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Chapter 2: Drug-Taking Behavior: Personal and Social Issues

Chapter Context

This chapter discusses the ability for an individual's body to grow accustomed to drugs over time, and the various effects drug use can have in the realms of violence and crime. This chapter also explores ways the government of the United States has responded to illicit drugs.

Outcome-based Outline

Outcome	Learning Objectives
Critical Thinking	2.5 Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential of HIV infection.
Knowledge of Discipline	2.1 Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity.
	2.2 Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity.
	2.3 Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse.
	2.4 Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior.
	2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
	2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network.
	2.9 Discuss the use of money laundering as a form of nonviolent drug trafficking.

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Information Literacy	2.6 Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime.

Chapter Summary

2.1 The Problem of Drug Toxicity

- A drug's harmful effects are referred to as its toxicity. Acute toxicity, defined as the harm a drug might present to the user immediately or soon after the drug has been ingested, is assessed by comparing the effective dose (ED) response function against the lethal dose (LD) response function. A ratio statistic can be calculated by dividing a point on the LD-response function by a point on the ED-response function. Two statistics used to measure acute toxicity of a drug in this way are the therapeutic index and its margin of safety. The higher each of these ratios are, the safer the drug is in terms of its level of acute toxicity.

2.2 Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior

- Cases of acute toxicity typically arise from an overdose of a particular drug. Drug-related emergency-department (ED) visits are indicators of the extent to which nonlethal acute toxicity cases occur in the general population. Over the years, different drugs of abuse have been dominant in acute toxicity cases, but most recently the greatest number have come from drug overdoses involving heroin and other opioids.
- Lethal drug overdose cases represent the leading cause of accidental death in the United States and the leading cause of death among Americans under the age of 50. In 2020, there were approximately 93,000 reported drug overdose deaths, about three-fourths of which were due to an opioid drug. The spiraling death toll due to opioid overdose has been attributed to increases in the abuse of the synthetic opioid fentanyl as well as fentanyl analogs that are often combined with street heroin.
- Chronic toxicity, defined as the harm a drug might cause over a long period of use, is found in a wide range of psychoactive drugs, either legally or illegally obtained. It is the case that the chronic use of alcohol and tobacco, both legally available in our society, causes by far the greatest adverse health effects.

2.3 Drug Tolerance

- Tolerance effects involve the capacity of a drug to produce a gradually diminished physical or psychological effect upon repeated administrations while maintaining the same dose level of the drug.
- The danger that tolerance effects present is the possibility of death by drug overdose. Individuals involved in drug abuse are often ingesting doses that are precariously close to the dosage levels associated with a lethal result—that is, dosages associated with the high-probability portion of the drug's LD-response curve.
- Behavior tolerance involves a drug tolerance effect that is linked to drug-taking behavior occurring consistently in the same surroundings or under the same circumstances. An alternative term for "behavioral tolerance" is "conditioned tolerance" because the process is based on the principles of Pavlovian conditioning.

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- The phenomenon of behavioral tolerance helps explain why a heroin abuser may easily suffer the adverse consequences of an overdose when the drug is taken in a different environment from the one more frequently encountered or in a manner different from their ordinary routine.
- Former drug-dependent individuals in treatment are strongly advised to avoid the surroundings associated with their past drug-taking behavior. If these surroundings provoked a physiological effect *opposite* to the effect of the drug through their association with prior drug-taking behavior, then a return to this environment might create internal changes and feelings of craving that only drugs could reverse. In effect, environmentally induced withdrawal symptoms would increase the chances of a relapse.

2.4 Drug Dependence

- Drugs can be viewed in terms of a physical dependence model, in which the compulsive drug-taking behavior is tied to an avoidance of withdrawal symptoms, or a psychological dependence model, in which the drug-taking behavior is tied to a genuine craving for the drug and its highly reinforcing effects on the user's body and mind.
- From the standpoint of treating individual drug abusers, however, it might not matter whether there is physical dependence or psychological dependence. According to many experts in the field, the distinction between physical and psychological dependence has outgrown its usefulness in explaining the motivation behind drug abuse. Whether the discontinuation of an abused drug does induce major physical withdrawal symptoms (as in the case of heroin, alcohol, and barbiturates) or does not (as in the case of cocaine, amphetamines, and nicotine), the patterns of compulsive drug-taking behavior are remarkably similar.

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2.5 Drug Abuse in Special Circumstances

- Women who engage in the consumption of licit or illicit drugs during pregnancy are at increased risk for obstetrical complications and for premature labor and delivery. They are also more likely to suffer loss of the fetus through spontaneous abortions (miscarriages) and stillbirths than are women who abstain from drugs. The timing of drug use during a pregnancy has a great deal to do with the specific risks to the fetus.
- One of the hazards associated with drug use by injection is the spread of disease when needles are shared. HIV-negative individuals, for example, run the risk of infection through the use of needles, syringes, or other injection equipment that someone with HIV may have used.
- In an effort to reduce the risk of HIV infection among injecting drug users, sterile syringe exchange programs (needle-exchange programs, for short) have been established in 42 U.S. states as well as Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

2.6 Drugs, Violence, and Crime

- There is an overall association between the taking of illicit drugs and crime, but careful analysis indicates that the drug with the closest connection to social violence is alcohol and that heroin and marijuana cause the user to be less inclined toward violent behavior rather than more so.
- It is clear that drug abuse prompts many drug users to commit criminal acts (generally property theft) to support their drug habit. It is also clear that there is

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considerable violence inherent in the trafficking and distribution of illicit drugs, through the criminal behavior of outlaw motorcycle gangs and street gangs in urban communities.

