

***Drugs Behaviour and Society (Canadian) 4th edition
Hebb Test Bank***

SKU: 9781265603083-TEST-BANK

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

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 1) The term "laissez-faire" refers to the tendency of news media to sensationalize drug problems.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 2) Very early in the 20th century the Canadian government regulated, and made a profit from, the production of opium.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 3) Most opioid-related deaths in Canada occurred in males
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 4) It is NOT possible to gain a true measure of the relative toxicities of drugs of abuse and misuse in Canada.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 5) Chronic drug effects refer to those that are due to prolonged exposure to the drug.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 6) Data from Canadian population-specific surveillance systems suggest that approximately 15% of IDUs borrow needles that have been used by someone else.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 7) In Canada, it is estimated that there are between 75,000 and 125,000 intravenous drug users (IDUs).
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 8) Physical dependence is defined by the appearance of withdrawal symptoms when the drug is stopped.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false

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- 9) The drugs that are most likely to lead to dependence are the ones that have reduced effects after repeated use.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 10) Up until the twentieth century, the most common view was probably that substance dependent individuals were weak willed, lazy, or immoral.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 11) Substance-related disorders, defined by the DSM-5, encompass 5 separate classes of drugs: alcohol.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 12) No genetic, physiological, or biochemical marker has been found that definitively predicts drug dependence.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 13) The fact that drug users engage in robberies or that car thieves are likely to also use illicit drugs does not say anything about causality.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 14) About 50% of those convicted of drug crimes reported that they had sold drugs to get money for their own drug use.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 15) In a recent study investigating the cost of substance abuse in Canada, it was estimated that 10% of all criminal offences were attributable to alcohol.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 16) Longitudinal studies find that indicators of criminal or antisocial behaviour usually occur earlier in life than the first use of an illicit drug.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

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17) Needle exchange programs began in Canada in 1989; however the programs were found to have little impact on the rate of HIV infection among intravenous drug users and were too expensive an initiative to continue.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

18) The commission of crimes by drug users is due in large part to a pharmacological effect of the drug itself that causes the user to believe he/she is invincible.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

19) In the early 1900s, the Canadian government's approach to the regulating the sale and use of drugs was considered a "hands-off" approach referred to as which of the following?

- A) Criminal
- B) Laissez-faire
- C) Variable
- D) Irresponsible

20) Between 1871 and 1908, how did the government of Canada view opium?

- A) As international trade opportunity
- B) A threat to the cultural values of a newly developing country
- C) A threat to its citizens, especially women
- D) As a Canadian economic opportunity

21) In what year did Canada enact its first drug law?

- A) 1892
- B) 1902
- C) 1908
- D) 1918

22) Which drug specifically forced Canada to enact its first drug law?

- A) Alcohol
- B) Cannabis (marijuana)
- C) Cocaine
- D) Opium

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- 23) Who, in 2006, was the first to challenge the reality of pharma parties because no actual data existed?
- A) A journalist
 - B) Canada's Federal Minister of Health
 - C) Canada's premieres from Ontario and British Columbia
 - D) The Chief of Canada's Federal police force; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
- 24) Which type of drug-induced toxicity would describe the effects of smoking marijuana associated with risks for bronchitis and lung infections?
- A) Chronic and long-term behavioural
 - B) Chronic long-term physiological
 - C) Acute and behavioural
 - D) Acute and physiological
- 25) Which type of drug-induced toxicity would describe heart disease and lung cancer?
- A) Chronic and long-term behavioural
 - B) Chronic long-term physiological
 - C) Acute and behavioural
 - D) Acute and physiological
- 26) Which type of drug-induced toxicity would cause a user to stop breathing?
- A) Chronic and long-term behavioural
 - B) Chronic long-term physiological
 - C) Acute and behavioural
 - D) Acute and physiological
- 27) The text lists three concerns that led to the enactment of the first Canadian drug laws, which we called controlled substances. Which was NOT a concern?
- A) High profits for drug sellers
 - B) Toxicity
 - C) Dependence
 - D) Association of drug users with crime
- 28) Drugs Involved in U.S. overdose deaths between 1999 and 2020 were related to which drug?
- A) cocaine
 - B) fentanyl
 - C) GHB
 - D) heroin

