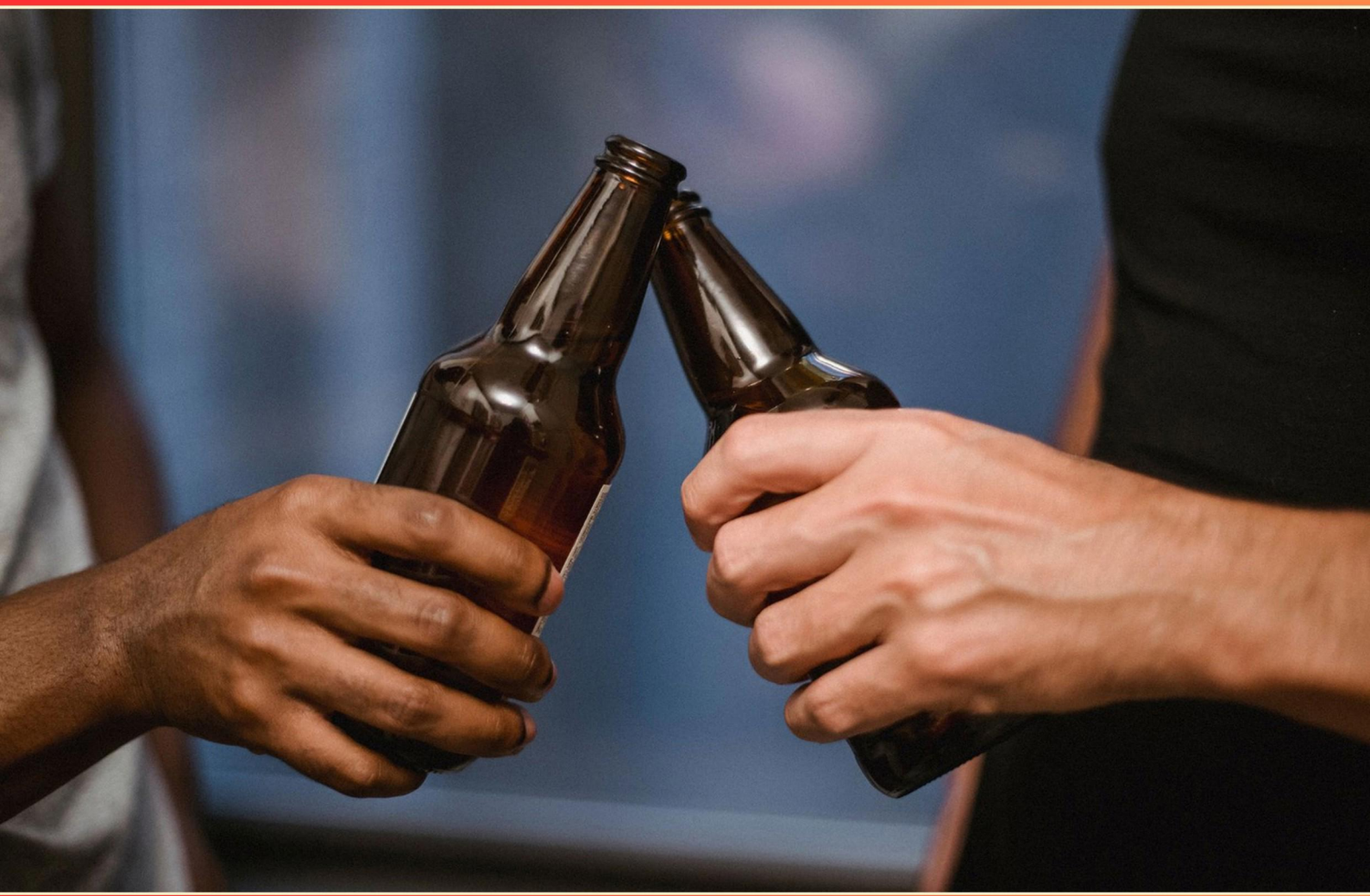
ALCOHOL DRUGS AND SOCIETY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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https://alcoholdrugsandsoc.examzify.com

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. Which of the following is not a narcotic drug?

A. Oxycodone

B. Opium

C. Codeine

D. Diphenhydramine

2. Over the past three or four decades, the illicit drug market has become which of the following?

A. Become much more centralized, organized, and hierarchical

B. Become extremely decentralized

C. Remained at the same level of centralization

D. Remained secret—unknown and unknowable

3. Cocaine is a:

A. Schedule I drug

B. Schedule II drug

C. Schedule III drug

D. Schedule IV drug

4. Which explanation for progression from drug use to harder drugs is based on the properties inherent in the drug itself?