- In short, drug–crime connections can be conceptualized in terms of Goldstein's tripartite model, in which drug-related violence is categorized as pharmacological violence, economically compulsive violence, or systemic violence.

2.7 Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws

- Since the beginning of the twentieth century, U.S. society's philosophy toward drug-taking behavior has been that we should restrict it by reducing the availability of illicit drugs and making it as difficult as possible for the potential drug user to engage in drug-taking behavior.
- The Harrison Act of 1914 was the first of several legislative efforts to impose criminal penalties for the use of opioids (principally heroin) and cocaine and eventually the use of marijuana, hallucinogens, and several other types of psychoactive drugs.
- The Comprehensive Drug Act of 1970 organized the federal control of drugs under five classifications called schedules. Overall planning and implementation of drug policy in the United States now originates from the White House Office of Drug Control Policy.
- Drug-control policy in the United States today is reflected in essentially two approaches toward the problem of illicit drug-taking behavior. The first is the "supply side" approach, referring to the goal of reducing the availability of illicit drugs. The second is the "demand side" approach, referring to the goal of reducing the inclination for people to seek out illicit drugs for recreational purposes.

2.8 Drug Trafficking and Drug Control TBEXAM.COM

- Holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the country continues to be an ongoing challenge for several U.S. government agencies, with principal responsibilities being held by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The target is a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network that controls the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of illicit drugs to an estimated 4 to 7 percent of the adult population worldwide. Despite immense efforts to stop the influx of illicit drugs into the United States, only a small proportion is confiscated at our borders.
- Drug-trafficking nations have endured a heavy price within their borders as a result of decades of political unrest and struggles for control over domestic drug-trafficking operations. Two nations that have suffered greatly in this regard are Colombia and Mexico.
- In recent years, attempts to stem the flood of illicit drugs into the United States have been complicated by a number of economic and political factors on a global scale. Mexico is a major supplier of illicit drugs into the United States but a major trade partner. Afghanistan is the supplier of approximately 94 percent of the world's supply of heroin, but regional warlords in Afghanistan who may be allies in the war against terrorism may be the same people who control and profit by the cultivation of opium poppy fields in that country.
- The interconnected and sometimes opposing goals of America's drug-control policy and global foreign policy continue to be a major challenge in the effort to regulate drug-taking behavior both in the United States and around the world.

2.9 Drugs and Nonviolent Crime

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- Since drug trafficking is inherently a cash-intensive business, hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars of cash proceeds must be somehow moved from point A to point B, placed into a formal banking system, or disguised as legitimate business earnings. In other words, illicit drug proceeds must be "laundered" in order to be realized as profits by drug-trafficking organizations—hence the term *money laundering*.
- One of the oldest methods of money laundering is for drug traffickers to operate a cash-based retail service business such as laundromats, car washes, vending-machine routes, video rentals, or bars and restaurants, mixing the illegal and legal cash and reporting the total as the earnings of the cover business.
- Profits in the global illicit drug trade have grown to such immense levels that ordinary businesses have become inadequate in handling the funds for money laundering purposes. Money laundering has included bribing employees of financial institutions, acquiring financial institutions themselves, and conducting large business loans and real estate transactions.

Discussion Question Bank

This discussion question bank provides a listing of discussion questions (1-2 per module), which are included for in-class use.

Module	Discussion Question(s)
2.1 The Problem of Drug Toxicity	1. Delivering the appropriate dosage of drugs requires a balance between effective dose and lethal dose. To determine this, drugs are often tested on animals. How is testing for drug dosage on animals relevant to testing drugs on humans? 2. There are countless examples of celebrities and public figures who die as a result of, or have problems with, drug abuse. How do cases of celebrity drug abuse affect drug use in the rest of society?
2.2 Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior	1. Collecting data on drug use can be challenging. What improvements can be made to the current way we track drug-related health incidents? 2. There is a distinction between acute toxicity and chronic toxicity. What challenges do researchers face in understanding chronic toxicity?
2.3 Drug Tolerance	1. Using and abusing substances can cause tolerance to those drugs. However, chronic abuse of drugs causes health problems. How can we account for this seeming contradiction? 2. Setting plays a large role in how drugs impact particular populations. How can we apply the concept of behavioral tolerance in reducing drug abuse?