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- 29) How did Canada compare to other countries when reflecting on its hand-off approach to drug control in early Canadian society?
- A) Canada's approach was similar to the United States but not the European countries who considered both countries irresponsible
 - B) Similar to most countries in the world at this time in history.
 - C) Canada's approach was considered irresponsible compared to Great Britain and all its commonwealth countries.
 - D) Canada's approach was considered economically prudent compared to the United States strict regulations.
- 30) Which term describes when the use of a substance makes normal activities such as driving result in harmful accidents?
- A) Behavioural tolerance
 - B) Drug misuse
 - C) Behavioural toxicity
 - D) Laissez-faire
- 31) John finished his last college class of the day and went over to his friend's house, just two blocks from where he lives. Once he arrived and for the next 3 hours, John drinks 10 shots of tequila and 5 beers. He is about to get in his car and drive home. Based on this information,, which term would best describe his condition? .COM
- A) Chronic
 - B) Behavioural toxicity
 - C) Physiological toxicity
 - D) Acute
- 32) Since 1994, what agency was established to provide health information for health services and research initiatives in Canada?
- A) The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP)
 - B) Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI)
 - C) Ministry of Health Canada
 - D) The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)
- 33) Data collected by the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) does not include:
- A) Age
 - B) Gender
 - C) Hospital Substance Abuse Emergency Admissions
 - D) Residence

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- 34) Who specially regulates the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems system?
- A) The Canadian Classification of Health Interventions
 - B) The American Psychological Association
 - C) The American Psychiatric Association I
 - D) World Health Organization
- 35) Based on Canadian data published in a 2017 report, how many apparent opioid-related deaths occurred in 2016?
- A) 1816
 - B) 2816
 - C) 3816
 - D) 4816
- 36) A 2021 opioid toxicity deaths report captured deaths between January 2016 and June 2021. This study identified 24 626 opioid toxicity deaths with most occurring in
- A) females and individuals between 20 to 49 years of age.
 - B) females and individuals between 50 to 65 years of age.
 - C) males and individuals between 20 to 49 years of age.
 - D) males and individuals between 50 to 65 years of age.
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- 37) A 2021 report indicated that at 86%, _____ specifically, was the major cause of toxicity deaths.
- A) cocaine
 - B) fentanyl
 - C) GHB
 - D) heroin
- 38) All of the following have universally determined the development of drug laws EXCEPT which one?
- A) Crime
 - B) International trade
 - C) Dependence
 - D) Toxicity
- 39) Which statement describes acute drug effects?
- A) Are dangerous.
 - B) Are caused by the immediate presence of the drug in the body.
 - C) Are unrelated to dose.
 - D) Last more than a day.

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- 40) Which is an example of chronic physiological toxicity?
- A) Lung cancer from smoking
 - B) Motivational syndrome
 - C) Paranoia from methamphetamine use
 - D) Respiratory arrest from an alcohol overdose
- 41) According to your textbook, concerns about DAWN's accuracy and misinterpretation of the data by drug policy officials led to what action?
- A) It prompted researches to stop relying on its outcomes.
 - B) It prompted police departments to stop relying on its outcomes.
 - C) It prompted discontinuation of DAWN in 2011.
 - D) It prompted a revamping of DAWN's sampling procedures in 2011.
- 42) What is the Drug Abuse Warning Network?
- A) A system of free public-service announcements.
 - B) A voluntary organization for teachers and police officers.
 - C) It monitors drug-related medical emergencies.
 - D) It monitors arrest rates for various drug-law violations.
- 43) According to the National Center for Health Statistics, the sharpest increase occurred among deaths related to what circumstance? TBEXAM.COM
- A) Driving under the influence of both alcohol and cannabis
 - B) Driving under the influence cannabis
 - C) Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues
 - D) Combined use of alcohol and ecstasy use among adolescent males
- 44) In Canada, it is estimated that there are approximately how many intravenous drug users (IDUs)?
- A) 89 000
 - B) 121 000
 - C) 172 000
 - D) 210 000
- 45) A 2019 study of IDUs in Canada determined that _____ were positive for HIV and _____ were positive for HCV.
- A) 5%; 44%
 - B) 10%; 37%
 - C) 10%; 64%
 - D) 15%; 85%