A. Sociocultural School

B. Predisposition School

C. Selective Interaction/Socialization School

D. Pharmacological School

5. Which of the following is a narcotic analgesic?

A. Oxycodone

B. Diphenhydramine

C. Aspirin

D. Marijuana

6. Current alcohol consumption in the United States is at which point compared with most other historical periods?

A. All-time high

B. All-time low

C. A fairly high point compared with most other periods

D. A fairly low point compared with most other periods

7. Which two of the following are among the six big media corporations that control 90% of what you see and hear?

A. Disney and Viacom

B. Disney and Time Warner

C. Viacom and News Corp

D. Time Warner and News Corp

8. From the early 1970s to today, the number of prescriptions written for the amphetamines has:

A. Increased

B. Decreased

C. Remained stable

D. Fluctuated wildly and randomly from year to year

9. Which data source is primarily designed to survey students in schools to monitor trends?

A. Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring

B. Drug Abuse Warning Network

C. Monitoring the Future

D. National Survey on Drug Use and Health

10. Humans began using mind-altering substances

A. During Prehistoric Times Tens Of Thousands Of Years Ago

B. Less Than 200 Years Ago

C. In Ancient Greece And Rome

D. In Europe During The Middle Ages

Answers

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. A

Explanations

1. Which of the following is not a narcotic drug?

A. Oxycodone

B. Opium

C. Codeine

D. Diphenhydramine

The concept being tested is what counts as a narcotic in medical and pharmacology terms. Narcotics are typically opioids—drugs that act on opioid receptors to relieve pain, often with potential for sedation, euphoria, and dependence. Oxycodone, opium, and codeine are classic examples of opioids and are classified as narcotics because of their analgesic effects and capacity for misuse. Diphenhydramine, by contrast, is an antihistamine used mainly for allergies and sometimes as a sleep aid. It does not act on opioid receptors and does not produce the same analgesic or dependence-related effects that define narcotics. It can cause drowsiness, but that sedative effect comes from blocking histamine receptors, not from opioid activity. So, the option that is not a narcotic is diphenhydramine.

2. Over the past three or four decades, the illicit drug market has become which of the following?

A. Become much more centralized, organized, and hierarchical

B. Become extremely decentralized

C. Remained at the same level of centralization

D. Remained secret—unknown and unknowable

The main idea is that illicit drug markets have shifted from being dominated by a few large, tightly controlled organizations to a web of many smaller, loosely connected actors. Globalization and digital technology enable producers, distributors, and retailers to operate independently or in shifting, transient networks. Encrypted communications, online marketplaces, and easier cross-border shipping lower barriers to entry and make it harder for any one group to monopolize the trade. This results in a market that is highly decentralized and adaptable, with many nodes rather than a single central authority holding sway. It isn't simply more centralized or unchanged, and while secrecy remains a feature of illegal markets, the overall structure today is more dispersed and networked.

3. Cocaine is a:

A. Schedule I drug

B. Schedule II drug

C. Schedule III drug

D. Schedule IV drug

Classification of controlled substances is based on abuse potential and accepted medical use. Cocaine is categorized as Schedule II because it has a high potential for abuse and dependence, yet it does have accepted medical uses under strict controls. Historically it has been used as a local anesthetic in certain medical procedures, which explains why it isn't placed in the most restrictive category. Substances in Schedule I have no accepted medical use and a very high potential for abuse, while those in Schedule II retain medical uses but require tight regulation. The Schedule II designation means that, if prescribed, the drug is issued under strict rules and prescriptions typically cannot be refilled.

4. Which explanation for progression from drug use to harder drugs is based on the properties inherent in the drug itself?

A. Sociocultural School

B. Predisposition School

C. Selective Interaction/Socialization School

D. Pharmacological School

The main idea here is that a drug's own pharmacological properties can drive escalation to stronger substances. The pharmacological view holds that what a drug does to the brain and body—the speed at which it takes effect, how intense the relief or pleasure is, how long it lasts, and how the body processes it—shapes how likely someone is to keep using and to seek something stronger. A drug that produces a rapid, powerful, highly reinforcing experience tends to be repeated quickly, and as tolerance develops, the user may need larger doses or a different substance to achieve the same effect. Cross-tolerance can also push people toward a drug that remains effective even as tolerance to another has grown. In short, the drug's inherent chemistry and kinetics can make progression more likely, independent of social context or genetics. The other perspectives emphasize environment, predisposition, or social learning, but they don't attribute progression to the drug's own properties in the way the pharmacological explanation does.