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2.4 Drug Dependence	1. Dependence comes in many forms. Why is it useful to discuss drug dependency as either physical dependence or psychological dependence? 2. Definitions are only important insofar as they are useful. How has the dichotomy of physical dependence or psychological dependence outlived its usefulness?
2.5 Drug Abuse in Special Circumstances	1. Consider that substance abuse during pregnancy can cause long-lasting negative consequences to the fetus. How can we limit substance abuse during pregnancy? 2. Drug use impacts more than just the user. Explain how the use of intravenous drugs is a social problem.
2.6 Drugs, Violence, and Crime	1. Many efforts have been made to reduce drug-related crime. Why do attempts to limit drug use in areas potentially cause crime in those areas to increase? 2. There are many signs of a drug-use lifestyle developing in an individual or even in a community. What steps can society take to prevent this from occurring?
2.7 Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws	1. The United States used to have a laissez-faire attitude toward addictive behavior. Would the nation be better off if it kept this approach? 2. The United States has seen a shift away from zero tolerance approaches toward the goal of harm reduction. Is this shift a good one?
2.8 Drug Trafficking and Drug Control	1. The drug trade is international business. How would various communities around the globe be impacted if the "War of Drugs" were successful? Please give specifics. 2. Consider that the war on drugs often targets the drug trade internationally, but that many effective treatments for drug use happens in independent communities. What do you think would be the consequences of shifting the "War on Drugs" policy from international wars to community-based programs? How do you think these changes would occur?
2.9 Drugs and Nonviolent Crime	1. Illicit drug proceeds must be laundered. How can international forces work together to combat money laundering.

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	2. Globalization has brought the world closer together. How has globalization made the fight against illicit drug trafficking more difficult?

Research Assignments

The following research assignments pertain to the main topics and/or themes of the chapter. Please respond by writing a paper consisting of 1,000–1,500 words.

Drugs around the World

Drug production and consumption is international business, influencing many communities in both positive and negative ways. Choose a drug trafficked internationally and write a research paper about both the benefits and the negatives for communities impacted by the production of those drugs. For both communities where the drug is produced and where the drug is consumed, include a discussion of the economic impact, social impact, and effect on the well-being of the individuals in the communities.

Drugs in the Community

In the United States, different levels of government have different approaches to dealing with illicit drug use. Choose a state or local government for an area where you have lived and investigate their approach. What steps do they take to prevent illicit drug use, and how does their approach differ from the treatment options they provide for those seeking recovery? Is their approach more or less effective than the one taken by the United States?

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Chapter 2 Test Bank

Multiple Choice Questions

M/C Question 1
To refer to a drug as toxic means that it may be
a) fatal in most users.
b) dangerous or poisonous in some way.
c) illegal or illicit.
d) more addictive compared to other drugs.
Ans: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity.
Topic: The Problem of Drug Toxicity
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 2
The dose of drug that produces the effect desired in half of the subjects is called the drug's
a) effective dose 50.
b) acute toxicity.
c) lethal dose 50.
d) margin of safety.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity.
Topic: The Problem of Drug Toxicity
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

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M/C Question 3
An S-shaped graph showing the increasing probability of a certain drug effect as the dose level rises is called the
a) lethal dose.
b) margin of safety.
c) therapeutic index.
d) dose-response curve.
Ans: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity.
Topic: The Problem of Drug Toxicity
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 4
What term refers to the ratio of LD50/ED50 used to determine a safe drug dose?
a) Margin of safety
b) Dose-response curve
c) Therapeutic index
d) Effective dose
Ans: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity.
Topic: The Problem of Drug Toxicity
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

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M/C Question 5
Among all emergency department visits in any given year, the overwhelming proportion of them are associated with the abuse of
a) heroin.
b) opioids.
c) prescription medication.
d) a licit drug.
Ans: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity.
Topic: Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 6
A new record-keeping system has revealed that in 2019, over 129,000 emergency department visits involved an overdose in what?
a) Opioids, cocaine, or methamphetamines
b) Anti-anxiety prescription medications
c) Depressant prescription medications
d) Marijuana, heroin, and crack
Ans: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity.
Topic: Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

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M/C Question 7
What does the term “chronic toxicity” refer to?
a) A model of drug dependence where the user continues taking drugs to avoid withdrawal symptoms
b) The capacity of a drug to produce a diminished effect upon repeated administrations of the drug
c) The psychological and physical harm a drug could cause over a long period of use
d) The number of reported deaths per year caused by the abuse of any given drug
Ans: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity.
Topic: Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 8
What term is used to describe the process of a drug producing diminished effects upon repeated administrations?
a) Dependence
b) Acute toxicity
c) Chronic toxicity
d) Tolerance
Ans: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse.
Topic: Drug Tolerance
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts

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M/C Question 9
The concept of behavioral tolerance is based on the principles of
a) Pavlovian conditioning.
b) psychological dependence.
c) operant conditioning.
d) acute toxicity.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse.
Topic: Drug Tolerance
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 10
What term is used to describe the situation in which an individual continues to use a drug to avoid the feared consequences of withdrawal?
a) Behavioral tolerance
b) Psychological dependence
c) Physical dependence
d) Conditional tolerance
Ans: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior.
Topic: Drug Dependence
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