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- 46) Jason is preparing a new information campaign aimed at IDU users. Which opening statement would best describe the most accurate reality today, according to data established by the Canadian population-specific surveillance systems?
- A) An individual drug user may inject 500 times a year, and approximately 15% of IDUs borrow needles used by someone else.
 - B) An individual drug user may inject 1000 times a year, and approximately 15% of IDUs borrow needles used by someone else.
 - C) An individual drug user may inject 1000 times a year, and approximately 25% of IDUs borrow needles used by someone else.
 - D) An individual drug user may inject 1200 times a year, and approximately 38% of IDUs borrow needles used by someone else.
- 47) The first official needle exchange program in Canada began in which city?
- A) Montreal
 - B) Toronto
 - C) Vancouver
 - D) Winnipeg
- 48) Which of the following was NOT identified as a drug commonly used by IDUs?
- A) GHB
 - B) Heroin
 - C) Pharmaceutical opioids
 - D) cocaine
- 49) In comparing the relative toxicity of marijuana and cocaine, what important fact should be taken into account?
- A) The user's gender and weight.
 - B) Availability and price.
 - C) Urban vs. rural environment.
 - D) That many more people use marijuana than use cocaine.
- 50) Intravenous drug users have higher than average rates of HIV infection, but even higher rates of which of the following?
- A) Hepatitis C.
 - B) Herpes simplex.
 - C) Staphylococcus infection.
 - D) ADHD.

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- 51) In what year did the first official needle exchange program begin in Canada?
- A) 1969
 - B) 1979
 - C) 1989
 - D) 1999
- 52) In what city did the first official needle exchange program begin in Canada?
- A) Toronto
 - B) Montreal
 - C) Vancouver
 - D) Winnipeg
- 53) John has been using his drug of choice for many months. He informs his friend that he now required a larger dose to achieve the "buzz" he likes. What term describes what John is experiencing?
- A) Acute toxicity
 - B) Dependence
 - C) Rebound effect
 - D) Tolerance
- 54) Which term describes why the capacity of a drug dose has a diminished effect on the user as it is repeatedly taken?
- A) Dependence
 - B) Rebound effect
 - C) Tolerance
 - D) Withdrawal
- 55) Jane is taking a drug course at her college and told a friend that physical dependence on a drug exist if they experienced a symptom considered part of the withdrawal syndrome. Which example would NOT be included in the list?
- A) Muscle aches
 - B) Headaches
 - C) Convulsions
 - D) Anxiety attacks

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- 56) Mary told her drug therapist that she has become psychological dependent. What fact will her therapist pursue to determine the accuracy of her statement?
- A) Does she have cravings?
 - B) Does she have a heightened sense of well-being?
 - C) Does she experience a heightened sensitivity to pain?
 - D) Does she have physical withdrawal symptoms?
- 57) After Rita returns from her first narcotics support group she learns that physical dependence requires the existence of which of the following?
- A) A physical change in skin colour
 - B) A craving for the drug
 - C) A set of physical withdrawal symptoms
 - D) A physical response to the drug
- 58) What does the presence of withdrawal syndromes indicate?
- A) Physical dependence
 - B) Chronic behavioural disorder
 - C) Tolerance
 - D) Craving
- 59) The drugs to which people are most likely to develop psychological dependence are also generally found to have which of the following?
- A) Stimulant effects
 - B) Pain-relieving effects
 - C) Sedative effects
 - D) Reinforcing effects in laboratory animals
- 60) The DSM-5 does not define addiction as such, but has diagnostic criteria for
- A) Habituation.
 - B) Substance-related disorders.
 - C) Chronic intoxication.
 - D) Drug-associated bipolar disorder.
- 61) Substance-related disorders are divided into how many groups?
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 4