5. Which of the following is a narcotic analgesic?

A. Oxycodone

B. Diphenhydramine

C. Aspirin

D. Marijuana

Oxycodone is an opioid analgesic, a narcotic. It works by binding to mu-opioid receptors in the brain and spinal cord to dampen pain signals, and it's used for moderate to severe pain. This class of drugs carries a risk of dependence, tolerance, and serious side effects like respiratory depression, which is why it's specifically labeled as a narcotic analgesic. Diphenhydramine is an antihistamine with sedative effects and does not serve as a primary pain reliever, so it isn't a narcotic analgesic. Aspirin is an NSAID that reduces pain and inflammation by blocking prostaglandin production, not by acting on opioid receptors. Marijuana provides pain relief through cannabinoids rather than opioids, so it isn't classified as a narcotic analgesic.

6. Current alcohol consumption in the United States is at which point compared with most other historical periods?

A. All-time high

B. All-time low

C. A fairly high point compared with most other periods

D. A fairly low point compared with most other periods

Long-run trends show that current alcohol use in the United States is relatively low when viewed against the full sweep of history. In the 19th century, per person alcohol consumption was much higher due to widespread availability and drinking patterns. It then dropped sharply during Prohibition in the 1920s and remained below those earlier peak levels for many decades. Today, even with many people drinking, total consumption per person is lower than in most historical periods, so current levels are a fairly low point by historical standards.

7. Which two of the following are among the six big media corporations that control 90% of what you see and hear?

A. Disney and Viacom

B. Disney and Time Warner

C. Viacom and News Corp

D. Time Warner and News Corp

The main idea here is media ownership concentration: a small number of large companies control a large share of what people see and hear, shaping the content landscape across movies, TV, and online platforms. Disney and Viacom are two of those major players. Disney owns a vast array of properties like ABC, ESPN, Marvel, Lucasfilm, and Pixar, giving it influence across news, entertainment, and streaming. Viacom (now part of Paramount Global) owns channels such as MTV, Nickelodeon, Comedy Central, and the Paramount Pictures studio, broadening its reach across different audiences and formats. Together, they illustrate how two big corporations can shape a large portion of media content available to the public. Other options include other major companies as well, since Time Warner and News Corp are also influential players in the same landscape, but Disney and Viacom specifically represent two of the widely cited members of the major six group.

8. From the early 1970s to today, the number of prescriptions written for the amphetamines has:

A. Increased

B. Decreased

C. Remained stable

D. Fluctuated wildly and randomly from year to year

The main idea here is how policy and clinical practice shape long-term prescribing patterns for controlled stimulants. After the early 1970s, tighter controls on amphetamines under regulations like the Controlled Substances Act reduced how often doctors could prescribe them. This shift, along with changing indications and the rise of alternative treatments, contributed to a downward trend in overall amphetamine prescriptions over the following decades. While there were periods related to ADHD treatment where prescriptions did rise, the broad, long-term pattern taught is a net decrease. Descriptions of stable numbers or wild, year-to-year chaos don't fit the overall trend produced by regulation and evolving medical practice.

9. Which data source is primarily designed to survey students in schools to monitor trends?

A. Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring

B. Drug Abuse Warning Network

C. Monitoring the Future

D. National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Monitoring the Future is designed to track trends among youth by surveying students in schools. It targets eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders across the United States and has been conducted annually for decades to measure who is using drugs, what they think about it, and how attitudes shift over time. This school-based, time-series approach makes it the best fit for monitoring changes in drug use among adolescents. In contrast, Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring collects data from individuals in the criminal-justice system and isn't school-based; Drug Abuse Warning Network focuses on drug-related emergency department visits and deaths; and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health surveys the general population, mostly through household interviews, not specifically students in schools.

10. Humans began using mind-altering substances

A. During Prehistoric Times Tens Of Thousands Of Years Ago

B. Less Than 200 Years Ago

C. In Ancient Greece And Rome

D. In Europe During The Middle Ages

The main idea is that people have used mind-altering substances for a very long time, well before modern history. Archaeological and ethnographic evidence shows psychoactive use tens of thousands of years ago—long before written records—through things like early fermented beverages and ritual use of plants in various cultures. That makes the prehistoric timeframe the best answer, because it captures the lengthy, widespread onset of this behavior. Claims that it began only recently (less than 200 years ago) or confined to particular ancient civilizations like Greece and Rome or medieval Europe miss the broader, earlier patterns documented by evidence from prehistoric sites and diverse cultural contexts.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://alcoholdrugsandsoc.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!