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CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The number and percentage of people in the population who use a given drug during a designated period is termed_____.
   A) popularity
   B) the prevalence rate
   C) fluctuation
   D) the usage rate
   E) daily count

2) The 2019 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (NSDUH), which appeared in 2020, reported that_____ percent of the population age 12 and older used marijuana at least once during the past month.
   A) 50
   B) 23.7
   C) 19
   D) 11.5
   E) 5.8

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3) Which of the following drugs ranks at the top for causing dependence?
   A) amphetamines
   B) methamphetamine
   C) alcohol
   D) cocaine
   E) cannabis

4) Surveys on the over-all prevalence rates of major drugs in ages 12 and above in 2019 indicate that_____ is the illicit drug that attracts the largest number of users.
   A) marijuana
   B) crack cocaine
   C) heroin
   D) ecstasy
   E) rohypnol, the date-rape drug

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5) Most educational programs designed to discourage the use of psychoactive substances tend to focus on
   A) school children.
   B) the 65+ population.
   C) generation X.
   D) the 35-to-39-year-old age group.
   E) males more than females.

6) According to research on the loyalty rates of major drugs in 2019, the year-to-month loyalty rate was the highest for_____.
   A) ecstasy
   B) cigarettes
   C) crack
   D) methamphetamine
   E) LSD

7) Withdrawal from heroin can be alleviated by the administration of_____, because both are narcotics.
   A) barbiturate
   B) morphine
   C) alcohol
   D) ecstasy
   E) LSD

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8) Researchers estimate that illicit drug use in the United States, as measured by use in the past month, peaks at which of the following age brackets?
   A) 12-18
   B) 18-25
   C) 30-40
   D) 50-60
   E) 65 and older

9) Taking a barbiturate drug can alleviate withdrawal from_____, because both are sedatives.
   A) heroin
   B) alcohol
   C) morphine
   D) LSD
   E) ecstasy

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10) Which of the following drugs ranks at the top for causing dependence?
A) amphetamines
B) methamphetamine
C) alcohol
D) cocaine
E) cannabis

11) The vast majority of all instances of the consumption of psychoactive substances involves the intake of_____.
A) alcohol
B) PCP
C) cocaine
D) heroin
E) LSD

12) Identify the drug that is taken extremely sporadically, that is, has the lowest "loyalty" rate.
A) marijuana
B) alcohol
C) nicotine
D) methamphetamine
E) LSD

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13) _____ can be defined as taking one-twentieth to one-tenth of a recreational dose of a drug.
A) Reinforcing
B) Inhaling
C) Snorting
D) Microdosing
E) Abusing

14) In the 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, the_____ age group had high rates of at-least one-time lifetime drug use (60.0%), simply because their lifetime rates reflected use when they were younger as well as currently.
A) 35-to-39-year-old
B) 40-to-50-year-old
C) 55-to-70-year-old
D) 60-to-64-year-old
E) 50-to-54-year-old

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15) The illicit drug of choice during the 1980s (the so-called "me" or "greed" decade) was
A) LSD.
B) cocaine.
C) heroin.
D) marijuana.
E) amphetamine.

16) The illicit drug of choice during the 1960s was_____.
A) LSD
B) cocaine
C) heroin
D) marijuana
E) amphetamine

17) Journalists have been known to exaggerate the magnitude of shifts from one decade to another, claiming that a particular drug is the "drug of choice" during each period. In 2008, Newsweek reported that_____ were teenagers' "drug of choice."
A) marijuana edibles
B) prescription drugs
C) barbiturates
D) narcotics
E) mixed alcoholic beverages

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18) Journalists have been known to exaggerate the magnitude of shifts from one decade to another, claiming that a particular drug is the "drug of choice" during each period. In 2012, the New York Post reported that_____, a sedative, an anti-anxiety agent, had become the addicts' "drug of choice."
A) phencyclidine
B) diacetylmorphine
C) ecstasy
D) mescaline
E) Xanax

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19) Journalists have been known to exaggerate the magnitude of shifts from one decade to another, claiming that a particular drug is the "drug of choice" during each period. In 2013, New York Magazine disclosed that_____ was Wall Street's "drug of choice."

A) LSD
B) cocaine
C) modafinil
D) morphine
E) Xanax

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

20) Explain how different drugs attract users at substantially variable rates. How do prevalence rates of drugs help in determining their use?