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M/C Question 11
Why might a heroin abuser be more likely to suffer an overdose when using the drug in a different environment from their regular site of use?
a) Users are more likely to experience withdrawal symptoms when drug-taking behavior occurs repeatedly in the same surroundings or circumstances.
b) It is more likely the user could have their drug spiked or cut with something else when they use in unfamiliar environments.
c) Individuals are more likely to use a combination of drugs when they are in a novel environment.
d) Tolerance effects appear to be maximized when drug-taking behavior occurs repeatedly in the same surroundings or circumstances.
Ans: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse.
Topic: Drug Tolerance
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Apply What You Know

M/C Question 12
Which of the following describes a challenge associated with basing knowledge of drug toxicity on surveys of drug-related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths?
a) We are unable to get an illuminating picture of chronic toxicity.
b) Statistics overestimate the prevalence of acute toxicity.
c) Researchers must study relative rather than absolute levels of toxicity.
d) The data reported by patients is unreliable.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity.

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Topic: Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior
Difficulty: Difficult
Skill: Analyze It

M/C Question 13
What did studies showing that animals would self-administer drugs help to explain?
a) That drugs could cause physical dependence.
b) That drugs could act as positive reinforcers.
c) That drugs could cause psychological dependence.
d) That drugs could act as negative reinforcers.
Ans: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity.
Topic: Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 14
Which is a logical implication drawn from the observation that a majority of heroin abusers who complete the withdrawal process relapse to their former pattern of abuse?
a) Drug dependence is caused by psychological dependence alone.
b) Drug dependence is caused by something more than physical dependence alone.
c) Physical dependence is more severe than psychological dependence.
d) Physical dependence is the sole cause of drug dependence.
Ans: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity.
Topic: Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior
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Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Analyze It

M/C Question 15
Drug use after the ____ of pregnancy is frequently associated with growth retardation, prematurity, and neurological damage to the infant.
a) tenth week
b) second trimester
c) eighth month
d) first week
Ans: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.5 Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential for HIV infection.
Topic: Drug Abuse in Special Circumstances
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 16
What conclusion can be drawn from the ADAM II statistics, which showed that a majority of males arrested for serious offenses tested positive for at least one illicit drug?
a) Drug use and criminal behavior are correlated.
b) Drug use and criminal behavior are unrelated.
c) Drug use causes criminal behavior.
d) Criminal behavior causes drug use.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.5 Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential for HIV infection.

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Topic: Drug Abuse in Special Circumstances
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 17
James runs a drug ring. He uses enforcers to physically intimidate and attack rival dealers. What kind of violence is occurring here?

a) State-sponsored violence
b) Pharmacological violence
c) Economically compulsive violence
d) Systemic violence

Ans: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.6 Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime.
Topic: Drugs, Violence, and Crime
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Apply What You Know

M/C Question 18
What was the first major law, passed in 1906, that required the regulation of alcohol and other habit-forming drugs?
a) Harrison Act
b) Pure Food and Drug Act
c) Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act
d) Anti-Drug Abuse Act
Ans: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
Topic: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts

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M/C Question 19
How did the Harrison Act impact drug use in America?

a) It established the Drug Enforcement Administration and drug schedules.
b) It banned the sale and use of alcohol for 13 years from 1920-1933.
c) It forced marijuana growers and sellers to obtain tax certificates and made the certificates impossible to obtain, effectively making marijuana illegal.
d) It restricted access to opium-related drugs via taxation.

Ans: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
Topic: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 20
Which legislation established five categories for drugs based on the drugs' abuse potential?

a) The Pure Food and Drug Act
b) The Harrison Act
c) The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act

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d) The Anti-Drug Abuse Act

Ans: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
Topic: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 21
Which of the following is an example of a Schedule I drug?

a) Marijuana
b) Morphine
c) Valium
d) Klonopin

Ans: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
Topic: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Apply What You Know

M/C Question 22
How did the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 influence drug regulation?

a) Funding for treatment and prevention was shifted to enforcement and incarceration.
b) Penalties against drug users were reduced, and penalties against drug dealers were increased.
c) Responsibility for enforcement of drug laws was shifted from the Treasury Department to the Justice Department.
d) The Act established the Office of National Drug-Control Policy (ONDCP) and provided funding for the "Just Say No" and Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programs.