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- 62) Substance-related disorders, defined by the DSM-5, encompass how many separate classes of drugs?
- A) 7
 - B) 5
 - C) 10
 - D) 15
- 63) Mark had his first therapist appointment to address his substance use disorder. He described his symptoms which provided mild substance use disorder. What did he describe?
- A) The presence of one or two symptoms occurring within a 6 month period.
 - B) The presence of two or three symptoms occurring within a 12 month period.
 - C) The presence of three or four symptoms occurring within a 6 month period.
 - D) The presence of three or four symptoms occurring within a 12 month period.
- 64) As views of substance dependence have changed based on scientific research, what is now believed to be the real driving force behind repeated excessive drug use?
- A) Psychological dependence, based on reinforcement.
 - B) Physical dependence, caused by tolerance.
 - C) An allergic reaction to the substance.
 - D) Unmet psychological needs in early childhood.
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- 65) A series of experiments conducted in the 1960s used laboratory animals that were given intravenous catheters connected to motorized syringes and controlling equipment, so that when they pressed a lever they would produce a single brief injection of which drug?
- A) Liquid cocaine
 - B) Morphine
 - C) Heroin
 - D) LSD
- 66) A series of experiments conducted in the 1960s used laboratory animals that were given intravenous catheters connected to motorized syringes and controlling equipment so that by pressing a lever would produce a single brief drug injection. Which describes the animal(s) that were used?
- A) Rats
 - B) Monkeys and rats
 - C) Monkeys
 - D) Pigeons and mice

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- 67) In which decade did scientists begin to publish articles that launched the Positive Reinforcement Model?
- A) 1950s
 - B) 1960s
 - C) 1970s
 - D) 1980s
- 68) The animal research that led to the positive reinforcement model indicates
- A) psychological dependence is more important than physical dependence.
 - B) physical dependence is more important than psychological dependence.
 - C) psychological dependence and physical dependence play an equal role in addiction.
 - D) physical and psychological dependence will vary depending on gender and age.
- 69) Which of these substances is listed as having a "low" dependence potential?
- A) LSD
 - B) Heroin (IV)
 - C) Ketamine
 - D) Diazepam
- 70) Which of these substances is listed as NOT having a "very low" dependence potential?
- A) Ketamine
 - B) Mescaline
 - C) LSD
 - D) Psilocybin
- 71) Which of these substances is listed as having a "very high" dependence potential?
- A) LSD
 - B) Marijuana
 - C) Alcohol
 - D) Crack cocaine
- 72) Because some believe it plays a large role in positive reinforcement, theorists have recently focused on which of the brain's neurotransmitters?
- A) Epinephrine
 - B) Dopamine
 - C) Norepinephrine
 - D) Serotonin

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- 73) What can brain scan studies with drug users reveal?
- A) They can show which people have developed dependence and which have not.
 - B) They can predict which people will later develop dependence.
 - C) So far, they can only show changes in response to drug administration.
 - D) They are very strong predictors of alcohol use, but not for other substances.
- 74) Which of the following describes the potential to become dependent upon a psychoactive drugs spectrum, beginning with the highest risk substance to the least likely?
- A) Mescaline, Morphine, Caffeine
 - B) Morphine, Caffeine, Alcohol
 - C) Diazepam, Marijuana, Mescaline
 - D) Alcohol, Mescaline, Marijuana
- 75) Those who have received a "personality disorder" diagnosis, such as antisocial personality disorder:
- A) have an increased likelihood of also having a substance use disorder.
 - B) are neither more nor less likely to have a substance use disorder.
 - C) are actually less likely to be dependent on a substance.
 - D) are often given stimulant drugs as a treatment for the personality disorder.
- 76) How do Alcoholics Anonymous members (AA) often describe alcohol?
- A) Blissful
 - B) Cunning
 - C) Disempowering
 - D) Mysterious
- 77) Which of the following is a personality trait that has frequently been associated with greater risk for abuse of stimulants, such as amphetamine or cocaine?
- A) Introversion
 - B) Pessimism
 - C) Sensation seeking
 - D) Shyness
- 78) Which of the following describes the psychoactive drug dependence potential from the highest to lowest ranking?
- A) Injected Morphine, Heroin, Crack Cocaine, snorted Cocaine powder
 - B) Crack Cocaine, Heroin injected Morphine, snorted Cocaine powder
 - C) Heroin, Crack Cocaine, injected Morphine, snorted Cocaine powder
 - D) Injected Morphine, snorted Cocaine powder, Heroin, Crack Cocaine,,