21) Describe the life-cycle rates of illicit drugs. Focus on marijuana, nicotine, and alcohol use among the age groups of 18-to-20-, 21-to-25-, 26-to-29-, and 35-to-39-year olds.

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22) Write a note on the loyalty rates of drugs. How is loyalty rate measured, and how does the legality of a drug affect its loyalty rate?

23) Explain the classic addiction model of drug dependence and its recognizance of cross-dependence.

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24) Explain the dependence/reinforcement model of drug dependence. How does reinforcement work at the level of the central nervous system?

25) Why does the author of this textbook maintain that definitions of drug abuse are misleading, biased, and unscientific?

26) Write a note on the "microdosing" trend. Why is it done and what are the substances usually involved?

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27) Explain the pre-eminence of alcohol as a psychoactive substance. How does alcohol-consumption change with age?

28) Considering the characteristics and effects of the substances that were introduced in this chapter, discuss why the possession and sale of some of them are legal, or legal under certain conditions, and others are completely illegal.

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

1) B
2) D
3) D
4) A
5) A
6) B
7) B
8) B
9) B
10) D
11) A
12) E
13) D
14) A
15) B
16) A
17) B
18) E
19) C
20) Essay
Answers will vary.

21) Essay
Answers will vary.

22) Essay
Answers will vary.

23) Essay
Answers will vary.

24) Essay
Answers will vary.

25) Essay
Answers will vary.

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26) Essay
Answers will vary.

27) Essay
Answers will vary.

28) Essay
Answers will vary.

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Chapter 2
Rates and Patterns of Drug Use

Chapter Summary

The three most crucial concepts that help understand the rates and patterns of drug use are the over-all prevalence rates, continuance or "loyalty" rates, and life cycle rates. Different drugs attract users at substantially variable rates. Therefore, the prevalence rate—the number and percentage of people in the population who use a given drug during a designated period—of a drug is crucial for understanding drug use. Prevalence rates can be measured by lifetime, past year, or past month—or even daily use. According to the 2019 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (NSDUH), marijuana use has surpassed the use of tobacco cigarettes among younger sectors of the population. Marijuana attracts the largest number of users, and alcohol is the most popular of all psychoactive substances. Age is the most important social factor to determine whether people use psychoactive substances. Data from NSDUH indicate that drug use is relatively low among pre-teens and in the early teenage years, extremely high among young adults (ages 18–25), then lower in the somewhat older adult years (ages 26–34), and lower still after the age of 35. After the age of 65, illicit drug use is relatively rare. The pattern of alcohol consumption, however, is not the same as that of illicit drug use. There is a steep rise in alcohol use during and immediately after the early and mid-teenage years, but the decline after its peak year is much more gradual than with illicit substances until the fifties. Until the individual is past the age of 65, alcohol consumption does not take a substantial downturn. Continuance rate (or "loyalty" rate) is one of the most important features of a drug's pattern of use as it is more important to know the number and proportion of people who use a drug regularly. Alcohol has the greatest and strongest user loyalty, and among illegal drugs marijuana is the most popular. In general, *legal drugs have higher continuance rates than illegal drugs*. Until the 1970s, the classic addiction model dominated the field of drug studies. This model defined a drug as "addicting" when specific withdrawal symptoms appeared. It also recognizes the existence of cross-dependence. Laboratory studies done on animals demonstrated that cocaine, which does not produce the classic withdrawal symptoms, produces a more powerful pattern of compulsive use than heroin, which does produce the classic withdrawal symptoms. Psychologists eventually realized that psychological reinforcement provides a better explanation for drug use. As a result, researchers devised the dependence/reinforcement model. This model does not focus on chemical dependence but rather on the immediate sensual appeal that some drugs generate upon administration. It is important to distinguish between the terms *use* and *abuse* when talking about drugs. Drug use is simply the act of ingesting a given substance or set of substances in any quantity with any frequency over any period of time. "Abuse" is a specific

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subset or type of use. The problem is that abuse is a very inexact, loaded, and ambiguous term.

Chapter Outline

I. Over-All Prevalence Rates
  A. Life-Cycle Rates
  B. Drug Continuance or Loyalty Rates
II. Drug Dependence
  A. The Classic Addiction Model
  B. The Dependence/Reinforcement Model
III. Drug Use and Drug Abuse
IV. Summary
V. Account: Heroin Use and Addiction, Heroin Treatment and Recovery
VI. Questions
VII. References

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