Ans: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
Topic: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 23
Based on the consequences of the drug war in America, which shift in drug policy would many experts in the drug abuse field support?

a) Shifting efforts from treatment to enforcement
b) Shifting efforts from zero tolerance to harm reduction
c) Shifting efforts from a national level to an international level
d) Shifting efforts from marijuana regulation to prescription drug regulation

Ans: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
Topic: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

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M/C Question 24
Marijuana trafficking routes to the United States primarily originate in what country?
a) Venezuela
b) Colombia
c) Mexico
d) Guatemala
Ans: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network.
Topic: Drug Trafficking and Drug Control
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts

M/C Question 25
As of 2021, the use of sterile syringe exchange programs in the United States has
a) been implemented in the majority of states.
b) been severely limited by the Supreme Court.
c) led to an increase in HIV infection rates.
d) led to an increase in violent crime.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.5 Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential for HIV infection.
Topic: Drug Abuse in Special Circumstances
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Remember the Facts

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Short Answer Questions

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SA Question 26
Define and differentiate between tolerance and behavioral tolerance.
Ans: The concept of tolerance refers to the capacity of a drug dose to have a gradually diminished effect on the user as the drug is taken repeatedly. Tolerance effects are maximized when repeated experiences of drug-taking behavior have taken place consistently in the same surrounding or under the same circumstances. This is known as behavioral tolerance.
Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse.
Topic: Drug Tolerance
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

SA Question 27
Compare and contrast between physical dependence and psychological dependence.
Ans: Physical dependence refers to impacts both a drug and the withdrawal of that drug have on the body, down to the cellular and nervous-system level; is also refers to individuals continuing their drug-taking behavior at least in part to avoid the feared consequences of withdrawal. Psychological dependence is based on abusers continuing to desire pleasurable effects from the drug.
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior.
Topic: Drug Dependence
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

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SA Question 28
Do the ADAM II statistics regarding the relationship between drug use and criminal behavior prove a causal relationship? Why or why not?
Ans: The 2013 ADAM statistics indicated that drug use among an arrestee population tends to be much higher than the general population. However, this does not necessarily indicate a causative relationship. Further questions need to be asked, such as were any of the drugs tested active in the bloodstream at the time of the criminal act? Would the ingestion of a licit drug like alcohol also have make someone more likely to commit a crime than an illicit drug? These questions remain unanswered.
Learning Objective: LO 2.6 Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime.
Topic: Drug, Violence, and Crime
Difficulty: Difficult
Skill: Analyze It

SA Question 29
Until the early 1900s in the United States, the governmental attitude toward addictive behavior was one of laissez-faire. What does this mean, and how did the federal government approach drug regulation?
Ans: Laissez-faire roughly means to allow people to do as they please. The government generally tried to stay out of the lives of people when it came to drug use. While some movements tried to ban the use of alcohol, the government and the population were largely ambivalent about the use of opium, morphine, heroin, and cocaine.
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
Topic: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Difficulty: Difficult
Skill: Analyze It

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SA Question 30
Evaluate the impact of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act upon drug classification and regulation in America.
Ans: The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 marked a turning point in drug control policy at the federal level. Control measures were organized in terms of five categories, each based on a determination of their potential for abuse. The present-day system of criminal justice with respect to prosecuting any violation of drug laws in the U.S. is based upon this framework.
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
Topic: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

Essay Questions

Essay Question 31
Evaluate the success of the U. S. government's policy toward drug regulation, including political and economic considerations that influence the efforts on a global scale.
Ans: Attempts to stem the flood of illicit drugs into the United States have often been complicated by a number of global economic and political factors. Even though Mexico is a major trading partner of the United States, there are still challenges in stemming the flow of marijuana, methamphetamine, and other illicit drugs. The United States has faced challenges in Afghanistan to combat the cultivation of opium, which still accounts for the vast majority of the world's heroin.
Learning Objective: LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network.
Topic: Drug Trafficking and Drug Control
Difficulty: Difficult
Skill: Analyze It

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Essay Question 32
What is economically compulsive violence? How do market conditions contribute to drug-related crime?
Ans: Economically compulsive violence refers to a violent act stemming from the costliness of drug-taking behavior and the need to engage in criminal activities to secure a supply from illicit sources. When drug users feel the need to commit robberies and engage in violence to finance their drug abuse, it is a response to the market conditions of drugs at the time. For example, when heroin prices increase, property-related crimes increase as well.
Learning Objective: LO 2.6 Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime.
Topic: Drugs, Violence, and Crime
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

Essay Question 33
Analyze Siegal's experiments, which illustrated conditioning processes in substance use. How can knowledge of these processes help inform treatment for substance dependence?
Ans: Siegal experimented on rats and examined morphine tolerance. He found that rats that were administered higher and higher doses of morphine while maintaining the same environment were more likely to build up a tolerance and experience lower mortality rates than rats subjected to morphine in different environments over time. Drug-dependent individuals in treatment are strongly advised to avoid the surroundings associated with their prior behavior that could increase cravings for the drug and lead to more tolerance of the behavior.
Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse.
Topic: Drug Tolerance
Difficulty: Difficult
Skill: Analyze It

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Essay Question 34
Define money laundering and explain the processes of smurfing and offshore banking.
Ans: For drug trafficking organizations to be profitable, they must find a way to move large sums of cash from one place to another in a process called money laundering. In the United States, financial transactions over $10,000 must be reported to the federal government, so traffickers need ways to translate drug profits into legitimate revenues. The process of smurfing involves depositing amounts of money under $10,000 into various banks. Another technique is to shift money abroad and deposit money in banks in countries with few, if any, money-laundering regulations, known as offshore banking.
Learning Objective: LO 2.9 Discuss the use of money laundering as a form of nonviolent drug trafficking.
Topic: Drugs and Nonviolent Crime
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts

