MOST important protective factors for drug use?

Having to work and earn your spending money.

Having been punished for fighting.

Knowing adults who use drugs.

Believing that there are strong sanctions against substance use at school.

1. What is one consistent trait among students who report they are less likely to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, or use any type of illicit drug?

They have high self-esteem

They are well-off financially

They have more involvement with religion

They have lots of friends

1. When considering gender, socioeconomic status, and level of education, there has been a consistent finding over many studies. Which of the following describes the outcome?

Males are more likely to drink alcohol and smoke marijuana, than are females.

Males are more likely to drink alcohol, but females are more likely to smoke marijuana, than are males.

Females are more likely to drink alcohol, but males are more likely to smoke marijuana, than are females.

Females are more likely to drink alcohol and smoke marijuana, than are males.

1. When considering gender, socioeconomic status, and level of education, there has been a consistent finding over many studies. Which of the following describes the outcome?

There is a very small, almost an insignificant difference between a person's education level and the amount of alcohol they drink.

People who completed only high school are more likely to drink more alcohol, than those who complete postsecondary education and university degrees.

People with higher levels of education are somewhat less likely to use marijuana.

People with higher levels of education are somewhat more likely to use marijuana.

1. Personality may have some predictive value by indicating whether someone does which of the following?

Experiments with drugs.

Abstains from drug use.

Uses drugs socially.

Develops an addiction.

1. Compared to young adults who only finished high school, those with university degrees are more likely to do which of the following?

Use cocaine.

Drink alcohol.

Smoke marijuana.

Report similar rates of use of most substances.

1. What is one personality variable that has been consistently associated with higher rates of substance dependence?

Low self-esteem

Extraversion

High impulsivity

Passivity

1. Which of the following is an example of a *longitudinal* study of drug use?

Surveying high-school seniors every year.

Following each individual throughout the entire day.

Sampling drug use from different parts of the country.

Following the same group of people at intervals over several months or years.

1. Comparing adolescents who smoke cigarettes with those who do not, and then looking at later adoption of marijuana use, cigarette smokers are about twice as likely as non-smokers to later use marijuana. For this reason, what have cigarettes been referred to as?

Addictive

A gateway substance

A conduit

A correlate

1. Which statement describes the group most likely to be drug users in adulthood?

Males who are aggressive in early elementary school

Females who are aggressive in early elementary school

Males who are considered "loners and withdrawn" in early elementary school

Females who are considered "loners and withdrawn" in early elementary school

1. Some drugs have the effect that every time you take the drug, the probability that you will take it again increases slightly. What is this process referred to as?

Reinforcement

Altered perception

Addiction

Drug misuse

1. Which type of factor probably plays a bigger role in determining whether a person will try a drug in the first place, opposed to determining which of those who try it will become dependent?

Genetics

Personality

Individual reaction to the drug

Social conditioning

1. Which of the following describes what *most* drug users are seeking?

Reduction of emotion pain

Need to fit in

An altered state of consciousness

Need to rebel

1. This term would describe the point that if “everything else is equal”, each time you take a drug, you increase the probability of taking it again.

Conduit

Addiction

Reinforcement

A gateway substance

1. The majority of Canadians do NOT perceive drug and alcohol abuse to be serious problems in Canada.

* true
* false

1. We can get an idea of *why* someone is using a drug by examining when and where he or she uses it.

* true
* false

1. There are some drugs that we should just define as being bad drugs.

* true
* false

1. Every drug has multiple effects.

* true
* false

1. Illicit drug is a term used to refer to a drug that is unlawful to possess or use.

* true
* false

1. The Harm Reduction model of drug treatment accepts that there may be other acceptable outcomes than drug abstinence.

* true
* false

1. Drug misuse generally refers to the use of prescribed drugs in greater amounts than, or for purposes other than, those prescribed by a physician or dentist.

* true
* false

1. Being willing to fight seems to be an important protective factor against substance use.

* true
* false

1. Impulsivity is one personality factor that is associated with higher rates of substance abuse and dependence.

* true
* false

1. If John wants to enhance the likelihood he hires someone who is more likely to NOT smoke marijuana, research considering gender, socioeconomic status, and level of education would suggest he hire a female with a university education.

* true
* false

1. Describe the term "drug du jour"?

1. Identify and briefly describe the four pillars of the Canadian Drugs and Substances Strategy

1. What do the abbreviations CCS and OSDUHS stand for, and what are they?

1. What does the research regarding religion and drug use describe?

1. What does drug Reinforcement mean?

1. Which three demographics have been used when analysing the "who uses drugs?"

1. According to the findings reported in your text, which adult is more likely to use illegal drugs and alcohol?

1. What did the 2003 report commissioned by the Pauingassi First Nation in Manitoba determine?

1. Describe Harm Reduction and how it has been used as an initiative by Canada's Drug Strategy to reduce the damage associated with alcohol and other drugs?

1. Explain the differences among the definitions of drug misuse, drug abuse, and harm reduction.

1. Describe the differences between drug dependence and tolerance.

1. It is important 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 Canada and the major limitations of that kind of information.

1. What is meant by risk *and* protective factors for substance use? Provide at least two examples of each.

1. What has the research revealed regarding Religion and Drug Use?

1. Discuss how personality variables relate to substance use.

1. What is meant by the term "gateway substance"? Provide an example of a gateway substance? What is wrong with assuming that use of a gateway substance *causes* increased use of other substances?

1. Discuss what evidence has been produced that explains one common reason some people (or population) begin to take certain illegal drugs.

**Answer Key**Test name: chapter 1

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