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- 79) Hannah is a therapist who provides counselling to individuals and families. She thinks alcohol or drug dependence is a multi-dimensional problem; therefore, she embraces what type of model?
- A) biosocial
 - B) biopsychosocial
 - C) medicalpsycho
 - D) medicalpsychosocial
- 80) In determining whether using a drug causes people to become criminals, what is important to acknowledge?
- A) There is no statistical relationship between crime and illicit drug use.
 - B) Most illicit drugs cause damage to the areas of the brain responsible for understanding right from wrong.
 - C) Longitudinal studies find that indicators of criminal or antisocial behaviour usually occur before the first use of any illicit drug.
 - D) Consistent personality changes are likely with even a few exposures to heroin or cocaine.
- 81) Which drug is MOST recognized as contributing to crimes and violence?
- A) Alcohol
 - B) Heroin
 - C) Marijuana
 - D) Cocaine
- 82) Among the prison population in a recent study of 800 inmates in Western Canadian prisons, what percentage reported that they had substance abuse issues that directly contributed to their incarceration?
- A) 68–80%
 - B) 80–85%
 - C) 85–90%
 - D) 90–98%
- 83) What percent of a drug overdose is Canada's second leading cause of non-natural death among federal inmates?
- A) 23
 - B) 38
 - C) 46
 - D) 55

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- 84) Approximately _____ police-reported drug offences are recorded annually in Canada.
- A) 39 000
 - B) 58 000
 - C) 70 000
 - D) 120 000
- 85) What drug was being described with the famous quote "The Real Public Enemy Number One"?
- A) Crack cocaine
 - B) Marijuana
 - C) Opium (smoked)
 - D) Cocaine powder (snorted)
- 86) A famous 1937 film referred to this drug as a "soul-destroying"?
- A) Alcohol
 - B) Marijuana
 - C) Opium the drink
 - D) Opium the powder
- 87) A study of homicide cases in the United States found that about what percent are considered drug-related every year? TBEXAM.COM
- A) 5
 - B) 15
 - C) 25
 - D) 35
- 88) According to your textbook, the incidence of drug-related homicides in Canada is
- A) lower than in the United States and the European countries.
 - B) is lower than the United States but higher than the European countries
 - C) is lower than the United States and Mexico, but lower than the European countries.
 - D) not routinely measured or evaluated.
- 89) In a recent study investigating the cost of substance abuse in Canada, it was estimated that 20% of violent crimes were attributable to
- A) alcohol.
 - B) cannabis.
 - C) cocaine.
 - D) heroin.

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- 90) According to your text, which statement describes drug regulations in Canada today?
- A) Our current laws represent a rationally devised plan to counteract the most realistic of these concerns in the most effective manner.
 - B) Our current laws do not represent a rationally devised plan to counteract the most realistic of these concerns in the most effective manner.
 - C) Our current laws merge fluidly with the medical protocols in place in MOST communities across Canada.
 - D) Our law enforcement agencies are unable to keep up with the growing increase of new designer drugs.

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 91) What three different principal concerns throughout the twentieth century have universally driven the development of drug laws throughout the twentieth century?

- 92) What does the word toxic mean?

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- 93) What do the letters DAWN stand for, when was it established and what did it do?

- 94) Identify and describe the four types of drug-induced toxicity

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- 95) Until the twentieth century, what was the most common model regarding drug dependency, and how would you describe it?
- 96) Explain the difference between physical dependence on a drug and psychological dependence on a drug.
- 97) Identify the top five psychoactive drugs
- 98) Describe the biopsychosocial perspective and give a short case example.
- 99) Explain what is meant by a drug's "dependence potential."
- 100) Describe several ways in which people have thought that drug use might be a cause of criminal behaviour.

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- 101) Although there is some question as to whether the direct influence of illicit drugs produces a person more likely to engage in criminal or violent behaviour, there has been less doubt about alcohol. Provide some recent statistics that support that statement.
- 102) What is meant by the term "starting a prairie fire"?