Essay Question 35
Explain what a dose-response curve illustrates. Use examples to differentiate between effective dose, lethal dose, therapeutic index, and margin of safety. Demonstrate how a drug's therapeutic index and margin of safety are calculated.
Ans: A dose-response curve indicates the proportion of people who experience an effect of a drug relative to how much of the drug is consumed. The question of a drug's safety centers on the possibility that it may be toxic at relatively low doses. Thus, we would want a drug to demonstrate effectiveness at low levels of consumption without demonstrating a probability to be lethal. A lethal response curve should be to the right of the effective dose-response curve. For example, a drug may be described as ED50 at a particular dosage if it produces the desired effect in 50% of patients who take it. Likewise, a LD50 drug is lethal to 50% of the population for a particular dosage. To calculate the therapeutic index, divide the LD50 by the ED50. To calculate the margin of safety, divide the LD1 by the ED99.

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Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity.
Topic: The Problem of Drug Toxicity
Difficulty: Difficult
Skill: Understand the Concepts

Revel Quiz Questions
The following questions appear at the end of the chapter in Revel.

Chapter 2 Revel Quizzes: Drug-Taking Behavior: Personal and Social Issues

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.1

What are some of the common fillers added to heroin when a less potent dose than the standard street dose is sold?

a) Milk sugar and quinine
b) Tobacco
Consider This: The exact ingredients of a dose of heroin cannot be known. LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity
c) Marijuana
Consider This: The exact ingredients of a dose of heroin cannot be known. LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity
d) Tobacco and crushed coca leaves
Consider This: The exact ingredients of a dose of heroin cannot be known. LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity

ANS: a
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Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity
Description: The Problem of Drug Toxicity
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.2

What is the therapeutic index for a drug with an LD50 of 100 and an ED50 of 25?

a) 4
b) .25
Consider This: The therapeutic index is a ratio of LD50/ED50. LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity
c) 2500
Consider This: The therapeutic index is a ratio of LD50/ED50. LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity
d) 50
Consider This: The therapeutic index is a ratio of LD50/ED50. LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity
Description: The Problem of Drug Toxicity
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty Level: Difficult

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Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.3

About three-fourths of all drug overdose deaths reported in 2020 were due to
a) heroin or a synthetic opioid.
b) cocaine.
Consider This: The dramatic rise in these types of overdose deaths began around 2010. LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
c) methamphetamine.
Consider This: The dramatic rise in these types of overdose deaths began around 2010. LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
d) prescription medications.
Consider This: The dramatic rise in these types of overdose deaths began around 2010. LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
Description: Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

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Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.4

If one drug produced twice as many deaths as a second drug, but the number of users of the first drug was twice that of the second, what can be concluded about the toxicity levels of the two drugs?
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a) The toxicity levels of the two drugs are equal.
b) The toxicity level of the first drug is twice as high as that of the second drug.
Consider This: A judgment about the toxicity of a drug requires an understanding of how frequently the drug is used among individuals in the general population. LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
c) The toxicity level of the second drug is twice as high as that of the first drug.
Consider This: A judgment about the toxicity of a drug requires an understanding of how frequently the drug is used among individuals in the general population. LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
d) The toxicity levels of the two drugs cannot be compared.
Consider This: A judgment about the toxicity of a drug requires an understanding of how frequently the drug is used among individuals in the general population. LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
Description: Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.5

People who smoke tobacco products throughout their adult life can experience problems related to
a) chronic toxicity.

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b) acute toxicity.
Consider This: Approximately 480,000 individuals in the United States are estimated to die each year from tobacco-related diseases. LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
c) a lethal dose.
Consider This: Approximately 480,000 individuals in the United States are estimated to die each year from tobacco-related diseases. LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
d) pharmacological violence.
Consider This: Approximately 480,000 individuals in the United States are estimated to die each year from tobacco-related diseases. LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe examples of cases arising from acute drug toxicity
Description: Acute Toxicity in Drug-Taking Behavior
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.6

Which situation will most likely to lead to a fatal overdose of heroin?
a) High dose and unfamiliar environment
b) High dose and familiar environment
Consider This: Pavlovian conditioning can lead to conditioned tolerance in certain environments. LO 2.3: Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse
c) Low dose and unfamiliar environment
Consider This: Pavlovian conditioning can lead to conditioned tolerance in certain environments. LO 2.3: Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse
d) Low dose and familiar environment
Consider This: Pavlovian conditioning can lead to conditioned tolerance in certain environments. LO 2.3: Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse
Description: Drug Tolerance
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.7

Physical dependence of a drug is observed when
a) the user experiences withdrawal symptoms, such as fever, when they stop using the drug.
b) the user craves the pleasurable effects of a drug.
Consider This: It is as though the drug, previously a foreign substance, has become a normal part of the nervous system, and its removal and absence become abnormal. LO 2.4: Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior
c) the user's tolerance for the drug increases.

