

# Drugs and Society Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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

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- 1. Which act is associated with the decline of patent medicines?**
  - A. Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988**
  - B. Harrison Act of 1914**
  - C. Narcotics Control Act of 1956**
  - D. Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906**
  
- 2. Which factor among the following is associated with concerns about how teenagers view their own bodies?**
  - A. Misperception of peer norms**
  - B. Loss of positive body image**
  - C. Loss of parents**
  - D. All of the above**
  
- 3. In Goode's model, using licit substances for recreational purposes is called what?**
  - A. Legal instrumental**
  - B. Legal recreational**
  - C. Illegal instrumental**
  - D. Illegal recreational**
  
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the chemical messengers released by the neurons for communicating with other cells.**
  - A. Synapses**
  - B. Dopamine sensors**
  - C. Neurotransmitters**
  - D. Neuromessengers**
  
- 5. Which of the following is not found in Goode's list of drug-use types?**
  - A. Legal instrumental**
  - B. Legal recreational**
  - C. Legal non-recreational**
  - D. Illegal recreational**

- 6. Which factor would you identify as a peer-identity risk for adolescents?**
- A. Misperception of peer norms**
  - B. Loss of positive body image**
  - C. Loss of parents**
  - D. All of the above**
- 7. The switching policy of the FDA allows it to review prescription drugs and evaluate their suitability as OTC products. This statement is:**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Not Applicable**
  - D. Cannot Determine**
- 8. Which event prompted the passage of the 1938 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act?**
- A. Thalidomide tragedy**
  - B. Diethylene glycol poisoning in a marketed drug**
  - C. OTC drugs found ineffective**
  - D. Patent medicines addicted**
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ drugs have high abuse potential but are approved for medical purposes.**
- A. Schedule I**
  - B. Schedule II**
  - C. Schedule III**
  - D. Schedule IV**
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ is from the Greek words for flippers, or 'seal-shaped limbs.'**
- A. Thalidomide**
  - B. Sinsemilla**
  - C. Hermaphrodite**
  - D. Phocomelia**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which act is associated with the decline of patent medicines?**

- A. Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988**
- B. Harrison Act of 1914**
- C. Narcotics Control Act of 1956**
- D. Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906**

Regulation of medicines through truthful labeling and protection against adulteration is what reduced the prevalence of patent medicines. Before 1906, patent medicines were sold widely with flashy claims and little verification of ingredients. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 required accurate labeling and barred adulteration and misbranding, so companies had to disclose what was in their products and could not make unsubstantiated cure claims. This shift pushed patent medicines out of the market or forced reformulation, paving the way for formal federal drug oversight. Other acts mentioned targeted narcotics or later drug-control issues rather than broad labeling standards that directly curtailed unregulated patent medicines.

**2. Which factor among the following is associated with concerns about how teenagers view their own bodies?**

- A. Misperception of peer norms**
- B. Loss of positive body image**
- C. Loss of parents**
- D. All of the above**

Understanding body image in adolescence is about how teens perceive and feel about their own bodies. When a teen loses positive body image, their concerns about appearance become central because their self-view has turned negative or conflicted. This direct shift in how they see themselves best captures the question's focus on personal body perception. Misperception of peer norms can amplify worries by creating external pressure, but it's an outward influence rather than the teen's own view. Loss of parents affects family dynamics more broadly and isn't as directly tied to how the teen views their body. So the most direct and strongest association with concerns about how teenagers view their bodies is the loss of positive body image.

**3. In Goode's model, using licit substances for recreational purposes is called what?**

- A. Legal instrumental**
- B. Legal recreational**
- C. Illegal instrumental**
- D. Illegal recreational**

Goode's model looks at drug use along two dimensions: whether the substance is legal and whether the use is for instrumental purposes or for recreation. When a person uses a substance that is legally available for enjoyment or pleasure, that fits into the legal recreational category. The key idea is that the motive is to experience pleasure or social enjoyment, not to achieve a practical goal. An example would be drinking alcohol to socialize or to have a good time—the substance is legal and the use is recreational, so it's legal recreational. If the same legal substance were used to achieve a practical end (like caffeine to stay awake to study or work), that would be legal instrumental. If the substance were illegal and used for any purpose, it would fall into the illegal instrumental or illegal recreational categories, depending on the motive.

**4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the chemical messengers released by the neurons for communicating with other cells.**

- A. Synapses**
- B. Dopamine sensors**
- C. Neurotransmitters**
- D. Neuromessengers**

Chemically mediated signaling in the nervous system relies on neurotransmitters, the chemical messengers released by neurons to talk to other cells. When a neuron fires, calcium-driven vesicle release dumps these messengers into the synaptic cleft at the presynaptic terminal. They then diffuse across the gap and bind to receptors on the postsynaptic cell, triggering changes that can either excite or inhibit the next cell. Afterward, the signal is turned off as neurotransmitters are reabsorbed, broken down by enzymes, or diffuse away, keeping communication precise and brief. The physical junction where this exchange occurs is a synapse, but the messengers themselves are the neurotransmitters. Terms like dopamine sensors aren't standard for this concept, and neuromessengers isn't the conventional term used in biology. Neurotransmitters is the precise word for these chemical messengers.