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

- 1) FALSE
- 2) TRUE
- 3) TRUE
- 4) FALSE
- 5) TRUE
- 6) TRUE
- 7) TRUE
- 8) TRUE
- 9) FALSE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) FALSE
- 12) TRUE
- 13) TRUE
- 14) FALSE
- 15) FALSE
- 16) TRUE
- 17) FALSE
- 18) FALSE
- 19) B
- 20) D
- 21) C
- 22) D
- 23) A
- 24) B
- 25) B
- 26) D
- 27) A
- 28) B
- 29) B
- 30) C
- 31) D
- 32) B
- 33) C
- 34) D
- 35) B
- 36) C
- 37) B

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- 38) B
- 39) B
- 40) A
- 41) C
- 42) C
- 43) C
- 44) C
- 45) C
- 46) B
- 47) C
- 48) A
- 49) D
- 50) A
- 51) C
- 52) D
- 53) D
- 54) C
- 55) B
- 56) A
- 57) C
- 58) A
- 59) D
- 60) B
- 61) B
- 62) C
- 63) B
- 64) A
- 65) B
- 66) B
- 67) B
- 68) A
- 69) A
- 70) A
- 71) D
- 72) B
- 73) C
- 74) C
- 75) A
- 76) B
- 77) C

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78) C

79) B

80) C

81) A

82) C

83) A

84) C

85) B

86) B

87) A

88) A

89) A

90) B

91) Short Answer

The three are: toxicity, dependence, and crime.

92) Short Answer

It means, "poisonous, deadly, or dangerous."

93) Short Answer

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) was established in 1972 and collects data on drug-related emergency room visits from hospital emergency departments in major metropolitan areas around the United States.

94) Short Answer

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The four types of drug-induced toxicity are:

1. Acute (Immediate) Behavioural: "Intoxication" from alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs that impair behaviour and increase danger to the individual.
2. Acute (Immediate) Physiological: Overdose of heroin or alcohol causing the user to stop breathing.
3. Chronic (Long-term) Behavioural: Personality changes reported to occur in alcoholics and suspected by some to occur in marijuana users (amotivational syndrome).

The long-term use of marijuana has been associated with increased risk of addiction, and harm to person's memory, concentration, intelligence, and decision-making ability.

4. Chronic (Long-term) Physiological: Heart disease, lung cancer, and other effects related to smoking; liver damage and multiple organ cancers resulting from chronic alcohol exposure. The long-term effects of smoking marijuana have been associated with risks for bronchitis and lung infections.

95) Short Answer

Until the twentieth century, the most common model was the "moral model", and it viewed those who were dependent as individuals who were weak willed, lazy, or immoral.

96) Short Answer

In physical dependence, when a person stops taking the drug a set of physiological symptoms will appear as the drug level in the system drops. Symptoms disappear when the drug is taken again. In psychological dependence, when a person takes a drug (behavioural act), they receive a consequence such as a good feeling, or they escape from pain or discomfort. When the drug is stopped, often the user will crave the drug. The behaviour is being reinforced by the consequence.

97) Short Answer

The top five psychoactive drugs are: Heroin, crack cocaine, morphine, opium, and cocaine powder.

98) Short Answer

Drugs Behaviour and Society 4ce Hart

The biopsychosocial perspective describes dependency as it relates to dysfunctions of biology, personality, social interactions, or a combination of these factors. Such debate will undoubtedly continue for some time. However, debate should not be taken lightly and should be entered into only after a thorough review of relevant and current evidence.

Case examples will vary.

99) Short Answer

Some drugs are more likely than others to lead to compulsive use. These tend to be the drugs that work as positive reinforcers in animal models. Bonus: However, blaming dependence entirely on the drug itself ignores many other important social and individual variables.

100) Short Answer

Drug use might change the individual's personality in a lasting way, making him or her into a criminal type (evidence does not support this). Drug use might cause criminal behaviour while the person is under the influence of the drug (evidence strongest for alcohol). Crimes may be carried out for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase illicit drugs (evidence supports this).

101) Short Answer

Recent studies have indicated that 30% of all criminal offences were attributable to alcohol. In many assaults and sexual assaults, alcohol is present in both assailant and victim. Most homicides are among people who know each other—and alcohol use is associated with half or more of all murders. In two-thirds of cases of domestic violence alcohol was involved.

102) Short Answer

This term is used in political circles to describe a lot of emotion-arousing rhetoric that borders on the irrational, and sometimes the results of the prairie fire and the ensuing legislation are unexpected and undesirable.