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Consider This: It is as though the drug, previously a foreign substance, has become a normal part of the nervous system, and its removal and absence become abnormal. LO 2.4: Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior

d) the user can cease using the drug without consequences.
Consider This: It is as though the drug, previously a foreign substance, has become a normal part of the nervous system, and its removal and absence become abnormal. LO 2.4: Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior
Description: Drug Dependence
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.8

Juan uses heroin to avoid feeling sick. Carlos uses cocaine because he experiences strong cravings for the pleasurable effects. How would you apply the models of dependence to their drug use?

a) Juan is physically dependent, and Carlos is psychologically dependent.
b) Juan is psychologically dependent, and Carlos is physically dependent.
Consider This: A key difference between physical and psychological dependence is the effect of physical withdraw symptoms. LO 2.4: Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior
c) Both Juan and Carlos are physically dependent.
Consider This: A key difference between physical and psychological dependence is the effect of physical withdraw symptoms. LO 2.4: Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior
d) Both Juan and Carlos are psychologically dependent.
Consider This: A key difference between physical and psychological dependence is the effect of physical withdraw symptoms. LO 2.4: Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Distinguish between concepts of physical dependence and psychological dependence as explanations for compulsive drug-taking behavior
Description: Drug Dependence
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.9

Drug use during which stage of pregnancy is most associated with neurological damage to the infant?

a) After the eighth month of pregnancy
b) The fourth to eighth week of pregnancy

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Consider This: The timing of drug use during a pregnancy has a great deal to do with the specific risks to the fetus. LO 2.5: Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential of HIV infection

c) The first three weeks of pregnancy
Consider This: The timing of drug use during a pregnancy has a great deal to do with the specific risks to the fetus. LO 2.5: Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential of HIV infection

d) The third and fourth month of pregnancy
Consider This: The timing of drug use during a pregnancy has a great deal to do with the specific risks to the fetus. LO 2.5: Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential of HIV infection

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential of HIV infection
Description: Drug Abuse in Special Circumstances
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.10

A person gives birth to a premature child who has low birth weight, HIV infection, and dramatic withdrawal symptoms. Which is the most likely pattern of drug use?

a) Heroin use during the final month of pregnancy
b) Marijuana use during the final month of pregnancy
Consider This: While use of any drug during pregnancy can be risky, one drug carries specific risks related to HIV and withdrawal. LO 2.5: Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential of HIV infection
c) Cocaine use during the first month of pregnancy
Consider This: While use of any drug during pregnancy can be risky, one drug carries specific risks related to HIV and withdrawal. LO 2.5: Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential of HIV infection
d) Caffeine use during the first month of pregnancy
Consider This: While use of any drug during pregnancy can be risky, one drug carries specific risks related to HIV and withdrawal. LO 2.5: Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential of HIV infection

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze the impact of drug abuse on pregnancy and the potential of HIV infection
Description: Drug Abuse in Special Circumstances
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Difficult

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.11

Breaking into cars to steal radios and cell phones that can then be sold to have enough money for cocaine is an example of which type of drug-related violence?

a) Economically compulsive
b) Pharmacological

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Consider This: Some crime stems from the costliness of the drug-taking behavior. LO2.6: Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime

c) Systemic
Consider This: Some crime stems from the costliness of the drug-taking behavior. LO2.6: Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime

d) Community
Consider This: Some crime stems from the costliness of the drug-taking behavior. LO2.6: Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO2.6: Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime
Description: Drugs, Violence, and Crime
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.12

Jordan is arrested for selling drugs within one thousand feet of a school. This offense is classified as a

a) drug-defined crime.
b) drug-related crime.
Consider This: This type of offense is defined as violations of federal or state laws that prohibit the possession, distribution, or manufacture of specific drugs or specific quantities of drugs. LO 2.6: Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime
c) pharmacologically violent crime.
Consider This: This type of offense is defined as violations of federal or state laws that prohibit the possession, distribution, or manufacture of specific drugs or specific quantities of drugs. LO 2.6: Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime
d) global illicit drug trade offense.
Consider This: This type of offense is defined as violations of federal or state laws that prohibit the possession, distribution, or manufacture of specific drugs or specific quantities of drugs. LO 2.6: Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO2.6: Examine the relationship between drug abuse and violent crime
Description: Drugs, Violence, and Crime
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.13

What is the primary difference between Schedule I and Schedule II drugs?

a) Schedule I drugs have no accepted medical use, whereas Schedule II drugs do have accepted medical use.
b) Schedule II drugs have a low potential for abuse, whereas Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse.
Consider This: Examples of Schedule I drugs include LSD, heroin, and PCP. Schedule II drugs include codeine and morphine. LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States

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c) Schedule I drugs have minimal controls for selling and dispensing, whereas Schedule II drugs have maximum controls for selling and dispensing.
Consider This: Examples of Schedule I drugs include LSD, heroin, and PCP. Schedule II drugs include codeine and morphine. LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States

d) Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse, whereas Schedule I drugs have a low potential for abuse.
Consider This: Examples of Schedule I drugs include LSD, heroin, and PCP. Schedule II drugs include codeine and morphine. LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States
Description: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.14