**5. Which of the following is not found in Goode's list of drug-use types?**

- A. Legal instrumental**
- B. Legal recreational**
- C. Legal non-recreational**
- D. Illegal recreational**

Goode segments drug use by two dimensions: legality (legal vs illegal) and purpose (instrumental vs recreational). This yields four commonly discussed types: legal instrumental (legal substances used to achieve a non-pleasure goal), legal recreational (legal substances used for pleasure), illegal instrumental (illegal substances used for a purpose), and illegal recreational (illegal substances used for pleasure). The idea of a separate category called “legal non-recreational” isn’t part of this framework because non-recreational use is inherently instrumental, and when it’s legal it’s encompassed under legal instrumental. So that option isn’t a distinct type in Goode’s list.

**6. Which factor would you identify as a peer-identity risk for adolescents?**

- A. Misperception of peer norms**
- B. Loss of positive body image**
- C. Loss of parents**
- D. All of the above**

Misperception of peer norms is a peer-identity risk because adolescence is a time when many teens shape who they are partly by what they think their peers are doing and what they believe counts as “normal.” When teens inaccurately think that risky behaviors are widespread or highly accepted among their peers, they may adopt those behaviors to fit in or to align their identity with what they believe their peer group expects. This misperception drives conformity to false norms, directly tying social belonging to risky actions and shaping how teens see themselves in relation to their peers. Loss of positive body image and loss of parents involve other domains—self-esteem and family dynamics—rather than the specific peer-identity pressure of fitting in with perceived peer norms. While those factors can influence overall risk, they don’t capture the way mistaken beliefs about peer behavior specifically drive identity formation around peer belonging.

**7. The switching policy of the FDA allows it to review prescription drugs and evaluate their suitability as OTC products. This statement is:**

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Not Applicable**
- D. Cannot Determine**

The key idea is that the FDA has an explicit review pathway to determine if a prescription drug can be sold over the counter. The agency evaluates whether a drug can be used safely by consumers without a clinician, ensuring that dosing, indications, warnings, and labeling are clear and adequate for self-use. If the evidence shows safety and appropriate use with OTC labeling, the drug can be switched to OTC status through an approved labeling change or a formal OTC monograph process. This is precisely why the statement is true: the FDA does review prescription drugs to assess their suitability for OTC sale. For example, many allergy medicines and some acid reducers have moved from Rx to OTC after such evaluation.

**8. Which event prompted the passage of the 1938 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act?**

- A. Thalidomide tragedy**
- B. Diethylene glycol poisoning in a marketed drug**
- C. OTC drugs found ineffective**
- D. Patent medicines addicted**

The event that prompted the 1938 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was the diethylene glycol poisoning in a marketed drug—the Elixir Sulfanilamide disaster of 1937. This tragedy showed that safety testing wasn't required before a drug could be sold under the existing law, leading to widespread deaths and public outcry. In response, the new act established that drugs must be proven safe before marketing, expanded FDA oversight, and mandated proper labeling. The thalidomide tragedy occurred later and led to different reforms in the 1960s; concerns about OTC drugs or patent medicines were addressed earlier and do not explain the 1938 act's passage.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ drugs have high abuse potential but are approved for medical purposes.

A. Schedule I

**B. Schedule II**

C. Schedule III

D. Schedule IV

Drugs with high potential for abuse but accepted medical use fall into Schedule II. This category is defined by a strong risk of misuse and dependence, yet they do have legitimate medical applications, which is why they're tightly regulated rather than banned outright. Prescriptions for these substances are subject to strict controls, often with no or limited refills and careful tracking to curb abuse. Examples include powerful narcotics like morphine and oxycodone, as well as certain stimulants such as amphetamine-based medicines. This combination of "high abuse risk" plus "medical usefulness" is what distinguishes Schedule II from the other schedules: Schedule I has no accepted medical use, while Schedule III-V carry progressively lower abuse potential and looser restrictions.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is from the Greek words for flippers, or 'seal-shaped limbs.'

A. Thalidomide

B. Sinsemilla

C. Hermaphrodite

**D. Phocomelia**

Phocomelia is from Greek roots meaning seal and limbs, literally describing seal-shaped limbs. The term names a congenital condition in which arms or legs are severely shortened, giving them a flipper-like appearance. The Greek parts are phokos (seal) and melia (limbs). This question tests how medical terms are built from roots that convey meaning about appearance or function. The other options aren't about limb shape: thalidomide is a drug, sinsemilla refers to cannabis, and hermaphrodite describes an organism with both male and female reproductive organs.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://drugsandsociety.examzify.com>**

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

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