**CHAPTER 1**

**Understanding Drug-taking Behavior**

**Chapter 1 Multiple Choice**

Select the correct answer. (*Difficulty levels: Basic, Intermediate, Difficult*)

1. According to the text, drugs such as alcohol and nicotine are referred to as:

a. illegal drugs

b. licit drugs

c. illicit drugs

d. over the counter drugs

Answer: b - licit drug

Objective: Basic terminology concerning drugs and drug taking behavior

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

2. Instances in which a prescription or nonprescription drug is used in an inappropriate way

 are regarded as:

a. illicit drug – taking behavior

b. illegal drug use

c. drug misuse

d. drug abuse

Answer: c – drug misuse

Objective: Basic terminology concerning drugs and drug taking behavior

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

3. William is prescribed a drug from his doctor, and then prescribed a different drug from his dentist. He did not tell either doctor about the other prescription. Unfortunately, when taken together, drug one cancels out drug two, so the secondary drug has no effect. This type of drug effect is:

a. sublingual

b. subtractive

c. synergistic

d. biotransformation

Answer: c. synergistic

Objective: The ways drugs enter and exit the body

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

4. Which of the following forms of drug administration is the fastest?

a. intravenous

b. oral

c. intramuscular

d. sublingual

Answer: a - intravenous

Objective: The ways drugs enter and exit the body

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

5. A transdermal patch works through the principle of what route of administration?

 a. inhalation

b. oral absorption

c. absorption through the skin

d. absorption through the muscle

Answer: c – absorption through the skin

Objective: The ways drugs enter and exit the body

Page number: 11

Level: Basic

6. What is the most common means of drug elimination through excretion?

 a. urine

b. feces

c. saliva

d. breath

Answer: a – urine

Objective: The ways drugs enter and exit the body

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

7. The rate of elimination of a particular drug can be determined by an index called:

a. the elimination quarter – life

b. the elimination rate - life

c. the elimination declination life

d. the elimination half – life

Answer: d - the elimination half – life

Objective: The ways drugs enter and exit the body

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

8. When the combination of two drugs result in an acute effect that is equivalent to the sum of

 the effects of either drug administered separately, the effect is known as:

 a. subtractive

 b. multiplicative

 c. additive

d. obtuse

Answer: c – additive

Objective: Factors determining the physiological impact of drugs

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

9. If there is a very strong effect when two drugs are taken in combination, even though

 one of the drugs by itself has no effect and the other by itself has only a weak effect,

 then what is the combination effect called?

 a. additive

b. subtractive

c. synergistic

d. potentiation

Answer: d - potentiation

Objective: Factors determining the physiological impact of drugs

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

10. The capacity of a drug dose to have a gradually diminished effect on the user as it is taken

 repeatedly is known as:

 a. drug interaction

b. drug dependence

c. drug tolerance

 d. the placebo effect

Answer: c - drug tolerance

Objective: Factors determining the physiological impact of drugs

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

 11. Developing a tolerance for a drug’s effect resulting in tolerance from the effects of another

 drug never taken is known as:

 a. cross-reference

b. cross-tolerance

c. cross-dependence

 d. cross-induction

Answer: b - cross tolerance

Objective: The distinction between physical and psychological dependence

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

12. A former drug – dependent individual is advised to avoid surroundings associated with his / her drug – taking behavior because it may provoke psychological effects opposite to the drug effect through their association with prior drug taking behavior. This type of tolerance is called:

 a. psychological tolerance

b. behavioral tolerance

c. antagonistic tolerance

d. drug – dependence tolerance

Answer: b. behavioral tolerance

Objective: The distinction between physical and psychological dependence

Page number: 16

Level: Difficult

13. What kind of procedure is conducted when the individual receiving the drug and the person

 administering the drug are unaware of whether a drug or a placebo is being given?

a. blind experiment

b. double blind experiment

c. administrative experiment

d. panacea experiment

Answer: b - double blind experiment

Objective: The psychiatric definitions of substance abuse and substance dependence

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

14. After the metabolic (*chemical breakdown*) and urinary excretion called biotransformation through enzymes in the liver, what are the end-products of this process called?

 a. additives

b. subtractives

c. synergistic carrieres

d. metabolites

Answer: d - metabolites

Objective: Factors determining the physiological impact of drugs

Page number: 13

Level: Difficult

15. The distinction between drugs and nondrugs is defined by what intention?

 a. the intent of the drug use is to induce a bodily or psychological change.

b. the intent of the drug use is to cure some ailment.

c. the intent of the drug use is accidental

d. the intent of the drug use is to

Answer: a - the intent of the drug use is to induce a bodily or psychological change.

Objective: Basic terminology concerning drugs and drug taking behavior

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

16. Garrett has taken one substance that has a drug effect of 5, and a second drug with a drug effect of 4. If the combined effect is equivalent to 11, what is the combined drug effect called?

 a. additive

b. hyperadditive

c. potentiation

d. synergism

Answer: b - hyperadditive

Objective: Factors determining the physiological impact of drugs

Page number: 14

Level: Difficult