Which of the following would be most likely under a government with a laissez-faire attitude toward drug use?

a) People can use drugs as they please without consequence.
b) People must participate in an education program before using drugs.
Consider This: The United States had a laissez-faire attitude toward drug use until the early 1900s.
LO 2.7: Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
c) People are arrested for even minor drug use and given harsh penalties.
Consider This: The United States had a laissez-faire attitude toward drug use until the early 1900s.
LO 2.7: Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.
d) People must obtain a permit to use any drug without consequences.
Consider This: The United States had a laissez-faire attitude toward drug use until the early 1900s.
LO 2.7: Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States.

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ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Review the challenges in holding back the continuing influx of illicit drugs into the United States
Description: Governmental Policy, Regulation, and Laws
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.15

Approximately what percent of the worldwide adult population makes up the customers of the global illicit drug trade?

a) 4 to 7 percent
b) 16 to 21 percent

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Consider This: Drug trafficking is sustained on brutality, opportunism, greed, and, in some countries, a continuing pattern of political corruption. LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast globalillicit drug-trafficking network

c) 37 to 42 percent
Consider This: Drug trafficking is sustained on brutality, opportunism, greed, and, in some countries, a continuing pattern of political corruption. LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network

d) 70 to 74 percent
Consider This: Drug trafficking is sustained on brutality, opportunism, greed, and, in some countries, a continuing pattern of political corruption. LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network
Description: Drug Trafficking and Drug Control
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.16

Which term shows the increasing probability of a certain drug effect as the dose level rises?

a) Dose-response curve
b) Effective dose
Consider This: It is depicted as an S-shaped graph. LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity
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c) Therapeutic index
Consider This: It is depicted as an S-shaped graph. LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity
d) Margin of safety
Consider This: It is depicted as an S-shaped graph. LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the use of two dose-response curves in measuring drug toxicity
Description: The Problem of Drug Toxicity
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.17

Which of the following is the most likely result of a powerful Mexican drug cartel leader's arrest?

a) Violence increases as other cartels fight for the vacant top spot.
b) Violence decreases as other cartel leaders fear their own arrests.
Consider This: Drug-trafficking nations have endured a heavy price. LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network
c) Violence remains the same as cartels work together to maintain the drug trade.
Consider This: Drug-trafficking nations have endured a heavy price. LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network
d) Violence decreases as the arrest leads to many more arrests.

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Consider This: Drug-trafficking nations have endured a heavy price. LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network
Description: Drug Trafficking and Drug Control
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.18

Which of the following countries is currently the supplier of approximately 94 percent of the world's supply of heroin?

a) Afghanistan
b) Colombia
Consider This: Efforts to reduce the cultivation of opium in this country have been intertwined with efforts to control the political influence of regional warlords. LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network
c) Mexico
Consider This: Efforts to reduce the cultivation of opium in this country have been intertwined with efforts to control the political influence of regional warlords. LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network
d) Turkey
Consider This: Efforts to reduce the cultivation of opium in this country have been intertwined with efforts to control the political influence of regional warlords. LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network

ANS: a
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Learning Objective: LO 2.8 Discuss the challenges in controlling a vast global illicit drug-trafficking network
Description: Drug Trafficking and Drug Control
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

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Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.19

Which term refers to the capacity of a drug to produce a gradually diminished physical or psychological effect upon repeated administrations of the drug at the same dose level?

a) Tolerance
b) Behavioral tolerance
Consider This: This term also explains why a user might need to take larger doses over time. LO 2.3: Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse
c) Chronic toxicity
Consider This: This term also explains why a user might need to take larger doses over time. LO 2.3: Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse
d) Acute toxicity
Consider This: This term also explains why a user might need to take larger doses over time. LO 2.3: Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Review the possible consequences of drug tolerance effects in drug abuse
Description: Drug Tolerance
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice question

Lev9_Chapter_1_EOC_Q2.20

Michael owns a restaurant that does not accept credit cards. He adds cash from drug sales to the cash register and claims the cash on his taxes as income from the restaurant. What is this practice known as?

a) Money laundering
b) Smurfing
Consider This: Given the enormous profits made by the illicit drug trade, ways must be found to make it possible for all that money to be spent. LO 2.9: Discuss the use of money laundering as a form of nonviolent drug trafficking
c) Off-shore laundering
Consider This: Given the enormous profits made by the illicit drug trade, ways must be found to make it possible for all that money to be spent. LO 2.9: Discuss the use of money laundering as a form of nonviolent drug trafficking
d) Global drug trafficking
Consider This: Given the enormous profits made by the illicit drug trade, ways must be found to make it possible for all that money to be spent. LO 2.9: Discuss the use of money laundering as a form of nonviolent drug trafficking

ANS: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.9 Discuss the use of money laundering as a form of nonviolent drug trafficking
Description: Drugs and Nonviolent Crime
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

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